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Korean Affairs Report

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

ANTI-U.S. RALLIES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES REPORTED

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 16 Jul 86 p 4

[Text] On the occasion of the anti-U.S. joint struggle month, meetings in solidarity with the Korean people were held in Dar es Salaam, capital city of Tanzania, at the Somalian Revolutionary Youth Club, at [Kanongbe] County, Kigali Province, Rwanda, and at the [Tijenz] High School in Denmark.

Those who participated in the meetings were functionaries of parties, government organizations, and social organizations; members of organizations for friendship and solidarity with the Korean people; and the masses of all walks of life.

Further, ambassadors of our country and members of our embassies' staff were invited to attend the meetings.

Speeches were made at the meetings.

A. [Shija], chairman of the Central Committee of the National Executive Committee, Tanzanian Revolutionary Party, and secretary of the Dar es Salaam Party Branch, mentioning emphatically the great victory scored by the Korean people after repulsing U.S. imperialism's armed invasion, pointed out as follows:

The division of Korea is the worst misfortune not only for the Korean people but also for the peoples of all countries of the world.

U.S. imperialism must withdraw from South Korea, and Korea must be unified without fail.

He went on to point out that many fatherland unification proposals made by the DPRK are enjoying uniform support and encouragement from the peoples of the world, and he emphasized:

The people of Tanzania will always fight together with the Korean people.

The Korean people will eventually attain the independent peaceful unification of their country under the judicious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The chief of the [Kanongbe] County, Kigali Province, Rwanda, said in his speech that a grave situation is being brought about on the Korean peninsula due to U.S. imperialism's continuous increase in its armed forces and provocation schemes for a new war, pointing out that the Korean people are forcefully launching today, directly against U.S. imperialism, a sacred struggle for the unification of their fatherland.

He confirmed the Rwandan people's active support of the righteous struggle of the Korean people.

Salad Osman [Robulle], chairman of the Central Committee of the Somalian Revolutionary Youth League, emphasized in his speech that the Korean people, cannot be forced to live apart by any means and that Korea should be unified as soon as possible.

He expressed his wholehearted support for the anti-"government" struggle of the youths, students, and people of South Korea.

[Prebin Mullehanson], chairman of the Danish United Socialist Club, laid bare in his speech the fact that U.S. imperialism has deployed in South Korea more than 40,000 men of its aggressive forces and a large number of nuclear weapons and is actively spurring the South Korean puppet clique into provocation schemes for a new war.

The chairman of the Danish Association for Friendship with the DPRK denounced U.S. imperialism, which started the Korean War, which is an aggressor, and which is a major obstacle to the unification of Korea.

Pointing out that an anti-U.S. and anti-government struggle is vigorously being launched in South Korea, he said that South Korea's dictatorial "regime" faces the same destiny as Marcos of the Philippines.

At the meeting held at the [Tijenz] High School in Denmark, a resolution on the Korean problem was adopted.

Laying bare and denouncing U.S. imperialism's occupation of South Korea, policy of aggression, and, in particular, schemes of provocation for a new war, the resolution asserted as follows:

The United States must withdraw its troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea, and it must stop its intervention in South Korea.

We request that the United States and the South Korean authorities come, in their responses, to the dialogue for the peace and unification of the Korean peninsula as soon as possible.

7989/12624
CSO: 4110/088

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

CPRF SECRETARIAT ISSUES WHITE PAPER ON INVASION THREAT

SK050503 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0437 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 5 (KCNA)--The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland on September 4 published a white paper showing up the fiction of "threat of invasion from the North" spread by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets in connection with the '86 Asian Games and the '88 Olympics and the truth of the threat of invasion from the South which presents itself in reality.

Declaring that we have made consistent efforts to achieve the reunification of the country not by force of arms but in a peaceful way through dialogue and negotiation, the white paper stresses:

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the DPRK have put forward realistic national reunification proposals on more than 200 occasions over the past 40 years or more and made it clear whenever an opportunity arose that we had no intention to "invade the South."

Entering the '80s, we have advanced one reasonable proposal after another to achieve peace in the country and its peaceful reunification through dialogue and negotiation and made everything we could for their realisation.

Pointing out that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, quite contrary to us, have all along pursued confrontation and war, the white paper continues:

Sennewald, ex-commander of the U.S. forces occupying South Korea, in his speech at the Foreign Press Club on June 22, 1983, blared "we hope to wage a battle in the depth of North Korea" and "seize the operational initiative by driving all the North Korean forces into a danger at a time."

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan declared that unification must be achieved by "destruction of communism" and only "a military war" should be waged with the North saying, "the '80s is a decade of a fierce battle with the North."

Stating that there has never been "invasion from the North" which the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are advertising so noisily, the white paper says:

In summer they cried that there would be "summertime invasion from the North" under cover of thick foliage and in winter they rasped that there would be "wintertime invasion from the North" across the frozen river Yimjin. The leaves of trees came forth and fell scores of times and the river Yimjin froze and thawed as many times, but there have never been "invasion into the South" from the North.

Even at the time when serious crises were created in South Korea with the fall of such successive dictators as Syngman Rhee and Pak Chong-hui, we called for opening a way out for the nation through collaboration and unity of the North and the South and actively proposed dialogue and contact and strove to bring them to realisation.

Such stand of ours remains unchanged now.

We are now pulling full weight on socialist economic construction and our People's Army is taking an active part in peaceful construction, not in preparations for "invading south." It is only too clear that an army assuming a big share in peaceful construction cannot make preparations for "invading the South."

Declaring that it is none other than the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets who are practically posing threat of aggression on the Korean Peninsula, the white paper says:

Over the last few years, the U.S. imperialists have increased their troops occupying South Korea by more than 4,500.

The puppet "commandoes" trained to surprise our republic have reached more than 180,000 men.

The open questionnaire submitted recently by the General Student Council of Seoul University to a meeting of the "People's Liaison Organisation for Democratisation" of South Korea declared that South Korea now topped the world list in nuclear density with the deployment of more than 1,100 pieces of nuclear weapons and above 70 neutron bombs and more weapons were coming.

The U.S. and South Korean bellicose elements have also systematically strengthened military exercises for lighting the fuse of war.

The white paper stresses in conclusion:

The fiction of "threat of invasion from the North" is no more than an advertisement circulated by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets as a "panacea" in order to justify the permanent occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggression forces, the moves for the provocation of another war and fascist repression in South Korea and freeze the division of our country.

They should not run riot in aggression and war preparations with outcries over "threat of invasion from the North" which does not and cannot exist, but turn out to talks of military authorities without delay and take practical steps toward removing the danger of war and creating a climate favorable to North-South dialogue.

/6091
CSO: 4100/247

KIM IL-SONG'S THREE GUIDELINES FOR REUNIFICATION PRAISED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 4 Jul 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Us Realize Three Guidelines and Independently Achieve Reunification"]

[Text] It has been 14 years since the historical 4 July joint communique between North and South Korea was issued.

The announcement of the joint communique, which is considered an epochal event in our people's struggle for an independent and peaceful reunification of our fatherland and in the relationship between North and South Korea, was a brilliant realization of our Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song's principle of the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland as well as a precious accomplishment of his wise leadership.

Our respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, who always leads our people powerfully on the one road of reunification of the fatherland, suggested a wide-ranging negotiation principle between North and South Korea, based on his insight into the demands from the development of the rapidly changing domestic and foreign situation as we entered the 1970's, and opened the road of contact between the North and the South. He also suggested the three guidelines of independence, a great national reunion, and a peaceful reunification as basic principles for the reunification of the fatherland. Thus, the meeting between high-ranking officials of the North and the South was arranged and the historic 4 July joint communique containing the three guidelines as its basic contents was to be announced.

The Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song instructed as follows: "The three guidelines for independently achieving reunification without interference from any foreign power by promoting the great national reunion, overcoming the differences in thinking, ideology, and systems, and uniting the divided fatherland by peaceful means, and not through the exercise of force, are the basis as well as the starting point of resolving the reunification issue of our fatherland."

The three guidelines for the reunification of our fatherland are a historic milestone, which uniquely clarifies the right path to solving our nation's reunification problem.

Through the announcement of the 4 July joint communique between North and South Korea containing the three guidelines for independence, which has as its basic contents the peaceful reunification and the great national reunion, the three guidelines for the reunification of our fatherland proposed by the Great Leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, have become the people's only common reunification principle jointly confirmed by the North and the South and solemnly declared to the world.

For the past 14 years from the time the 4 July joint communique between North and South Korea was announced until today, our worker's party and the government of our republic have been steadily trying and patiently suggesting a fair and rational means of pursuing the ideas and principles of the joint communique. The plans range from reducing the military confrontation between the North and the South in order to expedite the great cause of reunification, which are suitable for our people's sincere desire and goal and achieve multifaceted cooperation and exchange in various fields, to the plans in preparation for the future establishment of the Confederate Republic of Koryo.

Due to the South Korean puppets' betrayal and maneuvers to make the split between the North and the South permanent, however, none of our realistic plans to materialize the three guidelines for the reunification of the fatherland has been achieved.

The former South Korean dictator, instigated by the U.S. imperialists, has disregarded the solemn oath sworn before the people through the joint communique and has relied on a foreign power and a confrontation through anticommunism, fascism, and war like maneuvers, in contradiction to the three guidelines for reunification of the fatherland. Finally, they have devised the "Yushin" (revitalization) fascist dictatorial system and have committed an act of betrayal which unilaterally overturned the joint communique itself by proposing a declaration of a permanent split between the "two Koreas."

The rebel, Chon Tu-hwan, is following the same line of his predecessor by a reliance on a foreign power, anticommunism, fascism, and a split-nation policy. He is also obstructing the path to reunification, which is our people's long-cherished desire by stepping forward as the most vicious executor of the policy to colonize South Korea under the United States and its war policy.

Chon Tu-hwan and his group are fascist murders, who have massacred thousands of our brothers under the control of the U.S. imperialists and who carried out bloody suppression of the citizens of Kwangju, who engaged in a peaceful demonstration for the sake of democracy and reunification. They are also vicious enemies of reunification. They stopped the North-South dialogue through a joint military exercise, "Team Spirit '86", while following the U.S. imperialists' war policy and by pursuing the policy of confronting us. Even at this very moment, they are talking about "dialogue" and "reunification" while behind the curtain, they are severely suppressing the patriotic students and people of various classes who are demanding independence, democracy, and reunification. They are, furthermore, running around insanely in preparation for a war against us and for a military provocation while making false propaganda of a "threat of invasion by North Korea," which is nonexistent and is an riotous anticommunist confrontation.

Those who are mainly responsible for instigating the south Korean puppets' fascism, division, and war maneuvers behind the scene are the U.S. imperialists.

The U.S. imperialists are promoting the manipulation of the "two Koreas" as their basic strategy for their policy against Korea and in order to achieve this, they are leading the South Korean puppets toward fascism and war and maneuvering toward a policy of permanent division.

The fact is that Chon Tu-hwan and his group are plotting the extension of their power today by trampling on the students' and people's demands for self-reliance and democratization with guns and swords and by intensifying the state of tension through anticommunist disturbances and war and have been manipulated by the U.S. imperialists behind the scene. Furthermore, the fact that the South Koreans are trying to legalize our people's permanent division by suggesting an "autonomous joining" and "simultaneous joining" of the United Nations "cross contacts" and "cross recognition," and that they are trying to establish an international setting for manipulating the "two Koreas," is also following the U.S. imperialists' scenario.

In order to achieve their invasion strategy against Asia, the U.S. imperialists openly proclaim that the Korean peninsula is the "front line of U.S. strategy" and their "defense region of the front line," while they are accelerating the fabrication of a triangular military alliance among the United States, Japan, and South Korea. They have transformed South Korea into the largest nuclear weapon storage area in East Asia, and they are frequently carrying out large-scale war exercises in order to complete the preparations for nuclear warfare in South Korea. A very serious and dangerous situation, therefore, which can lead to nuclear war anytime, is being developed in this country.

Unless we devise a realistic measure to ease the tension in which a warlike atmosphere is building up, a military confrontation can occur at any time if the situation becomes aggravated.

So far, we have repeatedly suggested that the North and the South get together in order to devise realistic measures to eliminate the danger of war and ease the tension. We have also knocked on the door for a dialogue with the United States on several occasions. We have also suggested changing the armistice agreement between the United States and us into a peace agreement, in order to hold a three-party conference in preparation for adopting a nonaggression pact between South Korea and us and also to hold a conference between the National Assemblies of North and South Korea to discuss a joint declaration of nonaggression. Because of the disturbing maneuvers by the U.S. and the South Korean authorities, however, none of our suggestions has been realized.

Last June, the Supreme Command of the North Korean People's Army initiated a meeting of the military authorities of our country, the United States, and South Korea in order to discuss problems like ending the arms buildup and military exercises in order to ease the tension in the Korean peninsula, a reduction in military forces and armaments, and implementation of the armistice agreement.

The purpose of the initiation by the Supreme Command of the North Korean People's Army is to seek a solution to the problem by gathering together the real powers of both the North and South Korean militaries because the Military Armistice Commission (MAC) is incapable of carrying out its mission of easing tension effectively. If some practical measures are taken at the conference between the two military authorities to eliminate the danger of war, it will doubtless become a turning point to relieve the tension in the Korean peninsula.

The United States and South Korea are showing a negative attitude, however, by denouncing our suggestions as being "propaganda" or "nonconstructive" and so on. It will become clear whether our suggestions are indeed "propaganda" if we get together. It is neither a proper attitude to pick a fight without even meeting and discussing the problems nor a proper position for solving the problem. If peace is important to them and they are interested in easing the tension among all of us, there is no reason for them not to accept our suggestions.

Not long ago, the government of our republic declared that we will not bring in nuclear weapons or provide foreign countries with nuclear bases and that we will not allow the passage of foreign nuclear weapons through our country. At the same time we insisted that the United States stop bringing in nuclear weapons into South Korea, reduce the quantity of nuclear weapons brought in, and eliminate them eventually. If some negotiation should be necessary regarding this, we are determined to sit down face to face at any time with the U.S. and South Korean authorities without standing on ceremony.

They keep silent even on this. Their arrogant attitude has stripped off the "pacifist" mask that they have been wearing.

The reunification of our fatherland is our people's ultimate aspiration.

Our plan for preparing reunification in the form of a confederate government leaving in place the existing system of the North and the South has already been made known to the world.

Our plan to establish a confederate government is the most rational and realistic reunification plan, which has embodied the above-mentioned three guidelines. The South Korean separatists, in action, are pursuing a permanent split, while in words, they are loudly advocating reunification.

The South Korean puppets, under the control of the U.S. imperialists, have lured the 24th Olympic Games to Seoul, and they are maneuvering to use them as a means to bring about the division of Korea, fabricating the "two Koreas."

Seoul, being politically unstable and in a state of tension, is not a place for the Olympic Games. Furthermore, having the Olympic Games in one of the divided countries can only result in the promotion of this split.

Using the Olympic Games as a means of accelerating the people's division by domestic and foreign separatists is contrary to the Olympic spirit, which is for promoting friendship and solidarity and contributing to world peace. It will, moreover, end up in the disruption of the Olympic Games.

In order to achieve the spirit of the Olympics and maintain our ties as a homogeneous people, the 1988 Olympic Games should be held under joint North and South Korean sponsorship, as we have insisted.

In order to reunify the divided fatherland, the North and South Korean people should achieve a large-scale reunion under a single national ideology, overcoming our differences in ideology and systems.

We are of the same race and we share a common interest for reunification. The fact that we have different political views and policies cannot be an obstacle to achieving the reunification of our country.

The attitude of our party and the government of our republic toward achieving independent peaceful reunification is based on the three guidelines. We will try our utmost to achieve this goal in the future.

The struggle of the South Korean students and people for independence from the United States, for antifascism and democratization, and against war and nuclear weapons to achieve their independence and democracy and to maintain peace against subordination, fascism, and war is a patriotic struggle which shares a common spirit of reunification.

The South Korean people will not drop their banner of struggle until their justified demand has been obtained.

We, the North Korean people, in collaboration with the patriotic potential and power of South Korea, are determined to achieve the great historical undertaking of independent and peaceful reunification.

13302/12913
CSO: 4110/076

ROK DAILY WARNS AGAINST SOVIET MILITARY BUILD-UP IN NORTH

SK260104 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 Aug 86 p 8

[Editorial: "Wonsan--another Camranh?"]

[Text] The waves in the East Sea are running high amid reports of the pronounced thrust of the Soviet military might into North Korea and the overall escalation of naval influences of both superpowers in this sensitive body of water where conflicting strategic positioning has interested international media.

In recent weeks foreign media speculated ominously that the Soviet Union has begun to turn the Wonsan Harbor into a second Camranh Bay in the Far East by sending its Pacific Fleet to make frequent calls at the vital North Korean port.

Last week Jane's Defense Weekly, an authoritative journal of military affairs published in Britain, said a North Korean naval flotilla visited Vladivostok in July to plan for joint naval maneuvers, while the crack Soviet SU-25 fighters have been deployed on the eastern edge of Siberia.

Quoting informed U.S. government sources, the Washington Times this week expressed grave misgivings and concerns about the buildup of Soviet arms and troops in the East Sea and the western Pacific, highlighted by the fortification of Wonsan as a potential launching ground for a future Soviet offensive.

There are suspicions over Moscow's diplomatic maneuvers to pressure and cajole Pyongyang into leasing the Wonsan port which is being renovated to host and service 20 to 30 Russian naval vessels a day. An airport has already been constructed in its neighborhood for squadrons of Russian reconnaissance planes.

The United States Pacific Fleet is likely to stage major naval exercises involving more than 30 warships including the battleship New Jersey and two aircraft carriers in the East Sea and the Sea of Okhotsk next month, according to military sources in Tokyo. The show of force is apparently intended to counter the intensifying Soviet naval advances in the area around the Korean peninsula and Japan.

It has been a long-cherished dream of the Russians to gain a [?] foothold along the southeastern periperhy of its border extending from Sakhalin and Manchuria down to Korea. Wonsan may become the second Camranh and Nampo on the west coast of Korea could be the next target for control of the West Sea. A continued military buildup of the Soviet Union will enhance the risk of emboldening North Koreans to mount armed adventures against the south.

/9716
CSO: 4100/243

NODONG SINMUN ON FOREIGN SUPPORT FOR PEACE PROPOSAL

SK042248 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1507 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 4 (KCNA)--The U.S. authorities should withdraw their forces and all nuclear weapons from South Korea and give up nuclear war manoeuvres against our people and the progressive people of the world, as demanded by the world's people.

NODONG SINMUN today says this in a signed commentary on the active welcome and support of broad socio-political circles of the world to the proposal to convert the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone which was clarified in the June 23 statement of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The commentary goes on:

Official organs, peoples, publications and radios of socialist countries, non-aligned, new-emerging and peace-loving countries have made public statements, press statements and articles one after another supporting our peace proposal and expressing firm solidarity with the Korean people's struggle.

In Pyongyang, the capital of our country, the "Pyongyang International Conference for Denuclearization and Peace on the Korean Peninsula" is to open a few days later. This is a manifestation of the world people's desire for creating a nuclear-free, peace zone on the Korean Peninsula to maintain and consolidate peace in Korea and world peace.

The Soviet Union in a statement of the Foreign Ministry, declared that the DPRK proposal to create a nuclear-free, peace zone is an "expression of the Korean people's sincere desire to ease tensions and consolidate peace in the Far East and the world over and expressed support to our proposal. [quotation marks as received]

The firm support of the world's progressive people and peace-loving people to our peace proposal encourages our people in the struggle for peace on the Korean Peninsula and the peaceful reunification of the country.

A spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Ministry stressed that the proposal to create a nuclear-free, peace zone reflects the genuine desire of the Korean people for a lasting peace on the Korean Peninsula.

It is entirely just that the world public of broad sections unanimously demand the United States to positively approach the problem of creating a nuclear-free, peace zone on the Korean Peninsula and withdraw all its nuclear weapons from South Korea.

The United States should lend an ear to the just voices of the world's people.

/6091
CSO: 4100/247

CONTINUATION OF FOREIGN INVOLVEMENT IN KOREA DECRIED

Tokyo THE TONGIL ILBO in Japanese 26 Jul 86 p 1

[Editorial: "An Appeal on the 33d Anniversary of the Signing of the Armistice Agreement: Liquidate the Trend of Depending on Foreign Forces, and Overcome the System of Proxy War for the Superpowers"]

[Text] Tomorrow we will mark the 33d anniversary of an armistice, an anomaly, not at war yet not at peace either, which has become a routine.

At that time when the armistice agreement was signed and the guns became silent, all heaved a sigh of relief and painfully thought that they would no longer want war, and had had enough of killing their brothers. However, since there soon was apprehension that war might break out again, they began to think that it was unavoidable to be prepared for it. The maintenance of a half-war system has now been taken for granted.

As if taking aim at this void in the minds of the people, unwittingly a grave situation is about to unfold.

The Soviet Union Attempts To Involve North Korea

Because of their strong military overtone, "exchange activities" that took place between North Korea and the Soviet Union before and after the 25th anniversary of the signing of the "Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Aid" surprised everyone. Three war vessels led by the internationally known large aircraft carrier, Minsk (40,000 ton class), the flagship of the Soviet Pacific Fleet, led by its commander, visited North Korea. Also, at the same time, although types of aircraft were unknown but thought to be the latest types, a Soviet Far East Air Force formation, also led by its commander, flew into North Korea. Even though the Enterprise and other vessels of the U.S. 7th Fleet have visited South Korea, the visit to North Korea by such levels of Soviet forces has not taken place, at least since the armistice.

Moreover, Sidorov Barankin, commander-in-chief of the Soviet Pacific Fleet said at Wonsan: "If the situation in Korea should demand, we are ready to conduct joint operation." (8 July) Also, Barankin, commander of the Soviet Far East Aviation, declared: "Pilots of the Korean People's Army and the Soviet Armed Forces, in close cooperation, are defending the skies of both countries." (4 July)

What should be noted in the background of such statements issued by field commanders of the Soviet Navy and Air Force is the fact that the Soviet Union has demanded strengthened military ties with North Korea. According to a reliable source of information, the Soviet Union is currently pressing North Korea on the following four points: (1) that North Korea offer military bases, including Wonsan Bay as in the case of Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam; (2) that joint military maneuvers be held; (3) that North Korean military cadres be trained in the Soviet Union; (4) that a joint intelligence command be established in order to maintain a close exchange of information and to conduct a joint study of military affairs.

Although the North Korean regime has not responded to these, within its administration are some elements who are tempted not only to cope with the U.S. forces in South Korea by introducing the Soviet Union Armed Forces, but also, if fortunate, to "militarily overwhelm" South Korea.

China has become so nervous over such trends that it has repeatedly offered its "advice" to North Korea.

U.S. Strategy Involving South Korea

One move is that the introduction of a system for strengthening tactical nuclear weapons for the U.S. forces in South Korea has been attempted. As was disclosed in the publication of the proceedings of an executive session hearing of the Military Construction Subcommittee of the U.S. House of Representatives Budget Committee, an underground hangar-type nuclear storage dump, called the "weapons storage safety system" (WS3), under the control of the quick reaction alert forces (QRA, fighter-bomber units) carrying nuclear weapons is about to be built at a U.S. base in Kunsan, the only such place in the Far East, in order to improve the capabilities of that force. In the past nuclear weapons dumps have been established at places away from the quick reaction alert forces for the purpose of avoiding accidents. However, with the introduction of the WS3 system, reportedly the loading of nuclear weapons at the same place will become efficient.

Another thing is that it has been disclosed that the U.S. strategy calling for counterattacking the Soviet Union by forming a "second front" in the Far East in the event of Soviet attack on Europe has already been implemented. Last month at a seminar held at a U.S. naval college in the eastern United States, deputy assistant secretary of the Department of State, Solomon, disclosed as a matter of fact that this "second front in the Far East" strategy has been implemented and mentioned as examples the assignment of F-16 fighters in Japan and the war capabilities of sea-launched Tomahawk cruise missiles.

This shows that the "1984-88 fiscal years defense policy of the U.S. Department of Defense" aimed at building capabilities to form a "second front" against the Soviet Union in the Far East, as was disclosed in 1983, has become policy. Needless to say, such military strategy will be unfolded in the Korean region, with the U.S. forces in Korea as the leverage, involved as a part in it.

Traps in the Struggle for a Military Balance Between North and South

Since May of last year the Soviet Union has provided North Korea with MG-23's capable of forming two squadrons, SAM3 ground-to-air missiles, and Scud B missiles. The Soviet Air Force has reportedly secured a navigational route to the East China Sea across North Korea.

On the other hand, the United States has continued to provide South Korea with F-16 fighters, ground-to-air missiles, and anti-tank missiles.

As for North Korea, it feels the need to cope with the strengthening of the qualitative war capabilities of the South Korean forces with the U.S. forces stationed in Korea in the background. As for South Korea, it wants to maintain capabilities in a balance with the North Korean forces which have maintained for many years a superiority in number and firepower.

However, U.S. and Soviet arms offers to North and South Korea, the Soviet demand that North Korea tighten military cooperation designed to build a system of "joint operations," and the plans of the U.S. forces in Korea to strengthen its nuclear war capabilities, and the U.S. preparations for forming a "second front in the Far East" are all open violations of the provisions and spirit of the armistice agreement for the Korean Peninsula. It is known that the armistice agreement prohibits the introduction of military personnel reinforcements and arms reinforcements on the Korean Peninsula. It may be natural, but for both superpowers the pursuance of their own strategic military goals is primary, and in comparison with this, the destiny of the 60 million residents of the Korean Peninsula is not considered.

In the North and in the South, our race attempted, with turns and twists, to strengthen war capabilities by introducing foreign arms with the theory of the so-called military balance and deterrence. However, even though the war capabilities of the North and the South are more than enough to annihilate the Korean peninsula, yet the increase has not ended. Moreover, the two superpowers are attempting, more and more, the strengthening of military strategy involving the Korean Peninsula. Even the nuclear war capabilities of both sides in the Far East which has been markedly strengthened since the 1970's are enough to destroy the Korean Peninsula several times over.

Our race must awaken itself. No one but us can sincerely observe the armistice agreement, and attempt the securing of the survival of the race. We must end the extremely senseless act of aiming foreign-made arms at our own people, and becoming bullet-shields for the two great powers.

Let Us Awaken to the Starting Point of the Race

Within our race there has been rooted an idea that partly because of the scars of the Korean war, even if it means being under the military umbrella of a great power it is better for us to have safety secured. In addition, by taking advantage of such a psychological void, those who have tried to gain profit by depending on outside forces, and gain advantage in managing affairs by introducing foreign forces have become rampant.

In addition, it is a historical fact that during the Silla period the conquest of the same race by introducing the Tang forces was practiced, and more recently some tried to aspire for "enlightenment" by introducing Japanese militarism in the last period of the Korean Empire. These examples, even though not aimed at personal gain and profit, have been bad examples of inflecting serious wounds on our race by voluntarily asking for the intervention of foreign forces.

We must remind ourselves of the poignant feeling at the time when the armistice agreement was signed 33 years ago that we convinced ourselves then that we would never start another war, and we would never again engage in internecine war. Although the armistice agreement was signed in a dishonorable fashion, we see it as a starting point that when the war ended our intention was to convince ourselves that our race must live in peace.

To look ahead from this starting point, we can never introduce outside forces when faced with the reality that we are surrounded by nuclear weapons of the two superpowers capable of annihilating our race several times over. More than that, we must fire our passion ultimately to achieve peace through denuclearization by withdrawing nuclear weapons not only on our Korean Peninsula but also in the surrounding areas.

North-South dialogues supposedly aimed at the recociliation of the same race must be put on the right track, too. Such irresponsible proposals as seeking measures for preventing the resumption of war at the conference of defense ministers of the North and the South with the foreign force field commanders (the tripartite military conference) who have no authority for implementing disarmament cannot be allowed. What good is the call for a resumption of the parliamentary conference, when it is more than obvious that no results can be expected due to the confrontation of agendas?

In order to truly bring about an impetus for the reconciliation of the same race, there is no other way but for the heads of the North and the South to talk frankly to each other without pretension as the sons of the same race.

We cannot depend on outside forces to preserve our race. It is another matter if we do not wish the unification of the fatherland. But as long as we desire unification, our race itself must open the way for its own survival.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

RECENT NORTH KOREAN PROPAGANDA ANALYZED

Seoul PUK HAN in Korean Jul 86 pp 50-53

[Article by So Kuk-song, research committee member for the Research Institute on Peaceful Unification]

[Text] In order to achieve its greatest goal of the communization of the peninsula, it is nothing new lately for the DPRK to direct strategic criticism and propaganda and instigation at the south on all-important occasions such as 19 April and 17 May. But, from the vantage of the time and content, the heated offensive directed at the south especially from the beginning of this year contains greatly threatening elements which cannot be overlooked as everyday behavior.

Propaganda Offensive Directed at the ROK Than Goes Beyond Everyday Behavior

Entering 1986, propaganda and instigation directed at the ROK by the DPRK starting with the vehement criticism and agitation against Team Spirit 86, the United States-ROK annual joint-defense exercise, patronizing propaganda which it uses and propaganda to expand the discussion on constitutional revision by some in the ROK, schemes to stir up ROK society that use the Phillipines situation, etc. are, when compared with an average year, being reinforced even more.

From about the middle of last February, in each city and provincial unit and schools starting with Pyongyang, the DPRK, under the pretext of the United States-ROK Team Spirit 86 exercise, held critical and instigative meetings simultaneously and opened up an instigative offensive directed at the ROK which abetted the spread of twisted propaganda about the situation on the Korean peninsula and antigovernment by ROK citizens.

Moreover, in March, focusing on the new semester at ROK campuses, the DPRK held frenzied instigative assemblies directed at the ROK which mobilized massive numbers of young students from all over the DPRK--these gatherings originating on 20 March at Kim Il-sung University and carried out separately at each university--and at these meetings emphasis was placed on defending and supporting the riots of ROK students with statements such as "we positively support and encourage the anti-United States and anti-fascist struggle of the young students of the ROK" and "college students of the ROK, take the vanguard roles in the anti-United States and antigovernment struggle." And then, on 31 March, cognizant of the standoff between the opposition and the government parties resulting from discussions in ROK society over constitutional revision and the approach of the anniversary of the 19 April incident, the DPRK singled out the so-called "People's Democratic War" (name changed from "United Revolutionary Party" in August of 1985), an organization falsely propagandized as operating in the ROK, and opened up all kinds of instigative offensives directed at the ROK aiming at creating social unrest including making public as many as 75 antigovernment struggle slogans such as "the ROK is a colony of the United States," "Let's establish a democratic constitution," etc.

Furthermore, the DPRK, as one link in the strategy of obstructing and hindering the successful carrying out of the 10th Asian Games this year and the 1988 Seoul Olympics, is propagandizing and instigating ROK citizens to oppose the events. It seems that, with Kim Il-sung's direct appearance at the public rally last 11 March welcoming Fidel Castro, the prime minister of Cuba, on his visit to Pyongyang and his public proclamation that "the Seoul Olympics are something that we cannot look indifferently at," followed by schemes either to buy off international sports figures or to sponsor exhibitions abroad of strategic critical propaganda at the Seoul Olympics, the DPRK is concentrating its energy on creating an anti-ROK public opinion on the international stage, and on 6 April, the DPRK made public a "white paper" under the name of the DPRK's false peace propaganda organization--the Peaceful Reunifcation of the Fatherland Committee--which instigates antigovernment activities among ROK citizens. On the other hand, once worry about the endless strengthening of military might and an increase in the threat of an invasion south on the occasion of the 1986 Asian Games or the 1988 Olympics by the DPRK was consecutively expressed by high-level United States and ROK government officials, the DPRK strengthened false propaganda which hid its warmongering abroad.

The DPRK, while imputing responsibility for present tensions on the Korean peninsula to the ROK-United States side by fabricating and falsely propagandizing such things as stating that the present situation on the Korean peninsula is the same as "just before the invasion of the DPRK and war of 25 June" is straining itself in propaganda which hides its militarism. The DPRK has gone one step beyond this kind of propaganda which hides its militarism or feigns peace, and by means of openly fabricating and spreading the so-called "April-May invasion of the DPRK rumor" by the ROK-United States side, is carrying out anarchistic propaganda as if tensions on the Korean peninsula had reached a dangerous level.

Attempts at Anti-United States, Antigovernment Riots and a Violent Revolution

At a time when recent criticism within the ROK over the constitutional problem has arisen and the Asian Games--the touchstone for the success of the 1988 Seoul Olympics--are approaching, by mobilizing all its abilities and busily involving itself with strategic critical instigation directed toward the ROK, the schemes of the DPRK to induce division and disorder in ROK society and create an environment where it can carry out a violent revolution directed at the ROK are more open than ever before.

This kind of strategy of the DPRK has clarly surfaced in tendencies connected with the anniversaries of the 19 April and 17 May incidents. At the so-called "Pyongyang City Commemorative Gathering on the 26th Anniversary of the April People's Uprising" held in Pyongyang last 18 April, in unreasonably connecting present circumstances with those at the time of the 19 April incident by distortedly declaring that the 19 April incident of 26 years ago was a so-called "popular anti-United States anti-fascist struggle for national salvation," while describing in a self-seeking way the present state in the ROK as being a "solemn environment in which an anti-United States anti-fascist struggle for democracy is being widely carried out," the DPRK vividly revealed its ROK-directed plan which is trying to treat the 19 April incident as a good opportunity for its struggle to communize the ROK. Subsequently, as concerns some Korean campus riots, it has been concentrating on instigation bent on spreading campus riots, vehemently criticizing the government authorities for "inflicting wholesale oppression and atrocities" on indoctrinated students who lead riots, while positively approving of the so-called "three people's" slogans advocated by these students, saying they are "legitimate claims which reflect the social reality of the ROK and the direction of the masses." Moreover, the DPRK, while exaggeratedly fabricating the story that recently all of ROK society has been swept by extreme disorder due to campus riots, has used words such as "struggle" and "patriotism," and virulently instigated with such phrases as "do not be afraid of prison and death, actively enter the struggle for anti-United States autonomy and anti-fascism," and "carry high anti-United States and anti-government slogans and actively enter the vigorous struggle opposing them."

The DPRK, on the one hand, fabricated a false story aimed at alienating the United States and the ROK wherein last 1 April, when the United States' secretary of defense, Weinberger visited the ROK, "a crowd of 100,000 demonstrated against Weinberger and sent shudders through United States imperialism in the ROK," and its maneuverings to create an atmosphere calling for withdrawal of United States troops stationed in the ROK became plain by setting forth an anti-United states instigative slogan that said that "the most important task facing ROK citizens is to impede and ruin the scheme of United States imperialism to provoke a new war" and by positively fanning and taking advantage of the anti-United States consciousness of some leftist-indoctrinated students. In such instigative gatherings directed at the ROK, the DPRK, while referring to the movement for constitutional revision being carried out in part of the ROK, praised it as being "the first step in the struggle for the realization of the democratization of society and the liquidation of fascism" and incited "all to enter forcefully and vigorously this movement" and in this way showed its scheme to attempt to drive the ROK political situation to extreme social turmoil.

On the other hand, the DPRK, which recently has attempted all sorts of sordid schemes internally and externally so as to obstruct and hinder the 1988 Olympics, showed it is feverishly working on a scheme to obstruct and impede the 1988 Olympics in which a majority of countries including communist bloc countries have already fully announced their intent to participate by claiming at this gathering also that "the ROK is a colony of the United States and, as a nuclear military base, is an unstable area full of war tensions and is an area where democracy and human rights have been trampled underfoot and the situation as regards political turmoil has reached an extreme" and by advocating that "the ROK is not worthy of an event such as the Olympics."

On the one hand, at the so-called "Pyongyang City Rally on the Sixth Anniversary of the Kwangju People's Uprising," a propaganda gathering directed at the ROK held in Pyongyang on 17 May, the DPRK in a twisted manner laid the blame for the fact that "the Kwangju uprising could not expand and develop nationwide" and for the recent suppression of students on the United States and presented "the prioritization of an anti-United States struggle" and a struggle with united areas and classes as conditions for victory in the struggle. Moreover, on the other hand, they incited the spread of riots by saying "they supported and encouraged the struggle of the ROK people," and while presenting their "position on peaceful intention," by means of bringing up especially the "realization of tripartite talks" and problems on creating an atmosphere for talks, they imputed responsibility for the breakdown in talks to our side.

The DPRK, while presenting everyday strategic propaganda directed at the ROK such as "a policy of subordination as a colony," "a policy of war and division," etc., in addition to this kind of mass rally, by means of all kinds of propaganda media such as newspapers, broadcasting stations, etc., is instigating anti-United States antigovernment riots with such statements as "young students of the ROK, hold higher the banner of anti-United States autonomy and bravely and vigorously enter the struggle" and "you must bravely carry out the struggle to impede and ruin the scheme of United States Imperialism and the ROK to provoke a war at every step, and to make the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free peace area."

Scheme the DPRK Has Its Eyes On

Recently the even more intense DPRK propaganda offensive directed at the ROK is concentrated on a policy of attempting to obstruct and impede the successful opening of the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Seoul Olympics by creating and using internally and externally the prevailing view that the tense atmosphere forming on the Korean peninsula lately is due to the United States and the ROK, and the maximum use of all kinds of issues such as patronizing the signature movement for constitutional revision, impetuously instigating campus riots, scheming to use the Phillipines situation against the south, instigating the spread of the labor-management dispute, etc. in an extensive offensive directed at the ROK so as to bring about social agitation and turmoil in the ROK and to divide national opinion.

It can be seen especially by openly spreading the so-called "April-May DPRK invasion rumor" that the DPRK intends to impute all responsibility to the ROK-United States side in case it indulges in military provocation directed at the ROK.

In addition, on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the 19 April incident and 6th anniversary of the 17 May incident, events they have seen as favorable to their violent revolution directed towards the ROK, in concentrating all their energies on a strategic critical and instigative offensive, the intensity of which cannot be seen in an average year, it is clear that the DPRK plans to use these occasions to actively obstruct the approaching 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympics by availing itself of riots on some campuses in the RPK and actively instigating them so as to give rise to a state of disorder, and furthermore to attempt to crate an environment advantageous to a violent revolution directed at the ROK. At the same time, it is judged that internally the real intent of this is to provide an outlet by which it can cope with internal contradictions and conflicts such as economic difficulties and the political and social instability which will accompany the Kim Chong-il system in his hereditary succession to authority.

When we look at the propaganda and instigation of the DPRK like the examples given above, it seems that in the future the DPRK will also continue to concentrate its energy on the so-called "creation of an atmosphere advantageous to a violent revolution directed at the ROK" by mobilizing all its strength to instigate all strata of society concerned with domestic problems such as students, workers, soldiers, and intellectuals in the anti-United States and anti-government struggle and by bringing about extreme turmoil and national division; furthermore, the prospect is for the DPRK to strengthen even more its propaganda and instigative offensive directed at the ROK to obstruct the opening of the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Seoul Olympics.

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OLYMPIC GAMES

PYONGYANG'S EFFORTS FOR CO-HOSTING 24TH OLYMPIC GAMES

Modernizing Angol Sports Village

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 4 Jul 86 p 4

[Article by reporter of the company headquarters Hong Man-kun: "The Angol Sports Village Being Built As a Modern Sports Base"]

[Text] Under the great love and solicitude of the respected and beloved leader and our party, who are always deeply concerned about the promotion of health of our people and the development of sports technology of our country, another modern sports base is going to be built in the Angol district of the legendary Man'gyongdae.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught us as follows:

"The next important thing tht should be done to further develop the sports in our country is to build sports facilities and install sports equipment in an all people's movement."

In the Angol Sports Village on the Kwangbok Street, on which modern skyscrapers are going to be built for 20,000 households in displaying the dignified posture of the chuche Korea, gymnasiums and stadiums of various kinds are being built simultaneously.

The gymnasiums and stadiums being built in the Angol Sports Village, together with the gymnasiums on Nungna and Yanggak Islands in the Taedong River, are going to be of special characteristics in conformity with the features of sports games in their unique forms of new modes.

The gymnasiums and stadiums thus being built will be fully equipped with the conditions in which sports champions and players can train and hold games and in which they can take rests and with various communications, telephone, and broadcasting facilities, of highest quality.

Various Gymnasia

In the Angol Sports Village, the following will be built: the basketball, volleyball, hard gymnastics, and wrestling gymnasiums, each of which will be equipped with 2,000 seats, a swimming pool equipped with 2,100 seats, a pingpong gymnasium equipped with 3,000 seats, a badminton gymnasium, a handball gymnasium equipped with 2,300 seats, and a gymnasium equipped with 4,000 seats.

The basketball and the volleyball gymnasium will be connected by a passageway.

Chairs of the two front rows of the seats in the basketball gymnasium will be those which can be disassembled and reassembled.

The exterior view of this gymnasium is of a rising-curve, swinging form in conformity with the characteristics of the basketball gymnasium.

The volleyball gymnasium will be equipped with three volleyball courts on one level so that the training of players may be fully guaranteed. When a game is played, only one set will be used.

The swimming facility, two-storyed, equipped with 2,100 seats, will be walled with glass on its front, left and right sides so that natural light may come into the pool.

The swimming facility is equipped with a competition pool and a training pool, each of which is 50 m long and 25 m wide. It is also equipped with a springboard whose height can be adjusted freely.

In the swimming facility, swimming, diving, water polo, and synchronized swimming can be held.

The badminton gymnasium will be octagonal, a unique shape.

This gymnasium, which will be three-story, will be equipped with many players' lounges, training rooms, steam baths, and shower rooms.

The pingpong gymnasium, which will be equipped with 3,000 seats, will have a unique Korean style roof; and it will be built in the form of large span eaves.

A total of 20 pingpong tables can be placed in the pingpong gymnasium.

In the Angol Sports Village, the following will also be built: gymnasiums for wrestling, jujitsu, and boxing, which will be either a heavy gymnastics gymnasium or a light style with a glass wall in front and a decorative wall on the back or an oval shape gymnasium. In this gymnasium, there will be 100 m and 200 m race tracks and a 110 m hurdle race track. Various gymnastics, board jumps, high jumps, and throwings can also be played there.

Furthermore, in the Angol Sports Village, a handball gymnasium with a rising shape on the left and right sides and a wrestling gymnasium of a round shape will be built.

Outdoor Stadiums and Archery Stadium

The Angol Outdoor Stadium, equipped with 25,000 seats, is a modern four-storyed, all-purpose stadium of an oval shape, in which various games, including soccer, can be played. By reasonably utilizing the slope shape lay of the land, building structure for seats will be reduced in constructing this stadium.

In the top seating area and the area on the opposite of this area, seats are four-storyed. And, on the left and right sides of this area, the height of the seat level is reduced gradually and seats become fewer as the height is reduced so that the whole game area may be watched from any seat. It is one of the characteristics of this stadium.

On the first floor of the stadium, there are spacious lounges, players' physical training rooms, steam baths, baths, and medical clinics. On the second and third floors, there are a number of lounges for spectators and the storage areas for various training equipments.

On the fourth floor, there will be a broadcasting room, news reporters room, various technical controls room, and transmitting facilities.

The stadium is equipped with 23 entrance-exits on the first, second, and third floors so that a great number of spectators may enter or exit in a short period of time. And there are three spacious parking areas outside the stadium.

The archery stadium in the Angol Sports Village is equipped with 2,000 seats.

This stadium has an area of 30,000 sq m. It is a modern archery stadium in which as many as 67 archers can participate simultaneously.

From now on international and domestic games can be held satisfactorily in this stadium.

Furthermore, in this Angol Sports Village that will be built in a modern way, various service facilities for sports personnel and public service facilities, including meeting halls, hotels, and restaurants, will be built.

In the Angol Sports Village, the following will be built: a 26-story sportsmen's hotel that will feature a new streamlined appearance; a meeting hall, equipped with 1,000 seats for sportsmen; a modern rahabilitation hall in which sportsmen can have comprehensive remedies and relief from fatigue; restaurants; soft drink shops; and comfort and service facilities.

Thus the Angol Sports Village will be built excellently as another comprehensive sports base.

Today, the construction workers there, cherishing unbounded loyalty toward the party and the leader, are fanning the flames of a speed battle and accelerating their construction.

The Angol Sports Village is getting a new look hour after hour and day after day and is being built at a high speed.

The Angol Sports Village, which is being built in a modern way in accordance with the party's plan, will contribute greatly to the development of sports technology of our country and the guaranteeing of the culture and recreation of the workers.

Pyongyang Can Host International Events

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 4 Jul 86 p 4

[Text] Sports personnel and personages of many countries in the world who visited our country stated in unison that our country is equipped with modern sports facilities so that any international sports games, including the Olympic games, may be held there.

Alexander [Sibberjo], Vice-President of the International Olympic Committee, said as follows:

I was greatly moved while touring the Kim Il-song Stadium located at the foot of the scenic Moranbong.

This stadium is a foremost stadium in the world both in terms of its scale and in terms of its modernized aspects.

All the facilities of this stadium are excellent and modern.

What has moved us most is the fact that the Korean people, under the judicious leadership of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il, built a great number of modern gymnasia and stadiums in a short period of time with their own technology, resources, and labor.

The newspaper CZECHOSLOVAKIAN SPORTS said as follows in an article entitled "Pyongyang Is Ready":

Many world sports specialists and sightseeing travelers already confirmed at that time the fact that Korea is a country excellently equipped with all those facilities, including sports facilities, in which international games can be held.

In Pyongyang, excellent sports facilities, including the Kim Il-song Stadium which is capable of accommodating 100,000 people, the Pyongyang Gymnasium, and Ice Sports Gymnasium, have been erected. A great number of sports games, including ball games, can be held there.

The head of the delegation of the Norwegian site proposed for the winter Olympic games, stating that Pyongyang is a really beautiful and magnanimous city, said as follows:

This is my first visit to your country; I was really surprised.

Because it is entirely different from our expectations.

Elegant and modern skyscrapers and the gymnasiums equipped with the most up-to-date facilities gave deep impressions to us.

Korea is a very developed country where international games can be held at any time.

Your country is a country which has a really great power and the Korean people are a diligent, intellectual, and heroic people.

Jorgen [Tebend], vice-chairman of the United Socialist Club of Denmark, pointed out as follows in his article entitled "Pyongyang, The People's City," in depicting his visit:

The Ch'anggwangwon in Pyongyang is one of the service facilities equipped with modern devices. There is a swimming facility there equipped with various bath facilities, swimming pools, and jumping boards with various heights.

A functionary of the sports circles in France visited the Kim Il-song Stadium, the Pyongyang Gymnasium, the Ch'anggwangwon, and Ice Sports Gymnasium and said as follows:

The sports facilities erected in Pyongyang show well the status of the development of sports in your country.

All the sports facilities in your country are very excellent.

The DPRK's proposal for co-sponsoring the Olympic games is very righteous. Your country is equipped with sufficient material conditions in which that proposal can be realized.

[Macarios Frankchiramballa] Secretary General of the National Unification Independence Party of Zambia, said as follows:

During my stay in your country, I visited various sports facilities, including the Kim Il-song Stadium, the Pyongyang Gymnasium, and Ice Sports Gymnasium, and came to be convinced of the fact that Korea is sufficiently equipped with all the conditions in which all the international games, including the Olympic games, can be held.

Today many countries are opposed to the Seoul Olympic Games.

If the Olympic games are held in South Korea despite of this fact, it would obstruct the unification of Korea and leave a grave strain on the history of the Olympic games.

Therefore, the 1988 Olympic games should be co-sponsored by the North and the South of Korea without fail.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

OPPOSITION CRITICISM CHARACTERIZED AS 'CRY FOR SUPPORT'

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 26 Jul 86 p 2

[Text] All but one of the six speakers at the "first Public Hearing on Democratic Constitutional Revision for a system of Direct Presidential Elections," which opened at NDP party headquarters in the afternoon of 25 July, supported a president-based system of direct elections, and the speakers, while receiving the fervent applause of the 500 in attendance, willingly shared most of their presentation time on their "requests" to the NDP, so it seemed more like a rally in support of a system for direct elections than a public hearing.

The first speaker, Professor Na Chong-il (Kyonghui University) prefaced his remarks by saying "I am a person who, long before the DJP appeared, thought we must experiment with a cabinet responsibility system of government," said "it is advantageous to the invigoration of the Assembly for assemblymen directly elected by the people to also hold appointments as ministers of each department of the administration," and was the only speaker to support a cabinet responsibility system.

The Reverend Pak Hyong-gyu, while saying "as long as the present regime does not step onto the road of sincere democratization by agreeing with the constitutional revision for a direct system of presidential elections wanted by the majority of people, then constitutional revision can be nothing more than a 'movement to end a violent regime'," called the NDP the "caretaker of the next political administration" and received fervent applause from NDP party members, and Professor Yu In-ho (Chungang University), while saying "there is an immediate need for the unification of political powers ardently desiring democratization," emphasized the solidarity of the NDP and other opposition groups.

Attorney Yi Ton-myong prefaced his remarks by saying "the NDP must understand the fact that it came into being out of the soil of the opposition," and urged that "because presently the government party is attempting to separate the NDP from the opposition and pull it toward its own side, we must understand that opposition groups shouting slogans such as 'we cannot believe you' and 'let us smash that special committee on constitutional revision' are really 'cries to stand on their stand'."

Professor Chang Ul-pyong (Sunggyungwan University), while saying that "there is a necessity to establish the relationship between constitutional revision and democratization," requested that "the NDP, while promoting constitutional revision, must show concern for the realization of the collateral conditions of the attainment of democratization such as a free press and a guarantee of human rights."

Attorney Cho Sung-hyong, the last speaker, while in principle supporting a president-based system of elections, pointed to the experiences of the past history of constitutional government and advocated complementing shortcomings by means of stipulating the superiority of the judicial branch, eliminating the right of the president to dissolve the Assembly and reviving the Assembly's authority to oversee the administration.

On this day, while the public hearing was continuing on for more than 4 hours, the atmosphere was quite sincere with some 40 people starting with President Yi Min-u, Counsel Kim Yong-sam and associated assemblymen keeping their seats throughout.

13222
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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP PARTY EXECUTIVE CONFERENCE HELD

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 28 Jul 86 p 2

[Text] On 28 July, in advance of a series of government-opposition representative conferences between DJP representative No Tae-u, NDP President Yi Min-u and KNP President Yi Man-sop which will open on the occasion of the inauguration of the Special Assembly Committee for Constitutional Revision, the DJP opened a separate policy meeting and mulled over countermeasures toward the opposition.

In connection with the upcoming representatives conferences, Majority Leader Yi Se-ki, while saying that "in the past government and opposition floor leaders have carried out prior preparations for representative conferences as they wished," hinted at one card they hold against the NDP by saying "the problem of the indicted assemblymen can be affirmatively examined on this occasion but is it not important which method we choose?"

In answer to a journalist's question on the problem of the release of those detained he showed a cautious response in saying "will not the same principle that has been expressed up till now be affirmed again," but, as concerns the problem of amnesty and restoration of rights, he shook his head and avoided even mentioning them.

In response to the question "with the intention of self-congratulations and encouraging future prospects, are there going to be any big gifts from the government party," Majority Leader Yi said "in order to satisfactorily put the Special Committee for Constitutional Revision into operation, it will be necessary for the opposition to create an atmosphere without badgering" and made reference to the fact that "if Representative No meets opposition representatives, even if not up to the framework for constitutional revision, at least the agenda for the drawing up of an amendment for constitutional revision will be explained."

But, one party executive, while saying "that this Independence Day occurs while talks on constitutional revision for national accord are to be held has special meaning, and therefore I understand thorough deliberations on the problem of an Independence Day special amnesty are taking place between parties," took the view that "the problem of amnesty and restoration of rights is different but the release of those detained is being generally discussed and a plan to solve the problem of indicted opposition party members is being affirmatively and concretely discussed," thus suggesting bright prospects for the solutions to the release of thos detained and the problem of indicted assemblymen.

On the one hand, at the Expanded Party Executives Conference held this day, the DJP assessed that certainly from the perspective of the expedition of the conference but also from the perspective of substance and enthusiam, the Dukyoosan training conference was successful, and decided to consider the question of commending those with merit.

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KIM TAE-CHUNG, KIM YONG-SAM SPEAK AT BREAKFAST

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 28 Jul 86 p 2

[Text] On the morning of 28 July, Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, joint chairmen of the CPD invited committee members of the Special Committee on Constitutional Revision and political committee members to the Seoul Diplomats Club, had breakfast with them and encouraged them, and the greatly contrasting views on the state of affairs in the encouraging remarks of the two chairmen attracted attention.

First of all, Chairman Kim Tae-chung prefaced his remarks saying "to participate in the special committee on Constitutional Revision while at present political prisoners have not been released and on 27 July we were not able to open our meeting of censure at the Chongdong Anglican Church because of police obstruction leaves one with mixed feeling," and took the view that "it seems very probable that the plan of the government is to drag on in the special committee on constitutional revision, scheme to breakup the opposition party toward the end of the year and then push through its own proposal by means of a national plebiscite in the cold winter during the beginning of next year.

After analyzing the circumstances in such a gloomy way, Chairman Kim said "but what we are afraid of is not their threats but the loss of the hearts of the people leaving us at the end of their despair" and urged the NDP committee members in the special committee on constitutional revision to 'put up a good fight'."

On the other hand, Chairman Kim Yong-sam, while saying "it seems they can no longer not follow the wishes of the people and today's political situation is a big improvement when compared to last year," was optimistic that "the great strength of the people can drive off the petty guile of the present regime and ultimately force them to agree to a democratic constitution with a system of direct presidential elections, etc."

the majority of those who participated were scheduled to participate in the funeral service for the deceased former vice chairman of the Assembly, Yun Che-sul, so the breakfast meeting on this day ended simply within about an hour with only the encouraging remarks of the two chairmen Kim and remarks in a reply by President Yi Min-u, and perhaps because the wives of assemblymen who tried to participate in the meeting of censure" which was supposed to open on 27 July were verbally and physically abused by police, the expressions of persons connected with the NDP were of mixed emotions.

On the one hand, in the afternoon of this day, Kim Yong-sam is scheduled to leave with his wife Son Myong-sun for his home of Koche in Kyongsannam Province for a week's vacation and return to Seoul on Sunday, 3 August, after participating in the solidarity conference of minority leader Kim Tong-myong's electoral district this coming 2 August.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PARTY REPRESENTATIVE'S CONFERENCE HELD

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 30 Jul 86 p 2

[Text] On 29 July, the expressions of DJP Representative No Tae-u and NDP President Yi Min-u after they finished a 2 hour representatives conference at the Assembly VIP Restaurant at about 2:05 was very bright.

In response to the question how was the conference, after Representative No said "President Yi, as president of the opposition party, requested several things" and President Yi said "nothing special," each returned to the Representative's Office and President's Office respectively and answered reporters' questions.

In connection with the problem of the detained, in response to the question what did you answer, Representative No explained "there is no limit to that gentleman's greed. Because when he said 'you have done nothing' I said 'what are you talking about, last 29 May after our representatives conference did not we release 460 people,' his expression was one of great surprise."

As regards the problems of amnesty and restoration of rights he said "after President Yi sounded me out for a while I said 'is not the starting point a matter of the concerned parties themselves'" hinting that they talked only about principles.

As regard the problem of the indicted assemblymen, President Yi, while saying "I got the impression that the problem af assemblymen connected with the Assembly Hall violence disturbance would be solved by dropping all arraignment proceedings," explained that "it does not seem as if the problem with Assemblymen Pak and Cho will be solved this time."

President Yi brought up the fact that at gatherings at the Myongdong Catholic Church and Anglican Church, assemblymen and their wives were doused with tear gas and abused and conveyed that "because it concerned our family I was not going to bring it up but when I protested saying can you really do that, Representative No abandoned ceremony and expressed his real regret."

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

DJP REORGANIZATION--On 26 July, No Tae-u viewing the prospects for a conference between the government and opposition representatives on the occasion of the opening of the Special Assembly Committee on Constitutional Revision, said: "if the Special Committee opens, will not a three party conference be achieved in a natural way?" Seeming as if he were aware that the rumor that reorganization of party posts was imminent was spreading wildly along the fringe of the party after the Dukyoosan training conference, No, while saying that "the press is that way and it seems that everybody is thinking too rashly," explained that "party reforms are not necessarily premised on reorganization of party posts, for example, 'No Tae-u is not being replaced, No Tae-u will show a new image'." But he added; "when there is a time and a need party posts or the cabinet too will be changed." In answering a journalist's question on the possibility of a conference between himself and Kim Yong-sam, while saying "their situation does not seem to be turning out as they desired," hinted, in connection with the NDP's insistence on two executive secretaries for the Special Committee, "will it not be possible only if the internal situation between factions is first cleaned up," and then suggested his tour of regional party offices will be pushed back until after the party plan for constitutional revision is submitted. He also said: "after the Special Committee convenes, I plan to use the weekend for a short vacation." [Text] [Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 26 Jul 86 p 2] 13222

NO TAE-U, YI MAN-SOP CONFER--On the morning of 30 July, in advance of a combination breakfast-conference between DJP Representative No Tae-u and KDP President Yi Man-sop at the Plaza Hotel, with the party of the night before in celebration of the publication of the book "The Third Politician" by President Yi as the topic, the two men conversed for a short time." When Representative No greeted him saying "I still have not read the book but the title is really good," President Yi explained that "I wrote the book with the idea that politicians, by means of a new wave and a new road, would compromise and mediate to block a national catastrophe." After the 1 hour 30 minute conference ended, the two party representatives went to their respective rooms and explained the substance of their conference to reporters. Concerning the period the DJP side will submit their plan for constitutional revision, Representative No said that "the party platform will be fixed by 20 August," but President Yi interpreted that with a different nuance saying "Representative No said he will submit the DJP plan for constitutional revision to the Assembly by that time." [Text] [Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 26 Jul 86 p 2] 13222

NDP EXECUTIVE SECRETARY PROBLEM--Facing the opening of the Special Assembly Committee on Constitutional Revision on 30 Jul, the NDP is laboring over the problem of having two party executive secretaries. On 26 Jul, President Yi Min-u, with the objective of appointing executive secretaries for the Special Committee on Constitutional Revision from among prominent assemblymen, requested Yi Chung-chae and Kim Su-han to be executive secretaries for the special Committee on Constitutional Revision, but first of all Vice president Yi positively refused. Vice president Yi explained the reason for his positive refusal saying "assemblyman Kim and I are both party vice presidents and are in out sixties, and it is not proper for us to work on the same level with Executive Secretary Yi Chi-ho of the DJP who is a second term assemblyman in his forties." Vice president Yi suggested to President Yi that "since we will work with all our might from behind. It would be good if you designated Assemblymen Ho Kyong-man and Pak Chan-chong, lawyers, as executive secretaries." But President Yi, while saying "there is no need to fret about the circumstances in the DJP," continued to request the two vice presidents to be executive secretaries saying "if one's title is executive secretary of the Special Committee on Constitutional Reform, one must think about his responsibility to the people." [Text] [Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 26 Jul 86 p 2] 13222

FERRARO HONORARY DIRECTOR OF COLLEGE--On the morning of 26 July, former assemblyman Kim Sang-hyon called a new conference and announced that "on 5 August, Congresswoman Geraldine Ferraro, former vice presidential candidate of the U.S. Democratic party, would come to the ROK at the invitation of the Democratic College of which he was director." Director Kim announced that Congresswoman Ferraro, director of the U.S. Democratic party's "Center for Research on Democracy" (NDI), is scheduled to come to the ROK in advance of a visit to the NDP by research center members, give a speech entitled "Prospects for the Development of Democracy in the ROK and ROK-U.S. Relations" at a dinner sponsored by the Democratic College opening on 6 August at the Shilla Hotel, and be commissioned as an honorary director of the Democratic College. Outside of this, it is also said that Congresswoman Ferraro is in the process of negotiating through the U.S. Embassy to meet Assembly chairman Yi Chae-hyung, Kim Yong-sam, Kim Tae-chung, and Cardinal Kim Su-hwan while she is in the ROK. [Text] [Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 26 Jul 86 p 2] 13222

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S. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

INCREASE IN YOUTH CRIMES REPORTED

Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 18 Jul 86 p 11

[Text] Violent acts and sex crimes, including robbery and rape, committed by youths are rapidly increasing.

Robberies committed by juveniles comprise 45.3 percent of all robberies, and rape and other forcible sex offenses, too, are 34.7 percent of all rapes and other forcible sex offenses.

Also, it has been revealed that crimes committed by students are 45.7 percent of all juvenile crimes. The reasons why juveniles committed crimes appeared, in order, are delinquent school friends, spontaneous impulses, family discord, and acquisition of money for amusement.

According to the Supreme Public Prosecutor's report on 18 July, juvenile crime is surging and is showing a shocking tendency to be more vicious.

The juvenile offenders handled by the prosecutor's office from this past January to March totaled 22,096, which was 9.6 percent of all offenders. Compared with the same period last year, this is an increase of 6,045 people, which shows a rate of increase of 37.7 percent.

Among those, student offenders, totaling 10,089, amounted to 45.7 percent of junvenile offenders.

By type of crime, larceny and assault at 39.4 and 38 percent, respectively, were the chief categories of juvenile crimes, followed by robbery (3.5 percent), and rape and other forcible sex offenses (2.3 percent).

In particular, juvenile crimes were 9.6 percent of total crimes. In comparison, juvenile robbers (765) and rapists and other forcible sex offenders (508) were, respectively, 45.3 percent of all robbers and 34.7 percent of all rapists and other forcible sex offenders--it appears that juvenile crimes are much more vicious than adult crimes.

Of the total 22,096 juvenile offenders, the prosecutor's office during this period prosecuted or suspended prosecution under the condition of receiving proper guidance 7,603 (30.2 percent), disposed of 8,835 (40.4 percent) by suspending prosecution, and referred 3,142 (14.4 percent) to the juvenile department of the court to receive protection.

On the one hand, according to court statistics, last year in all of the courts in the country, of the 17,428 juvenile offenders who received protective disposition, their reasons for committing crimes were, in order, delinquent school friends (20.1 percent) and spontaneous impulses (17.4 percent), followed by family discord (16.6 percent), acquisition of money for amusements (12.2 percent), poverty (9 percent), and vanity or imitation (7.9 percent).

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S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH U.S.

Reactions to Accord

Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 24 Jul p 3

[Article by Washington correspondent Yun Ku: "No Champagne Celebration for the ROK-U.S. Trade Agreement"]

When a compromise is reached in international negotiations and an agreement is signed, it is customary for the signatories to toast with champagne and shake hands with each other to celebrate the occasion. But that was not the case when the ROK-U.S. trade agreement was recently signed under Article 301.

In a noticeable contrast, the United States was happy and satisfied whereas the ROK side had a very somber look from beginning to end.

After signing the agreement, ROK ambassador Kim Kyong Won, who represented the ROK side in the negotiations, said: " I cannot smile because I am sure our people back home feel unhappy." During a subsequent meeting with concerned officials, no one present extended words of congratulations to the ambassador.

On the contrary, U.S. trade representative (USTR) Yeutter praised Korea when he signed the agreement and later when he testified at a Senate Finance Committee hearing. He used the outcome of the just-ended negotiations as a means of persuading the U.S. Congress. He said that the United States can effectively conduct negotiations solely on the basis of Article 301 of the current trade law as is evident from this example.

This explains why the two peoples have felt about the outcome of the bilateral negotiations in diametrically opposite ways.

Our people were really stunned when the U.S. government on two occasions--in September and October last year--initiated action against our country over the issues involving insurance and intellectual property rights. Our unpleasant feelings become all the more compounded particularly when the United States used such expressions as "unfair" and "an act of piracy" and threatened to impose restrictions on export items which had nothing to do with the issues of insurance and intellectual property rights, unless Korea corrected such malpractices.

It may be regarded as unfair if we restrict U.S. access to our markets while we ourselves freely enter U.S. markets. It may be likewise regarded as not right for us to avail ourselves, without permission, of U.S. inventions which were achieved after laborious research.

Nevertheless we for our part have something to say about the controversy. Ours being a developing nation, our industry is still fragile. Therefore, it will receive a serious blow if enterprises from advanced countries are free to enter our markets.

However, our stature has grown so much that this argument of ours no longer holds water as far as the United States is concerned.

Hyundai's Ponies are rushing on the U.S. freeways, intricate electronic appliances made by Samsung and Daewoo are highly valued in American homes, THE WALL STREET JOURNAL and other influential American publications carry articles praising Korea's economic growth.

The presence of Pony has had the merit of changing the U.S. perception of foreign countries, but it has had the demerit of making the United States overestimate Korea' real potential. The United States argues that Korea must pursue a policy commensurable with its strength.

Even if there were no U.S. demands, it is aobut time for us to dress ourselves in an outfit matching our national potential. Liberalizing insurance business, protecting intellectual property rights, and liberalizing cigarettes sales are the rivers we have to cross one day if we have to compete with other countries in the world.

We may not have to be depressed by the outcome of the latest negotiations with the United States if we believe that this has afforded us an opportunity to present ourselves to the world as a fair and square competitor and thus we will be able to explore frontier markets all the more actively.

Backdrop of Accord, Future Problems

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 26 Jul p 8

[Article by KIET trend analysis group director Kang Chol-kyu: "Compromise Reached on Pending ROK-U.S. Trade Issues; The Background and Problems Involved"]

[Text] Significance of ROK-U.S. negotiations

The package agreement reached in the recent ROK-U.S. negotiations is significant in two respects. First, the expansion of open trade which will result from this agreement will be different in nature from the similar expansion in the past. In the past, open doors were simply limited to increasing the rate of liberalization in imports in the manufacturing sector. But the just-signed ROK-U.S. trade agreement centers around the liberalization and protection of those sectors in which Korea is in a comparatively disadvantageous position, such as insurance and other service sectors, as well as patent rights and intellectual property rights. Therefore, the agreement is significant in the sense that our economy, which has hitherto pursued trade liberalization to a considerable degree within the framework of the typical trade in processed goods, will now enter the stage of liberalization on a different plane.

Another characteristic of the coming expanded liberalization is that it does not stem from any urgent needs of our econonmy but from under the strong prompting of the United States. Needless to say, we are not opening the doors of trade totally against the needs of our economy. It is undesirable to completely shield some specific industries from the world economy and permanently protect them, because such proteciton will not only result in an arbitrary allocation of domestic resources (capital and labor) to these industries but also breed inefficiency in terms of production cost, technology, and management, eventually causing a heavier burden to the consumers. However, if these industries are made to compete with foreign products which are cheaper in price and superior in quality by opening their doors, they will become more efficient and acquire a higher degree of competitiveness, thereby rendering more benefits to the consumers.

Trade liberalization may also be necessary from a strategic point of view. An export-oriented economy, which needs continuous trade expansion to repay foreign debts and pay for imports, can heed, for strategic considerations, some of the demands of its trade partners in order to export more of those commodities which are highly profitable and which are produced on a large scale. This is an economic-diplomatic matter, but it is well known that full consideration was given to it during the recent ROK-U.S. trade negotiations.

Nevertheless, compared with our domestic need for expanded liberalization, the demands by (or pressures from) the United States, our trade partner, for liberalization are very urgent for now for the following reason: The United States has piled trade deficits since 1980, and its manufacturing sector, one of the structural causes of the deficits, has been on the decline, with the accompanying slowdown in the economic growth rate. As a consequence, the United States is presuring its trade partners to open their markets to comparatively superior U.S. economic sectors, such as the service sector, while stepping up protective measures for the manufacturing sector.

Deindustrialization of the U.S. Manufacturing sector

Last year the United States recorded a whopping $150 billion dollar trade deficit and became a debtor for the first time in its history. The rapid deterioration of the U.S. international payments position is mainly attributable t price factors such as the high value of the dollar and the high interest rates in the early 1980's. But it has been sometime since the dollar became weak after its value sharply dropped beginning in the early 80's. Interest rates have been lowered on three occasions this year, and they are not too high now. In spite of this, the size of the U.S. deficit has failed to shrink, and the U.S. deficit this year is expected to increase more than $10 billion over last year.

This signifies that some other structural factor besides price are at work in the increase in the U.S. trade deficit, and the decline of the U.S. manufacturing sector may be said to be that factor.

According to reports of the U.S. Committee for Economic Development, productivity in the U.S. manufacturing sector registered an annual average rate of increase of between 2 and 2.5 percent in the 1965-72 period, but this rate decreased sharply to less than 1 percent from 1973 until now. On the contrary, in the 1960-84 period, productivity in the manufacturing sector in Japan and West Germany grew eight times and three times respectively as fast as in the United States. These date substantiate the relative decline of the U.S. manufacturing sector. As a result of this decline, industry in the United States is now undergoind a new change. As clearly noted by a foreign journal (BUSINESSWEEK), U.S. manufacturers have the tendency of abandoning the manufacture of their own products and becoming dealers in foreign goods. Those who remain in the manufacturing sector are operating processing plants at the best to turn out finished goods by processing cheap parts imported from Japan and newly industrialized countries. That is why an increasing number of observers say U.S. industry is in the process of deindustrialization.

The U.S. manufacturing sector, in which wages are relatively high, is losing its competitive edge beginning with those areas of industry where a worldwide technical parity exists. As a result, the manufacturing sector accounts for an ever diminishing portion of the gross national product. On the contrary, the weight of the service industry sector has increased significantly, coming to acocunt for two-thirds of the GNP.

Rapid growth of the Service Sector

As the reason for the rapid growth in the service sector, such as finance, transportation, insurance, commerce, education, and culture, it may be noted that in the highly industrialized countries which surpassed a certain level of income, the people enjoy a wider choice of consumer goods and have a greater need for leisure, tending to allocate more time to education and cultural activities. As a result, the price and income elasticity of various services increases compared with that of manufactured goods, with the service sector naturally attaining a faster growth rate. Second, with the rapid development of advanced technologies, such as computers and communications equipment, various types of information-oriented industries prosper, causing a sharp increase in software production and spurring the expansion of service industry.

The decline of the manufacturing sector and the rapid growth of the service sector is the important factor behind the market-opening pressures which are becoming widespread with the United States at the center.

This is because manufactured imports are increasing with the decline of the manufacturing sector, but this increase is not accompanied by a fast increase in exports in the U.S. service sector, which is rapidly growing and which is regarded as the key to the future development of the U.S. economy. In fact, in the world economy as a whole, the service sector accounts for an increasing proportion of production, but the level of trade in this sector still remains low. In 1980, exports in the mining and manufacturing sectors accounted for 55 percent of the world's gross domestic product (GDP), but exports in the service sector accounted for a meager 11 percent of the GDP.

Compared with the figures in 1970, the weight of exports in the mining and manufacturing sectors in the GDP increased by 25 percentage points in 10 years whereas that of exports in the service sector increased only 4 percentage points in the same period. In view of this, the United States, for the expansion of trade in the service sector, in which the U.S. economy has a leading edge, is ont he one hand pressuring the countries which keep its doors shut in this area to open their doors and, on the other hand, is strongly demanding that the issues of trade in the service sector be included in the agenda for the new round of multilateral trade negotiations, contending that norms governing world trade in the service sector be worked out in preparation for its liberalization.

Pressures for Farm Products Need Attention

It is well known that the United States is continuing to exercise liberalization and protective measures in areas other than the service sector, such as advanced technology, farm products, intellectual property rights, and material patents, in which is has a distinctive competitive edge.

As the U.S. international competitiveness gradually wanes in those industries, such as the steel and shipbuilding industries, which developed over a long period in the advanced countries and which require heavy equipment, as well as in labor-intensive manufacturing industries, due to the obsolescence of their equipment and high wages, and as these industries further decline in the future, the justification for their protection will lose its punch. But in the areas, such as the service sector, in which the United States has a competitive edge and which hold the key to the future U.S. economic growth, the United States is expected to continue to apply pressure on us to open our markets in the name of free trade.

If liberalization pressures continue, how will they affect our economy?

Market opening is most helpful in the economic development of trade partners and most beneficial to the consumers when trade leads to technical innovations, higher productivity, and an increase in the real income of the consumers, enabling them to purchase cheaper and better commodities in larger quantities, and when this effect is durable instead of temporary. For the fulfillment of these conditions, liberalization should not cause specific industries to suffer a complete defeat in international competition and should not bring about a diminution in employment. It should never happen that our domestic industries become subordinated technologically or structurally to industries or business firms of an advanced country. Further, there should be no further distortion in the market mechanism, as well as in distribution among the different income brackets. Even if liberalization has inherent positive effects, such as the elimination of inefficiency, lowering costs through competition, the introduction of technical innovations, and rational management, many difficulties will have to be overcome before realizing these benefits and it will not be easy to overcome the difficulties unless the aforementioned conditions are met.

Market Monopoly by Foreign Firms Feared

These are some of the problems that need be noted:

First, it is highly possible that liberalization will curb rather than promote competition contrary to the original intentions. As noted above, liberalization pressures center around the areas in which the United States has a leading competitive edge. It is highly possible that liberalization in these fields, in the tobacco industry, for instance, will cause our related industries to vanish or to subordinate themselves to enterprises belonging to advance countries, with the market mechanism of the liberalized industry tending to become monopolistic or oligopolistic. This is because, as substantiated by many research works (done by R. Caves, F. Knickerbocker, and others), most of the firms making investment overseas represent the areas of high business concentrations in their home countries and have a strong tendency to form monopoly or oligopoly markets in their host countries overseas.

Second, if industrial monopolization or oligopolization is further prompted by liberalization, the monopoly or olyopoly firms will gain high excess profits whereas the real income of the consumers will further decrease, causing a great distortion in income distribution.

This will be diametrically contrary to the ultimate goal of positive liberalization.

Third, it may be also noted that if we push the liberalization of some heavy industrial sectors along with the service sector in order to prevent monopoly or oligopoly, the cost of industrial adjustment incident to liberalization will be too high. This is because it is not only easy but also prohibitively costly to relocate capital and labor on a large scale.

Therefore the remaining task which we ought to tackle in the future will be to raise these above questions with respect to liberalization and exert efforts to maximize the benefits accruing from liberalization. In other words, we must determine the right timing of liberalization by considering the competitiveness of each industry, minimize the liberalization cost, and conduct a thorough management of fair trade in the liberalized industries.

Particularly, it must be kept in mind that as mentioned above, the problems which may arise from liberalization are predominantly of a structural nature and will have a lasting effect on the national economy.

For this reason, the timing and methods of liberalization and the choice of target industries and items must therefore be determined from the point of view of the long-term development of the national economy.

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S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

BRACING FOR MARKET OPENINGS

Flood of Foreign Movies

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 2 Jul 86 p 11

[Article by reporter Sin chong-hi: "Market Opening Starting This Month; Import Competition Fierce"]

[Text] From July first, with the opening to importation of foreign films, expensive American movies and movies from European countries have been attempting a large-scale penetration of Korea.

Currently, foreign film importing firms are promoting the domestic importation of ten movies costing $500,000 to $1 million each, including "Back to the Future," "Out of Africa," "The Color Purple.," "Rocky IV," "Rambo III," "Cobra," "Passage to India," "Bolero," and "Over the Top."

The importation of these films, which are Academy Award winners or greatly successful films in the entertainment industry in the United States, is accompanied by rumors that due to the competition between Korea's foreign film importers the import price of each has jumped an additional $100,000 to $200,000.

Also, the story is heard that in order to reduce the price of these expensive foreign films in the public consciousness and formally, the expedient of combining two or three cheap foreign films with an expensive one and importing them together is being used, so the actual price is therefore even much more expensive.

This movement in Korean movie circles for importing bunches of expensive American films at one time, considering experience up to now, when major films come in failure is rare, but these days, even though it is the theaters' busy season, viewers of either foreign films or Korean films are not many, and the judgement is that first a powerful shot in the arm is needed.

Also, the situation is that there are many importing companies (as of 1 July, of the 59 companies applying for importation of foreign films 42 have been granted licenses) and the number of first-run theaters that can show foreign films is insufficient, the assessment is being made that in order to gain access to a theater it is necessary to bring in a major film.

In the past, too, expensive major films were imported, but at that time they had to go through the Movie Promotion Development Corporation, and especially because the import price was held to no more than $380,000 it was an open secret that the official price was lower than the actual price paid. However, with foreign film import quota restrictions of somewhat over 20 films annually, well-known major foreign films did not exceed two or three per year at most.

Now, with the opening of the Korean film market to foreign films, there is the problem of high-priced foreign films aiming at the Korean market and pouring in.

On the one hand, along with the opening to imports of foreign films, in the Korean theater circle, which formerly was aware only of American films, preparations are being hastened for the large-scale entry of films from the nations of Europe, too.

France, England, West Germany, Ireland, Italy, Spain, Denmark, Belgium, and the Netherlands, by continually showing films or videos or holding film festivals in their embassies or cultural centers, are vigorously unfolding the first stage operations for the cultivation of the Korean film market.

Fourteen films will be shown at the Third European Film Festival, to be held 3-6 July (Seoul Sejong Cultural Center), after which the films will make a circuit of regional cities--these are all links in that chain.

Also, from 25 to 27 July the French Cultural Center, making use of 20 television sets in the exhibition room of the Seoul Sejong Cultural Center, in order to introduce French movies on a large scale, is arranging a viewing of 77 movies for the Performance Ethics Committee. Switzerland has already had a review of five films, and from 16 to 27 August is planning to hold a Swiss film festival in the Seoul Press Center, the Pusan Citizens' Hall, and the Ategu Citizens' Hall.

Until now, European films imported into Korea have not exceeded more than one or two per year, and their import price, in comparison with American films, is much cheaper. In regards to the transition in the future, indications of great change are visible.

Antidumping Measures To Be Instituted

Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 27 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] The Government, in order to prevent damage to domestic industry arising from the promotion of the full-scale opening to imports, has decided to prepare and carry out systematic measures including limits on the quantity of imports, setting minimum prices for imported goods, self-restraining regulations by exporting countries, and regional restrictions on imports.

Also, the Government has decided to form the Industry Damage Relief Committee as an organization to assume responsibility for the task of relieving damage suffered by domestic industries as a result of increases of imports, and in order to support the committee's operations, a part of the Ministry of Trade and Industry will be reorganized to establish an administrative bureau, and an organization which will be responsible for industry damage surveys will be separately established and activated.

Restrictions on quantities of imports, as an import-regulating measure widely used by the developed nations of the United States, Japan, and Europe when there is concern of damage to domestic industry from surging increases in imports, in accordance with the provisions of GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade), is a system by which standards are set by type of article and import quantities are limited. Our import scale already exceeds $30 billion, and along with the promotion of a full-scale opening to imports between now and 1988, our country, too, will introduce this system, and will carry it out beginning next year.

According to the Ministry of Trade and Industry, the Government is planning to prepare an overseas trade law reflecting this kind of industry damage relief system, will submit it in this fall's regular session of the National Assembly, and as it passes, will carry it out beginning next year.

The Industry Damage Relief Committee, with a first class associate government official as chairman, will be composed of specialists chosen by the Minister of Trade and Industry in the areas of tariffs, commerce, industrial policy, etc., and they will judge whether or not domestic industry is suffering damage and will decide on levying tariffs and restricting imports, and other such damage-relief measures. This committee will have functions similar to that of the American ITC (International Trade Committee) which made dumping and other damage judgements against Korean goods.

The Government intends, along with price restrictions such as setting minimum prices for imported goods where there is concern over dumping, and setting maximum prices in cases where there is concern of high monopoly profits, to use dumping tariffs, adjustment tariffs, emergency tariffs, allotment tariffs, etc., in addition to a series of import-restricting measures including restrictions on quantities of imported goods and regional restrictions on quantities of imported goods and regional restrictions in order to prevent damage to industries.

Also, in the area of industrial policy, on behalf of firms or industries damaged by import opening, it intends to give support such as the preparation of commercial countermeasures including financial and technical support, production and quality improvement guidance, industry adjustment (specified rationalization), and retraining and helping workers find employment. However, the direction is for the current import observation system to be discontinued and the import selection system to be carried out until adverse trade conditions are corrected.

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NODONG SINMUN EXTOLS 'MATERNAL' WPK

SK031244 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2140 GMT 2 Sep 86

[NODONG SINMUN 3 September article: "Our Party Is a Maternal Party Taking Care of the People"]

[Text] There is no such benevolent and warm bosom in the world as that of a mother. Today, our people warmheartedly regard the bosom of the WPK as a genuine maternal one with a sense of special intimacy. This regard contains an absolute trust in and endless loyalty to our party, which was founded by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and is being led by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, and reflects the sense of boundless happiness in living and carrying out the revolution in the benevolent bosom of the party without any anxiety and worry and the firm resolution to fight to the end following the party and leaving destiny to the party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The party of the working class is not a bureaucratic organ reigning over the people and masses but a maternal party which serves the people and looks after their destiny in a responsible manner.

The maternal party is an important symbol of the party of the working class elucidated by the great leader. The party of the working class is a political guidance organization which leads the revolution and construction to victory by organizing and leading the people and masses. Thus, the party should be a banner showing the way for the people to advance with the correct ideas and theories and should be a banner-holder of struggle which courageously overcomes various trials and difficulties.

At the same time, the party should be like a mother who truly values and loves the people and carefully looks after them. Only when the party of the working class is endlessly intimate and benevolent, just like a mother, in its relations with the people and masses, can it ensure blood ties with them and become a revolutionary party with indomitable might.

In particular, in a socialist society where the people entrust the party and the state with their destiny, the party should responsibly look after all the lives of the people, including their political, economic, and cultural lives, and their future as well as their present. By so doing, the party makes the people regard the bosom of the party as a maternal one, and the people entirely entrust the party with their destiny.

The WPK is the great party which makes, through practical acts, all of our people unanimously regard the bosom of the party as a genuine maternal one. Our party, above all, gives a noble political life to the people and is leading them to endlessly glorify it. Thus, our party enables them to enjoy a most dignified and rewarding life on the single road of revolution.

To those who carry out the revolution, political life is the most important thing, incomparably precious to physical life. A man with no political life is a dead man. The great happiness and glory of revolutionaries lie in having a political life and endlessly glorifying it.

Our party, receiving all of the people into the party and the worker's organizations without exception, timely makes them not only cherish the noble political life but also looks after them so that they can purely cherish and glorify it throughout their lives.

Our party gives all party members and workers ideological nurture through constant study, revolutionary organizational life, and practical implementation of the revolution and makes them discipline themselves in a revolutionary manner. Thus, it makes all people preciously retain the political life and always live and fight in a most rewarding and valuable manner.

Our party sees to it that all party functionaries actively remind party members and workers of their mistakes as the banner-holder of man's political life, lest there should be any fault in their political lives, and sincerely resolve problems raised by them. Thus, our party makes each one of the people actively live with a bright hope and great ambition and the entire society overflow with revolutionary passion and optimism.

The bosom of our party is an endlessly benevolent one which makes all functionaries and workers always live and work with vigor and passion, without ever knowing signs of ideological and spiritual deterioration, and has opened the road of revival even for those who made momentary mistakes on the road of revolution.

Without this bosom, we cannot think of today's proud appearance of our people, including those who traversed along the road of a complex life in the past and who once made a mistake in their work and lives, who live and struggle by entirely entrusting their destiny to our party.

Our party extends all possible benefits and benevolence to all the people so that they can enjoy a rich and civilized life. Herein lies another factor for our people to regard the bosom of the party as a maternal one. The party of the working class which leads the people by taking responsibility for their destiny should carefully look not only after the political life of the people but also after their economic and cultural lives in a responsible manner.

This is an important demand for ensuring the independent and creative life of the people. The party of the working class should emancipate the workers not only from exploitation and suppression but also from various anxieties and worries in life. The further socialist and communist construction is deepened, the greater strength should be directed to resolving this question.

A socialist system has already been established in our country and our people enjoy a happy life to our satisfaction under this superior system, not envying any other thing in the world. All workers live equally well without worry of food, clothing, and consumables and without worrying about medical treatment or the education of their children. This is the shape of our people's happy life in a socialist paradise.

Our party, which regards the systematic promotion of the people's welfare as the supreme principle in its activities, constantly puts forth loftier targets and is brilliantly implementing them in order to give greater happiness and a more rewarding life to the people as their living standard is further upgraded. Our party sees to it that even when it establishes a single line and policy, the people's interests and aspirations should be thoroughly reflected in such a line and policy and that the success of the party work should be reflected in the excellent implementation of economic construction and in upgrading the people's living standard.

Today, permanent creations, large-scale cultural and public health facilities, modern streets, and cultural forms of communism, which are designed for prosperity and for the development of the fatherland, are being built in succession. This is the proud reality attained by the magnificent plan of our party to enable the people to enjoy a richer and more cultural life as days go by.

Indeed, our people are enjoying honor and happiness, which no other generation has ever enjoyed before, in the bosom of our glorious party, and such honor and happiness are becoming greater as time passes. Thus, our people highly praise the bosom of the WPK as a genuine maternal one through their practical experiences.

This is the precious success attained in the course of building the chuche-type party which cannot be bartered for with anything. The firm guarantee for strengthening and developing our party to be a permanent chuche-type revolutionary party and for accomplishing the chuche revolutionary cause generation after generation lies in further consolidating, developing, and glorifying the great achievements made by our party.

In order for our party to be an everlasting maternal party, it should struggle to provide the people with a more independent and creative life and should share the joy and pains with the people and masses on the single road of revolution to the end. At the same time, all functionaries of the party should treat the people by always cherishing affection worthy of a mother and should become the thoroughgoing defender of the interests of the people and faithful servants serving the masses.

When functionaries and members of the party truly respect and love the people, treating them with generosity and benevolence, and when they resolve the people's demands and difficulties, even minor ones, in a timely and responsible manner by lending an ear to the people's voice, the people will more thoroughly cherish faith to share their destiny with the party.

The greater victory and happiness lie ahead of our people who are accelerating the chuche revolutionary cause following the party, leaving the destiny of their own and future generations to the benevolent bosom of the WPK--the great maternal party.

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N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NODONG SINMUN ON POLITICAL, IDEOLOGICAL UNITY

SK030914 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2136 GMT 1 Sep 86

[NODONG SINMUN 2 September special article: "A Basic Motive Power for the Development of Socialist Society"]

[Text] Amid the march of imbuing the whole society with the chuche idea under the leadership of the party, the political and ideological unity of our people is being constantly consolidated and developed. Thanks to the power of this great unity, our socialist society is achieving unceasing development without even the slightest stalemate nor slackness.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The political and ideological unity of the popular masses on the basis of the worker-peasant alliance and their common aspirations and passion to build socialism and communism under the leadership of the party are a basic motive power that forwards the development of our society and are a decisive factor that promotes socialist construction.

The political and ideological unity of the popular masses is a basic motive power for the development of the socialist society. Many factors function in the course of the development of the socialist society. The development of productivity and the socialist system along with the political and ideological unity of the masses are also important factors for the development of the socialist society.

However, these factors do not assume the same position in developing the socialist society. Among these factors, there is a factor that consistently pushes ahead with social development while regulating and restricting the function of the other factors. This basic factor is precisely the political and ideological unity of the popular masses. The political and ideological unity of the popular masses is achieved only in the socialist society.

The socialist society is a society in which the popular working masses, who have been liberated from exploitation and oppression, become the masters of their destinies, state, and society. In this society, the working class, peasants, and working intellectuals have pressing interests in consolidating and developing the social system and possess a common goal and desire for building socialism and communism. Because of commonness in social and economic status and unanimity in desire, goal, and interests, relations of unity and cooperation are formed among social members in the socialist society. On the basis of this, the political and ideological unity of all people are achieved.

The reason why the political and ideological unity of the popular masses is a basic motive power for the development of the socialist society is that it gives full play to the creativity of the people.

As elucidated by the chuche idea, the popular masses are the main forces of history and those who directly carry out revolution and construction. The strength and wisdom of the popular masses are boundless. For this reason, they conduct creative activities aimed at remodeling nature and society. In this course, they create new material and cultural assets and build a new life and system. The course of their steady creation to realize their aspirations and demands precisely becomes a path of social development.

The strength of the popular masses to push ahead with the revolution and construction lies in organization and unity. Unity achieved in the socialist society is the unity of the social members, including the working class and peasants, in ideological will and action. The creativity of the popular masses is most fully manifested by this political and ideological unity. When all workers are combined with each other in ideological will and their wisdom and talent are put together as one, their strength becomes genuinely mighty. Herein lies a main ground on which the political and ideological unity of the popular masses powerfully forwards the development of the socialist society.

The political and ideological unity of the popular masses achieved in the socialist society is, in essence, organizational and ideological unity centered on the leader and based on his revolutionary idea.

Of course, the aspirations and demands of all social members are unanimous and commonness is achieved in goals and interests in the socialist society. Commonness in these aspirations, demands, goals, and interests can serve as a basis of the unity of the popular masses.

However, this unity should be organizational and ideological unity based on a single center and idea to become genuinely consolidated unity. The center is precisely the leader--the personifier of the interests of the popular masses and the supreme leader [choego yongdoja] of the revolution.

The leader of the working class creates a leading idea of the revolution by reflecting the aspirations and demands of the popular masses, thus laying an ideological foundation to achieve the revolutionary unity of a wide range of the popular working masses, including the working class and peasants, and clearly indicating the road along which they should advance. The leader unitedly leads the political activities of the working class and the popular masses by founding a party--a leading political organization of society--and by increasing its leadership role and function. For this reason, the popular masses, including the working class, peasants, and working intellectuals, are able to achieve consolidated unity and realize their aspirations and demands only under the leadership of the party and the leader.

Just because of this, the political and ideological unity of the popular masses with the party and the leader at the center is achieved and unity in ideological will and action on the basis of the revolutionary idea of the leader is attained in the socialist society. Herein lies the solidity of the socialist society and the source of power forwarding social development. A solid political foundation of the socialist society is, above all, laid and society continues to be developed politically by the political and ideological unity of the popular masses.

Society is literally a collective in which men live and work. The intrinsic superiority of the socialist society lies in that all social members carry out sociopolitical activities and production activities with equal rights as masters. Proceeding from this, all social members, including the working class, form genuine relations of alliance, cooperate with each other, and assist each other. For this reason, a sociopolitical basis and political foundation in the socialist society become most consolidated. What powerfully pushes ahead with the development of these social relations is the political and ideological will of the popular masses.

Today, all workers in our country are sincerely living and working for the sake of the society, collectives, and themselves, mutually helping and leading under the communism-oriented slogan: "One for all; all for one."

Peasants learn a revolutionary trait and work style from the working class; working intellectuals learn its high sense of loyalty and stout will; and the working class guides and assists peasants while learning technology from intellectuals. This is a firmly established trend in our society at present. Since not a few people, but all social members have this lofty ideological and spiritual trait, and since a revolutionary ethos of honoring and trusting each other is overflowing in the whole society, our society is becoming constantly consolidated and developed politically and ideologically.

The political and ideological unity of the popular masses also vigorously pushes ahead with socialist economic and cultural construction. The economy is a material basis guaranteeing social life and development. For this reason, no social progress is conceivable without the development of productivity and the construction of material and technological foundations.

For rapid economic development, the zeal of the popular masses should be exerted along with the strengthening of the state's function of being an economic organizer. The people's zeal for production proceeds from their interests in economic construction and the development of productivity.

The production activities of workers in the socialist society are for themselves as well as for the prosperity of the country. The harder workers work, the more material wealth will increase and the more of a share they will take. Therefore, the workers in the socialist society turn out to economic construction in unison with pressing interests in the development of science, technology, and productivity.

Thanks to the people's common aspirations and zeal for devotedly fighting for the economic development of the country--political and ideological unity--collective renovation is effected in all fields of production and construction and a constantly high speed is created in overall socialist economic development.

Today, the struggle for the chuche-orientation, modernization, and science-orientation of the national economy and the attainment of the grand 10-point prospective goals is being vigorously waged in our country in accordance with the program for socialist economic construction set forth by the sixth party congress. Amid this struggle, the self-reliance of the national economy is being enhanced; the level of the modernization of technology and equipment is being elevated; production and management activities are being laid on a new scientific basis; and incessant economic development is being achieved. This development is attributable to the political and ideological unity of our people.

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N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KIM CHONG-IL TOURS TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS EXHIBIT

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 18 Jul 86 p 1

[Article by a NODONG SINMUN political news coverage group]

[Text] Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the KWP Political Bureau and secretary of the KWP Central Committee, toured the national technical innovation exhibition by the Three Revolutions Teams (TRT).

On display at the exhibition were a large number of valuable technical innovation plans, inventions, and creative devices perfected by TRT members in various branches of the national economy. In turning out these innovations, the TRT members had studied and worked together with other workers and technical personnel in a vigorous popular technical innovation drive which they had carried out in creative cooperation with these people since the national conference of TRT members was held in September 1984.

The entries on display gave a glimpse of what praiseworthy results the TRT members--who in various localities are playing a vanguard role in the forefront of the technical revolution under the party's leadership--have achieved in solving scientific and technological problems involved in the efforts to build a national economy oriented toward the chuche idea, modernization, and science.

While touring the exhibition, Comrade Kim Chong-il noted with great satisfaction the many things done by the TRT members in the technical revolution in less than 2 years since the national conference of TRT members.

Comrade Kim Chong-il highly appraised the TRT members' achievements in technical innovations. He said that the TRT members, who are armed with the chuche idea and advanced science and technology, have solved numerous scientific and technological problems arising in socialist economic construction by working together with other workers and technical personnel, thereby greatly contributing to enhancing the independent and self-reliant characteristics of the national economy, improving the technical level of equipment in all branches of the economy, and raising business activities to a higher scientific plain.

Comrade Kim Chong-il said that the TRT movement currently in progress under our party's leadership represents a powerful revolutionary guidance method which makes it possible to expedite socialist-communist construction through vigorous acceleration of the Three Revolutions, namely the ideological, technological, and cultural revolutions, by actively carrying them out in an organized manner. He stressed that only by actively pushing the TRT movement can we better implement the party line of the Three Revolutions and achieve brilliant victories in our revolutionary struggle and construction tasks.

Comrade Kim Chong-il said that in order to strengthen and develop the TRT movement in a manner consistent with developing reality, it is necessary to heighten party-wide and society-wide interest in this movement. He then stressed the need for us to hold the TRT members in high esteem in our society and treat them well, to assist them actively so that they can work better, to provide them with adequate working and living conditions, and in particular to conduct a proper evaluation of those TRT members who have made economically valuable major inventions, thereby contributing to the scientific, technological, and economic development of the country.

Comrade Kim Chong-il pointed out that the current technical revolution is the key to our national economic development and an important task facing the TRT movement. The TRT members, he said, must work with party organizations to do away with conservatism and stagnation and energetically mobilize the broad circles of masses in the popular technical innovation movement in order to make the whole country aflame with the fire of technical innovation.

He also said that the TRT members, firmly upholding the line of building a national economy oriented toward the chuche idea, modernization, and science, must vigorously carry on the technical innovation movement, which is designed to develop raw materials, fuel, and power and technology related to their use, to modernize technical equipment, and to base technical production process, production methods, and management on a new scientific foundation.

Comrade Kim Chong-il stressed in particular that the TRT members must concentrate their efforts on solving scientific and technical problems which arise in their own factories and enterprises in increasing output by using the existing equipment, as well as on economizing in the use of raw materials and supplies, and lessening labor-consuming work for the workers.

He pointed out that what is important in expediting the technical revolution is to carry out a proper task of popularizing the results of and experiences in technical innovations. The TRT members, he said, must in a timely way introduce new technical innovation plans in production in all branches of the national economy so that the innovation plans can prove their worth. He said they must set examples in introducing the results of scientific and technical studies.

Comrade Kim Chong-il expressed his belief that the TRT members will make an active contribution to further developing the nation's science and technology and fulfilling the goals of the technical revolution by thoroughly implementing the party policy on the technical revolution with heightened political awareness and revolutionary zeal.

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N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ARMY'S ROLE IN CIVILIAN CONSTRUCTION NOTED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 16 Jun 86 p 2

[Article by Yi Un-se and No Yong: "Our People's Army Is a Mighty Force of Creation and Construction"]

[Text] Our KPA is a revolutionary army and a people's army. The KPA has excellent political and moral features and was never so powerful as it is now. While securely defending the chuche-oriented revolutionary cause with arms, the KPA is playing an active role in socialist construction for national prosperity and the people's well-being. In particular, our heroic KPA servicemen have achieved outstanding exploits in erecting monumental creative structures under a long-range plan. This demonstrates the lofty features of our KPA, which is boundlessly loyal to the party and the leader and which devotedly serves the people.

Our KPA is becoming a mighty force not only invincible in fighting imperialist aggression but also capable of working the miracles of the century in the struggle for creation and construction aimed at transforming nature. Thanks to this revolutionary army, our party is strong, our country is secure, and socialist construction is vigorously accelerating. Taking immense pride in their reliable revolutionary army, our people are single-mindedly marching vigorously along the road of revolution in unison with their army.

I.

It is a great honor for the KPA, the revolutionary armed force of the party and the people, to contribute actively to the construction programs aimed at promoting national prosperity. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song said:

"The KPA not only has commendably discharged its duty to defend the country but has also made a great contribution to the construction programs for national prosperity and the people's happiness." ("Let Us Securely Ensure the Chuche-oriented Revolutionary Cause," separate volume, p 4.)

An army is literally made up of ranks of soldiers who, with arms in hand, discharge military duties. Therefore, every army serves to fulfill military missions. In addition to this duty, a revolutionary army participates in the struggle for creation and construction to promote national wealth and power. This is an intrinsic characteristic of a genuinely revolutionary army and a genuine people's army.

A reactionary army, unlike a revolutionary army, only serves as a tool of violence for the suppression of the working people and an instrument of aggression for the subjugation of other nations. Aggression and plunder, destruction and slaughter are basic attributes of a reactionary imperialist army. For an antipopular reactionary army of the exploiting class, creation and construction in the true sense of the words are inconceivable.

An army of the working class actively devotes itself to creation and construction as a matter of course because of its class-oriented nature. That kind of army is a people's army consisting of the sons and daughters of workers, farmers, and other working people and serving the interests of the people. For such an army, the people's cause is its own cause. Therefore, an army of the working class is inseparable from the destiny of the people and cannot exist separately from the struggle to promote their interests and happiness.

The path traversed by our KPA represents the glorious history of an army which, boundlessly loyal to the country and the people, has actively devoted itself to the cause of creation and construction as required by the party and the revolution.

Our revolutionary forces explored their own path always in confrontation with powerful imperialism. Accordingly, it had no choice but to exert every effort to repel the imperialist aggressors, to win national independence, and to safeguard national security. It was a path of bloody struggle.

While moving through the unprecedented storms of arduous revolution, our KPA members have devoted themselves as soldier-constructors to creative labor for national construction. In this process, the KPA has achieved shining honor as a powerful army of creation and construction.

In the period of the arduous armed revolutionary struggle, the anti-Japanese guerrillas, as the main force of the Korean revolution, actively assisted the revolutionary masses, including those inhabitants around the guerrilla bases, in their struggle to create a new life, although the guerrillas had to engage the Japanese aggressors constantly in fierce fighting. Indeed it defied imagination that the guerrillas could support the people's creative labor while under siege by tens of thousands of enemy soldiers and while face to face with death at each step they took. Yet our KPA established the invaluable tradition of being always with the people and accomplishing great creative tasks by working should to shoulder with them.

Our army staunchly preserved this precious tradition and carried it on brilliantly in our liberated land. In the daily endeavor of national construction and during the arduous period of war, our army actively assisted the people in their creative labor. Especially when, in the postwar period, our people were clearing the ashes, rebuilding the national economy, and laying the foundations of socialism, KPA personnel gallantly joined in this sacred struggle and produced labor exploits which shined before the whole world. They built numerous factories, schools, cities, and farm villages, thereby changing the appearance of the country. Construction sites in every nook and corner of the country, including the reconstruction sites in Pyongyang, the capital city of revolution, and the Hamhung vinylon factory construction site are etched with the new glorious exploits performed by our KPA officers and men in the postwar struggle for national reconstruction and socialist construction.

In the march toward the goal of chuche-izing our entire society, our army has played a solid role, through its devoted labor struggle, in achieving national prosperity in support of the party's cause. They took upon themselves important projects in socialist construction and carried them out with flying colors, thereby exhibiting the imposing appearance of a chuche-oriented Korea before the world. The grand and splendid Pyongyang subways, many factory construction projects, projects to develop collieries and mines and to increase their productive capacity, projects to build modern highways and bridges, and the lock gate construction projects in Mirim, Ponghwa, Hyangsan, and Tongam--all these were accomplished by the devoted labor struggle of our KPA personnel.

In particular, the KPA soldiers miraculously built the Nampo lock gate--a project which many people had thought was a fantasy--in a short period of time, thus making a powerful demonstration of their inexhaustible creative ability. This is an event which deserves a special mention in the history of struggle of our people and our KPA for national prosperity.

Today KPA soldiers are devoting their youthful wisdom and passions to the struggle for construction in Taechon, Sunchon, and other places in response to the call of the party and the revolution. The heroic fighting spirit demonstrated by the KPA servicemen--the truthful sons and daughters of our people--and their achievements made on the worthy construction sites of great monumental creative structures to illuminate the age of the KWP, have implanted great confidence and courage in our people, inspiring and prompting them to innovation.

In a country such as ours, which is in a tense situation and in direct confrontation with the U.S. aggressors, it is not an easy thing for an army to perform nothing but its primary duty of defending the country. But the KPA is actively contributing to socialist construction while stepping up its political and combat training and while guarding the country's defense line like an iron wall against the enemy's challenge to our revolution. This is a heroic epic and an immortal feat of the kind which can be done only by a genuine people's army which is vigorously fighting and marching onward in monolithic unity with the party and the country.

The KPA's active participation in socialist construction is of great importance in consolidating the might of the army and the ranks of revolution and forcefully pushing the revolutionary struggle and construction projects.

Thanks to its active participation in socialist construction, the might of the army itself is growing more than anything else.

Importantly, a revolutionary army's strength depends on the level of the political and ideological preparedness of its rank and file and the unity between the army and the people. Such strength is consolidated not only in severe class struggle but also in the struggle for socialist construction. The struggle for economic construction is a difficult and complex struggle for the transformation of nature. Through this struggle, the soldiers build their bodies, ideology, and willpower and acquire a noble revolutionary spirit and trait.

Sites of socialist construction are gratifying fighting arenas for KPA personnel in which to cultivate their qualities and traits as fighters for the party and as true revolutionaries. Through the strenuous labor struggle to conquer and transform nature, the KPA soldiers are deepening their confidence in the justice and victory of the cause of socialism and communism led by our party while acquiring noble features such as fervent love for the socialist fatherland and the spirit of loving to work. Construction sites where exploits are being achieved are becoming schools for the soldiers to cultivate prowess, courage, aspirations, and zeal as well as creative power. The fact that from among solider-constructors, numerous heroes have risen and a number of fervent patriots and performers of hidden meritorious services have cropped up at the construction sites of great monumental creative structures demonstrates that our KPA is becoming stronger and growing into an army with a strong revolutionary spirit and fighting capability in the practical struggle for socialist construction.

The people directly responsible for socialist construction are the working people, including the workers and the farmers. When the army participates in socialist construction and jointly struggles with the people, the army and the people are bound by one mind and one will, and the two will come to display the lofty spirit of trusting, loving, and helping each other.

In the course of accelerating the cause of creation and construction by the army, its blood ties with the people have been immeasurably strengthened.

The KPA soldiers have always taken upon themselves those projects which the people regard as most difficult and laborious and have carried them out, and the people for their part have done their best to help the KPA personnel who were devotedly working for national prosperity, regarding them as their own blood kin. The fine custom of army-people unity has burst into full bloom everywhere our KPA personnel have worked, including construction sites and rice-transplanting sites in the paddies. This unity constitutes a firm guarantee for constantly solidifying and developing the unity and solidarity between the party, the people, and the army. This unity and solidarity are the sources of our army's combat strength.

By actively participating in the struggle for economic construction, the KPA is also making a fine contribution to increasing national wealth and enhancing the dignity of the party and the country.

A true army wages a struggle to ensure the power and dignity of the country and the people. When the army produces exploits and works miracles in the struggle for socialist construction, it can directly contribute to achieving national prosperity and enhancing national dignity.

The structures constructed by our KPA in the past were important target projects in strengthening national power and increasing the wealth of the people. The KPA built large factories and enterprises in the 1950's and 1960's in keeping pace with our people's valiant struggle for rehabilitation and reconstruction and the grand chollima march. In the 1970's and 1980's, it also built numerous lock gates, transportation and cultural facilities, and factories. All these projects are now playing an important role in improving the living condition of our people and consolidating the foundations of a self-sufficient economy. As time passes, they will show greater worth in achieving national prosperity.

The cause of creation and construction in our time is a grand one organized and implemented under the party's leadership. To achieve great exploits in socialist construction is in itself a worthy struggle adding luster to the party's high prestige and dignity. By courageously rising up for this struggle with fervent loyalty and carrying out continuous innovations, our KPA is illuminating the party's high prestige and honor with its own creative labor.

The KPA is made up of steel-like ranks who possess the strong traits of unconditionality and militancy in realizing party conceptions and possess great organizational and disciplinary capacity. Thanks to these ranks, none of the tasks the party decides upon and proposes to carry out is left unfulfilled. All the monumental creations of the KPA are historical testimony to the greatness of the ever-victorious, mighty KWP, a party engaged in revolution and struggle.

The peerless mass heroism displayed by the KPA in the practical struggle for creation and construction and the achievements amassed by the KPA, in the great tasks for national prosperity and for the happiness of generations to come, are shining brilliantly, alongside the history of our party and the cause of socialism and communism.

II.

The KPA has all along forcefully demonstrated its loftiest traits as a revolutionary army during the entire course of a heroic epic of creation and construction.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, a member and secretary of the party Central Committee, said:

"It is our greatest honor and pride to have a people's army which is determinedly defending the leader and will unhesitatingly go through fire and water to execute to the end any party order." ("The People's Army Soldiers Must Defend Their Leader and Party, Their System, and Their Country by Risking Their Lives," separate volume, pp 1-2.)

All heroic exploits performed by the revolutionary army in peacetime as well as in wartime originate in the mindset.

Our KPA is a revolutionary army which values its loyalty to the party and the leader as being of vital importance. In the course of a protracted and arduous struggle, the KPA created and brilliantly carried on a tradition of being loyal to the party and the leader. Especially in the middle of the march toward the goal of chuche-izing the entire army, the KPA took upon the distinctive feature of a revolutionary army dedicated to defending the party's great cause and carrying it through to completion. It is a cherished desire of our KPA members to become a standard bearer in struggle, and to become a bastion for defending and bolstering the party like Kim Hyok and Cha Kwan-su, who in the 1920's translated into reality the leader's ideas and desires to the end. This kind of distinctive position and spirit was behind all the miraculous achievements and exploits rendered by the KPA on the battleground of socialist construction.

Our KPA is a valorous army, courageous and able in implementing the cause of creation and construction. The lofty fighting features displayed by KPA soldiers on the path of this endeavor serve as an example showing with what kind of spirit and work style a true revolutionary army, a people's army, should live and struggle in a period of peaceful construction like ours.

The KPA personnel keep on struggling in exact accordance with the intentions of the party, regarding the requirements of the party and the revolution as a matter of vital importance to themselves. This spirit of unconditionality and absoluteness is a firmly established fighting trait of the KPA.

Nothing is more important for a revolutionary army than the requirements of the party and the people and the interests of the revolution. The servicemen, who are ready to die for the country and the revolution, must always be fully prepared to go anywhere to fulfill whatever requirements the party has. This trait can only be displayed by an army whose members have a high degree of revolutionary awareness and know how to heed passionately the call of the party.

To begin with, unconditional submission to orders must dominate the servicemen's lives, and such submission becomes the source of an army's combat capability. In a revolutionary army, this kind of strict discipline is backed up by its servicemen's awareness of their missions and their revolutionary duties.

Our KPA knew how to regard the urgent fighting tasks the party wanted to carry out as their paramount duty and felt immense happiness and joy in devoting themselves to their execution. Our KPA voluntarily took up the unprecedentedly huge Nampo lock gate construction project because it embraced with all its heart the determination of the party and the leader to achieve a lasting prosperity for the country.

The KPA officers and men, with keen revolutionary awareness and an acute sense of responsibility, demonstrated its organizational know-how and discipline on the construction sites of monumental creations by working in precise accordance with the intentions and requirements of the party. When the party wants something, and once it makes a decision to do it, our KPA personnel believe the decision to be something absolute and implement it exactly as directed. That is their unswerving creed. That is why they never complained or set any preconditions before they took up a huge project. There is no limit to the heroism that can be displayed by an army which is in the habit of conforming exactly to the standards set by the party as to the construction deadline, speed, and methods.

What is known among our people today as the Nampo lock gate construction-style fighting spirit is an embodiment of this kind of absoluteness and unconditionality. The place is vibrant with the spirit of the KPA soldiers who are struggling in precise conformance to the example of aspiration, zeal, boldness, and tenacity set by the Party Center while leading in the cause of creation and construction.

The indomitable fighting spirit of even tearing down a mountain and filling a sea by courageously surmounting the obstacles in the way is a lofty trait being demonstrated by our KPA in the battleground of socialist construction.

A revolutionary, who by nature stands in the forefront of the class struggle, requires a stronger fighting spirit than do other ranks. This kind of indomitable spirit must be consistently maintained in peacetime as well as in wartime. An army which is shaping a history of indefatigable struggle in creative labor can display inexhaustible heroism in a fierce death-defying battleground.

Our KPA is made up of ranks which always maintain a tough fighting spirit in performing all its duties.

The army's intrinsic duty is to defend the country. The soldiers participating in the current struggle for transformation of nature stood guard only yesterday at the outposts as sentries under arms to defend the country. Although they have no experience in the type of construction projects they are assigned, they are doing their best, overcoming whatever obstacles and difficulties they encounter, as they did to perform their military duties. Our soldier-constructors have never hesitated or flagged even when they were assigned a huge project which seemed utopian to everyone, and they have never retreated even in their protracted struggle to tame the harsh natural environment.

It was thanks to its revolutionary soldierly spirit cultivated in the course of protracted fighting that the KPA has produced heroic exploits with the fighting spirit of not even hesitating to remove the mountain and fill the sea. The KPA's martial spirit is an indomitable spirit of becoming a human bullet to protect and defend the party and the leader, a staunch fighting spirit of struggling through vicissitudes. It was with this spirit that the young communists and the anti-Japanese guerrillas crossed the death line and carved a way through the enemy, and our gallant soldiers crossed the rivers and waded through muddy paths under enemy fire during the fatherland liberation war.

Today our soldier-constructors are faced with new problems, with the environment surrounding construction different from what it used to be. But the martial spirit of our KPA personnel remains unchanged. The self-reliant spirit of having faith in one's own ability and overcoming even formidable obstacles by oneself, the dauntlessness of putting one's shoulder to the wheel and not hesitating to go through fire and water to surmount each difficulty encountered, the boldness and prowess of stalwartly executing a huge project with bold ideas matching its scale--these are the traits of our KPA engaged in socialist construction. The KPA soldiers who live and fight on with this kind of soldierly spirit are today's true revolutionaries, the "Kim Hyoks of the 1980's." For our KPA members, who defy rugged mountains and turbulent waters without hesitation, there can be no construction project that cannot be carried out, once they take it upon themselves.

The spirit of making continuous innovations and continuing to march forward toward higher goals without bragging about their victory is the lofty revolutionary spirit our KPA soldiers have always displayed in the historic struggle to expedite the grand cause of creation and construction.

The soldiers must display their heroism in a protracted struggle as well as in transitory tasks. It is a temperamental quality of a genuine revolutionary soldier to be determined to block the muzzle of an enemy gun with his own body in a do-or-die battle and, in peacetime, to execute tenaciously his revolutionary duties without a moment of stagnation or slack. Our heroic KPA, which has these characteristics, has embroidered the entire period of its struggle with matchless exploits.

The monumental structures erected by KPA personnel in the past were the kind of huge projects which could not have been completed so easily by one or two campaigns or assaults. It was not easy at all to fight on with the spirit of continuous innovation and continuous marching without a moment of stagnation and slack in order to complete those gigantic projects. But our KPA soldiers, never given to even the slightest boasting, complacency, or laxity, doggedly fought on until they accomplished their construction assignments by constantly maintaining the attitude of being the master toward their revolutionary duties and by displaying a high sense of responsibility and steadfast faithfulness. Over the past 5 years, during which time the Nampo lock gate construction project was underway, miracles were achieved almost every day and a high speed was maintained. This demonstrates the great revolutionary spirit of the KPA soldiers who knew no stagnation or slack. This kind of spirit and attitude above all else has been responsible for the completion of this and other gigantic projects which are commonly called "a war without the roar of guns."

Our KPA is now forcefully displaying its steel-like power and its dauntless heroism in order to reach a new turning point in the cause of attaining national wealth and development. The gallant soldier-constructors are working hard on new power station construction projects, tideland reclamation projects, and important factory construction projects with a firm determination and a surging fighting spirit to produce greater exploits than any of their previous exploits. Thanks to the KPA's heroic struggle, our economic might will increase, the dignity of our prosperous fatherland manifest itself more forcefully, and the people's well-being improve.

The lofty revolutionary traits which the KPA has demonstrated in the historic struggle for socialist construction is founded on our party's leadership and its profound trust.

The party is the leader of the revolutionary army, and the army is the defender and protector of the party. The party and the army are always united as one in our revolution.

Our party has a firm faith in the KPA, and it has been raising the KPA, which is boundlessly loyal to the country and the people and which possesses a strong organizational and disciplinary quality, into an army which can perform any kind of task, and is treating it as such. The faith our party has in the KPA is so firm that it will sway under no circumstance and so special that as time passes on, it will grow stronger still. This faith is becoming a driving force in making all the ranks, from general officers down to privates, boiling with revolutionary fervor and inspiring them into matchless mass heroism. Indeed, never before was such great blood solidarity forged as the one formed in our revolution, which binds the party and the revolutionary army in such a way that the former has firm faith in and relies upon the latter and the latter is ready to sacrifice its life to protect and support the former politically and ideologically. Herein lies the decisive factor which enables our KPA to remain an army of heroic struggle and creation in the future.

The KPA soliders' determination to implement to the end the blueprint for grand socialist construction presented by our party is firm and immutable. Our KPA will endlessly display its honor as a great fighting force of creation and construction under the sagacious leadership of the great party and the great leader.

13311/12858
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BRIEFS

ASSEMBLY CONFERENCE DELEGATE ELECTIONS--Pyongyang September 3 (XINHUA)--The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of Korea yesterday decided to elect delegates for the 8th conference on November 2 this year, according to the Korean paper NODONG SINMUN. A central election commission has been formed with Kye Ung-tae as its chairman. Kye is an alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. The assembly conference is held once every four years. The 7th conference was held in February 1982 and its first session in April of the same year. According to the usual practice in Korea, the first session of each assembly conference, which is held after the election of its delegates, will reelect state leaders and probably adopt and announce the country's new economic development plan. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0703 GMT 3 Sep 86 OW] /6091

CSO: 4100/248

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

SWITCH TO COOPERATIVE OWNERSHIP URGED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 16 Jul 86 p 2

[Article by Kim Sang-chu: "The Great Idea About the Development of Cooperative Ownership"]

[Text] Our farm community is constantly changing its appearance to be consistent with the requirements of socialist-communist construction in the ideological, technical, and cultural fields. Smoothly progressing, in particular, are the tasks of gradually bringing cooperative ownership to the level of ownership by all people on the basis of constantly consolidating cooperative ownership.

This represents a precious fruit of the respected and beloved leader Kim Il-song's most accurate ideological theory on solving problems of the socialist countryside expounded in his immortal classic work "Theses on the Question of the Socialist Countryside in Our Country," and the sagacious leadership of the respected and beloved leader and the beloved comrade leader in its implementation.

In his theses on the socialist countryside--a great program for rural construction and a compendium of the ideology, theories, and policies concerning socialist-communist rural construction--the respected and beloved leader defined the following as one of the cardinal principles on solving the question of the countryside once and for all: to bring guidance and management for the rural economy infinitely closer to the level of advanced industrial management and to strengthen the links between ownership by all people and cooperative ownership so that cooperative ownership can be brought infinitely closer to ownership by all people. He perfectly clarified the scientific methods of realizing this goal.

Strengthening cooperative ownership and developing it into ownership by all people are important requirements noted in the theses on the socialist countryside and they make up our party's grand idea for the development of cooperative ownership.

By illuminating the bright future of the socialist countryside which will guarantee our people boundless happiness, this grand idea gives us immense pride and inspires us to step up the struggle to accelerate its realization.

The great leader Marshal Kim Il-song taught us:

"Anyway I can say that to arrive at communism, we must pattern the national economy after the single form of ownership by all people and, accordingly, develop cooperative ownership into ownership by all people."

Developing cooperative ownership into ownership by all people is an essential requirement, first of all, for eliminating the gap between cities and villages and the gap between the working class and the farmers, as well as solving the question of the countryside once and for all and achieving complete victory for socialism.

More importantly, the gap between cities and villages appears in the form of the countryside falling behind the cities in the ideological, technical, and cultural fields and in the related form of cooperative ownership dominating in the countryside, unlike in cities where ownership by all people dominates.

Therefore, in order to eliminate the gap between the cities and villages and the class distinctions between the working class and the farmers and to solve the question of the countryside once and for all, we must remove the countryside's backwardness in the ideological, technical, and cultural fields and, in keeping pace with this, can we upgrade the countryside on a par with the urban community in all respects and equalize the social and economic status of both the working class and the farmers, thus completely eliminating the class gap as well.

A socialist society which has won a complete victory is a classless society where there is no distinction in the form of ownership of the means of production and where only ownership by all people dominates.

In realizing a classless society, it is necessary to eliminate the distinctions in the ownership of the means of production--the economic cause of the existence of classes--and establish a unitary system of ownership by all people. Only by doing this can we realize a classless society and achieve a complete victory for socialism.

The development cooperative ownership into ownership by all people is also a basic condition for vigorously expediting the conversion of the entire society to the chuche idea by successfully capturing the two fortresses, ideological and material, which we must capture without fail in order to build socialism and communism.

We have to capture the ideological and material fortresses in order to realize the conversion of the entire society to the chuche idea, an overall goal of our revolution.

The development of cooperative ownership into ownership by all people is an important requirement in capturing the ideological fortress and expediting the ideological transformation of the people.

Cooperative ownership limits the ideo-mental transformation of the farmers to a certain degree because the socialization of production achieved under cooperative ownership with ownership by all people. For this reason it is necessary to develop cooperative ownership into ownership by all people in order to uproot all the ideological vestiges remaining among the farmers, such as individualism and egoism, and inspire them to work for society and the people by displaying a higher degree of awareness, zeal, and creativeness.

The development of cooperative ownership into ownership by all people is also an import requirement in the successful capture of the material fortress. The rural economic system based on cooperative ownership is far superior to the system of individual farming for the production of goods for commercial purposes or the capitalist rural economy, but it still is a socialist economic system that is one peg inferior to the state-run economy based on ownership by all people.

With the farmers' ideo-mental and cultural levels improved and the material and technical foundations of the rural economy strengthened, only by developing cooperative ownership into ownership by all people can we make the farmers continuously heighten their revolutionary zeal and develop agricultural production at the fastest pace, thereby successfully capturing the material fortress.

All this indicates that in order to have the working masses achieve a completely independent mind, it is essential to develop cooperative ownership into ownership by all people.

Our party's grand idea of developing cooperative ownership into ownership by all people has clearly proved its validity through the actual struggle to translate the theses on the socialist rural economy into practice.

Under the sagacious leadership of the great leader and the beloved comrade leader, our countryside has assumed a new look in every respect and has made decisive progress in the efforts to eliminate its gap with the cities in the ideological, technical, and cultural fields by waging the struggle to implement the tasks outlined in the theses on the rural community.

Today our farm workers are firmly armed with the great chuche idea and are devotedly working for society and their collectives in a manner befitting them as the masters of the revolution and the farms, thereby demonstrating their noble features as socialist agricultural workers to the fullest.

Our farmers, who have transplanted rice seedlings and done weeding with their hands and have toiled hard to raise crops before, are today enjoying their farm work thanks to mechanization and agricultural chemicals. Our agriculture has entered a new age of industrialization and modernization. Agricultural production has made leaps of progress in the course of realizing a chuche-oriented agriculture.

Today, with the Three Revolutions vigorously progressing and with state guidance and supervision of the cooperative economy constantly improving, cooperative ownership is getting ever closer to the level of ownership by all people in our country.

All this represents a signal success attained in the advance along the road indicated by the theses on the socialist countryside and amounts to an excellent preparatory step for a transition from cooperative ownership to ownership by all people.

The task of shifting cooperative ownership to ownership by all people cannot be accomplished by means of forcibly amalgamating or abolishing cooperative ownership. It can be accomplished only when through a vigorous execution of the Three Revolutions--ideological, technical, and cultural--the root causes which allow cooperative ownership to survive have been removed and the ideological and material prerequisites for a shift in the ownership form have been met.

The great leader divided the prerequisites for shifting cooperative ownership to ownership by all people into two categories, ideological and material, and of the two, he particularly stressed the need to give definite priority to the work of meeting the ideological requirements by remolding the farmers' ideological will.

It is the farmers themselves who are directly responsible for shifting the ownership form. Only by giving priority to the work of remolding their ideological will is it possible to make them into communistic human beings in the chuche mold who work and live by the communist principle of life, namely "one for all, all for one," and to enhance the farmers' revolutionary zeal and creative positiveness so that they can better carry out the work of meeting the material requirements as well.

In order to develop cooperative ownership into ownership by all people, it is essential to meet the material requirements as well. In other words, we must develop agricultural productivity to such an extent that the farmers perform labor, which is basic to agricultural production, by means of machinery, electricity, and chemicals. When agricultural productivity reaches such a high level, more advantageous conditions will be created for expediting the remolding of the farmers' ideological frame of mind and, at the same time, it will become possible to eliminate the gap between industrial and agricultural labor and adopt an 8-hour workday and a system of compensation for labor consistent with the system of ownership by all people.

Currently, in our country the direct productive links between cooperative ownership and ownership by all people are strengthening, cooperative ownership is getting infinitely closer to ownership by all people, and the ideological and material prerequisites are being fulfilled in an excellent manner. Under these circusmtances, cooperative ownership will inevitably be shifted to ownership by all people.

Currently, in our country the direct productive links between cooperative ownership and ownership by all people are strengthening, cooperative ownership is getting infinitely closer to ownership by all people, and the ideological and material prerequisites are being fulfilled in an excellent manner. Under these circumstances, cooperative ownership will inevitably be shifted to ownership by all people.

As is evident from above, our party's great idea about the development of cooperative ownership accurately reflects the intrinsic requirements of socialist-communist rural construction and has proved its validity and indomitable vitality all the more clearly in its practical application. It is indeed the right idea necessary to solve the question of ownership in the countryside in a correct manner.

In view of current reality, we are quite optimistic about the prospects for the development of cooperative ownership, which will be shifted into ownership by all people in the future.

In our village, the Three Revolutions--ideological, technical, and cultural--will be all the more vigorously underway as we move along the road illuminated by the theses on the socialist countryside, and as a result, the farmers will become more thoroughly revolutionized and will turn into the working class more thoroughly, and the countryside will become more industrialized and modernized. Thus machines will take the place of all manual labor and everyone will work easily and be better off. When cooperative ownership gets closer to ownership by all people like this, the problem of turning cooperative ownership into ownership by all people will be smoothly resolved in the end.

In developing cooperative ownership into ownership by all people lies the royal road of thoroughly supporting and implementing the theses on the socialist countryside and adding luster to our party's idea about rural construction.

It behooves all members of the Socialist Worker's Youth League and other youths to study in depth the theses on the socialist countryside, acquire a profound knowledge of it, and magnificently perform their honorable missions and duties as the young vanguard of the struggle to expedite the realization of our party's idea about socialist rural construction.

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CSO: 4110/094

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL INDUSTRY URGED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 30 Jul 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Us Develop Local Economy As Changsong Did"]

[Text] Twenty-five years have passed since the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, addressing the conference of Changsong County's guidance workers and functionaries in the livestock sector, gave instructions on how to make an epochal improvement in the living standard of the people in the mountainous areas.

At that meeting, which was held in July 1961, the great leader clarified concrete tasks to be tackled in the local economy and the means to implement them, including those of developing animal husbandry in Changsong County in a big way by utilizing its natural geographical conditions and also developing local industry using such mountain resources as raw materials in order to increase the production of foodstuffs and consumer goods.

After setting forth sound guiding principles on improving the living standard of the inhabitants of the mountainous regions, the great leader visited Changsong County many times to give on-the-spot guidance and guided them in developing agriculture and animal husbandry, consolidating local industrial bases, and developing the county seat as a link connecting the cities and villages.

Under the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song' sagacious leadership and the party's active guidance, Changsong County has over the past 25 years built itself into a fine model in developing the local economy and improving the living standard of the people during these 25 years, and epochal changes have taken place in the lives of its inhabitants there.

In this county, dozens of new food factories, chemical plants, and furniture and other factories have risen and they are now fully meeting the demands of the people in the county for foods and other consumer goods. A fairly large quantity of consumer goods, such as paper and chemical products, is being supplied to other counties.

The county's animal husbandry, mainly the breeding of herbivorous animals such as cows, sheep, goats, and rabbits, has rapidly developed and solid local industrial bases which use these animals as raw materials have been built. Furthermore, the lean soil has been turned into rich soil, resulting in an epochal growth in food grain output. In the past, Changsong County received its food supply from other counties, but now it meets its own food needs and ships the surplus to other localities.

Changsong County, which was literally an uninhabitable area before, has now become a people's paradise whose inhabitants have no reason to be city dwellers.

In recent years, the county has produced commendable achievements, particularly in developing its local industry and radically improving the living standard of its people by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and tenacious struggle.

In this county, local industrial factories are operating at full capacity and have stabilized its production at a high level. The county seat has taken upon a new look as a result of vigorous construction.

These successes scored by Changsong County in developing local industry and improving the people's standard of living serve as a model for all other counties.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song instructed:

"All counties must develop local industries to a higher level on the foundations already built." ("Selected Works of Kim Il-song", vol 18, p 231.)

It is the party's consistent call that mountainous areas utilize the mountains and coastal areas use the seas to develop local industries so that they can improve the living standard of their people.

The people of Changsong County have developed its local industry by actively utilizing mountain resources and made an epochal improvement in their living standard.

All county functionaries must follow the example of Changsong and utilize the mountains in the mountainous areas and the seas in the coastal areas to develop their local industries. Chansong County's secret of success in stabilizing production in its local factories at a high level lies in the fact that it has achieved self-sufficiency in raw materials by properly utilizing the advantages offered by the mountains and thus was able to raise the level of local output.

All counties must properly solve problems involving their local raw material supply, consolidate their raw material supply bases, and develop local industries in a way consistent with their natural and geographic conditions so that they can satisfactorily meet the demands of their people for foodstuffs and consumer goods.

The important part of Changsong County's experience is that it has waged a constant vigorous struggle to expand, strengthen, and modernize its local industrial bases by mobilizing and utilizing all reserves and potential available within the county to the maximum.

In Changsong County, numerous local factories were erected in the past, and particularly in recent years, a caustic soda production base, a glass bottle production base, beer and soft drink production bases, and a wood-processing base have been newly erected, thereby laying a fine foundation for modernizing local industry and increasing the variety of their products.

All these were accomplished without any outside support or any assistance from large factories or enterprises; they were accomplished by exploring and mobilizing inner reserves and by using their own technology.

Those functionaries who are responsible for the development of local industry must follow the example of Changsong, look for practical means of expanding consumer goods production in the production list, find ways to implement them one by one, and continue to exert great efforts to develop the local economy with the fighting spirit of doing all tasks in an orderly manner.

It is important to consolidate county seats in developing the local economy and improving the living standard of the people. Changsong County's experience shows that a county seat can be built as best as possible by the county's own resources when it erects a solid cement production base and builds modern machinery and prefabricated construction material bases.

All counties throughout the country must follow this example and, by highly displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and tenacious struggle, consolidate their building material bases in a way consistent with the existing conditions and accelerate the modernization of construction in order to build their county seats as magnificent political, economic, and cultural centers.

It is important to enhance the functions and role of the county party committees in developing the local economy and radically improving the living standard of the people. In developing local industry, the functionaries of the Changsong County party committee took the lead in setting the party organizations in motion and actively mobilized broad circles of the masses and inspired them to display fully their voluntary zeal and creative initiative.

County party committee functionaries must follow the example of Changsong and keenly realize that no one but they are responsible for a success or a failure in developing local industry and increasing the production of consumer goods, and with this awareness, they must step up party guidance in local economic construction.

All county functionaries must exert greater efforts to make the existing local factories operate at full capacity, further consolidate the local industrial bases, and increase the production of consumer goods so as to meet the ever increasing everyday needs of the people and develop local industry to a still higher plane.

By thus meeting the people's ever increasing demands for consumer goods and foodstuffs more satisfactorily through the use of the counties' own resources, we must thoroughly implement the party's call for radically improving the people's livelihood.

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N. KOREA/ECONOMY

NEW RECORD IN LARGE OXYGEN SEPARATOR PRODUCTION REPORTED

Pyongyang NODONG CHONGNYON in Korean 20 Jun 86 p 1

[Article by special correspondent Chang Che-sop: "A New Record in the Production of Large Oxygen Separators; the SWYL Members and Youths of the Oxygen Separator Plant in the Nagwon Machinery Complex"]

[Text] The Socialist Workers Youth League [SWYL] members and youths of the Oxygen Separator Plant in the Nagwon Machinery Complex are making innovative accomplishments in the production of large oxygen separators.

Cherishing deep in their hearts the great confidence placed in them by the great leader and the dear leader when they visited the plant by themselves, the SWYL members and youths of this plant are forcefully pushing the production of large oxygen separators by means of highly displaying their revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle.

Thus, entering this year, they continuously produced large oxygen separators and then sped up the processing of parts. They are even ahead of the schedule by more than 10 separator parts.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il pointed out as follows:

"We must produce anything that can be produced on our own by means of highly displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance."

Under the leadership of the party organizations, the primary level committee of the SWYL of the plant is energetically launching its organizaional and political work in order to make the youths become the spearhead of advances in the honorable struggle for implementing the assignments given by the great leader and the dear leader for the production of large oxygen separators and to attain a breakthrough for an attack by means of enhancing the vanguard role of the youths.

The functionaries of the SWYL, going deep into the production sites among the youths there, paraphrased and propagandized deeply the importance and significance of the production of large oxygen separators and gave guidance to the youths so that they may highly display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, and thereby that they may thoroughly implement the decisions and directives of the party.

With the resolution of loyalty in their hearts, aimed at making the great leader and the dear leader joyful by producing more large oxygen separators this year, the youths are raising the flames of innovation at all combat outposts.

In particular, the youths, giving definite priority to the production of material over processing, are continuously scoring successes at the important stages of production, including a more satisfactory supply of dense argon gas.

The SWYL members and the youths of the material shop energetically launched a mass technological innovation movement and thereby made a pressure testing device on their own and utilized it. They introduced a new method of casting with a test metal and thereby epoch-makingly improved the quality of casting materials. Thus they are effecting an innovation in guaranteeing the effectiveness of that method, which is being given priority smoothly over the processing.

The SWYL members and the youths of the No 1 Pipe Shop, upholding the resolution of repaying the party's great trust and expectations with the success in their implementation struggle, introduced a new welding method and thereby made it possible to save a tremendous amount of argon gas. Thus they are creating a new standard and a new record in the production of pipes.

Furthermore, the SWYL members and the youths in the plant are forcefully launching a struggle designed to make an argon gas generator with a several hundred cubic meter capacity and to guarantee the production of that generator on their own.

While keeping up the situation in which the production of materials it being given definite priority and an innovation is taking place in the pipe making department, the youths are bringing about an unprecedented upsurge in the departments of processing and of assembling.

They are scoring success in overfulfilling their daily plans in the processing of parts and in the assembling of equipment, while improving the equipment maintenance and launching the struggle for saving raw material with every unit set of machines operating at full capacity.

In this way, the SWYL members and the youths of this plant are vigorously launching the struggle to create a new record in the production of large oxygen separators and to fulfill ahead of schedule this year's production target of theirs.

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CSO: 4110/078

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

PRC YOUTH DELEGATION VISIT--Pyongyang September 2 (KCNA)--The Chinese youth delegation headed by Song Defu, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of China, left for home today after a 14-day visit to Korea. The Korean visit of the delegation consisting of more than 200 representatives of functionaries, workers, peasants, soldiers, students and artistes selected from the organizations of the Communist Youth League of China at various levels, made a great contribution to developing and strengthening the traditional Korea-China friendship through generations. During the visit, the delegation went round industrial establishments, cooperative farms, educational and cultural institutions, Mt. Kumgang and other scenic spots in different parts of Korea. It attended colorful functions such as a meeting, joint friendship meeting, get-together, round-table talks, etc. Prior to its departure, a joint friendship meeting of Pyongyang youth and the delegation members was held in the city. Speeches were exchanged at the meeting to be followed by a performance of stage pieces. The youths of the two countries deepened the sentiments of friendship, singing Korean and Chinese songs. Then, they had pleasant hours, playing colorful amusement sports games. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 2 Sep 86 SK] /6091

CSO: 4100/248

N. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

TRADE AGREEMENT TO BE SIGNED WITH GHANA

OW301935 Beijing XINHUA in English 1907 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] Accra, August 30 (XINHUA)--Korean Vice-Premier Chong Chun-yi said here today that his country will sign a trade agreement with Ghana to further promote their relations.

Under the agreement, Ghana will export bauxite, gold, diamonds, cocoa, shea-butter and other agricultural products to Korea, the vice-premier disclosed.

In return, Korea will export fertilizer, farm machinery, machine tools, glasses, iron products and other industrial goods.

Chong Chun-yi said this at the airport before flying to Freetown, Sierra Leone, after a six-day visit to Ghana.

The vice-premier, who leads a Korean delegation, said that discussions with Ghananian leaders have helped deepen their understanding of Ghana's situation and to explore other areas for further cooperation.

The Korean vice-premier paid a courtesy call yesterday on J.J. Rawlings, head of state and chairman of Ghana's ruling Provisional National Defence Council, here and both held a close-door talk.

Chong Chun-yi told the press later that the talk centered on cooperations between the two countries and problems facing the Non-Aligned Movement.

Chong Chun-yi also said that the United States has frustrated all attempts by his country to bring about a reunification of Korea.

He noted that the U.S. has stationed 42,000 troops and missiles with a total of 1,000 war-heads in South Korea, and continued to hold provocative joint military exercises with South Korea. He expressed appreciation for Ghana's support for the reunification of the North and the South of Korea.

The Korean delegation arrived here last Monday.

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Korean Affairs Report

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DPRK PAPER ACCUSES U.S., ROK OF 'ABUSING' ASIAN GAMES

SK080559 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0529 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 September (KCNA)--The traitor Chon Tu-hwan is abusing the Asian Games to present South Korea as an "independent state", justify the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and create an international atmosphere favorable for the fabrication of "two Koreas", says NODONG SINMUN today in a signed commentary titled "Games Harmful to Nation Are Impermissible".

The paper says: With the Asian Games drawing near, the struggle of the South Korean students against it is growing fiercer and is foreseen to go off with greater force during the games. Their persistent struggle is a manifestation of their staunch will not to tolerate injustice and a really patriotic act based on the aspiration and demand of the times and the nation. The commentary further says:

If a person opposes or has a dislike to the insidious '86 Asiad, he is jailed or expelled and the Seoul streets swarm with puppet armymen in plain clothes, police commandoes and the regular forces of the puppet army riding on heavy tanks and armored vehicles. South Korea has turned into a theater of rowdyism.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are inciting North-South confrontation and staging frantic military maneuvers against the North under the pretext of the Asian Games. As if it were not enough, they are scheming to stage another large-scale war exercise during the games with the mobilization of U.S. imperialist pirate ships including the "Carl Vinson" and the "New Jersey" and huge aggression forces.

With no sword-brandishing can the Chon Tu-hwan group halt the struggle of the students burning with a sense of justice and patriotism.

/12858
CSO: 4100/255

NODONG SINMUN ASSAILS U.S.-JAPANESE EXERCISE IN HOKKAIDO

SK110930 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2149 GMT 10 Sep 86

[NODONG SINMUN 11 September commentary: "An Overture to the Tripartite Military Operations"]

[Text] According to news reports, the U.S. Air Forces stationed in South Korea will reportedly participate for the first time in a U.S.-Japanese joint military exercise scheduled to be launched in Hokkaido, Japan, toward the end of October.

The participation of the U.S. Air Forces stationed in South Korea in the planned military exercise will consist of the involvement of A-10 ground attack aircraft, which are mainly deployed at Suwon Air Base and which carry nuclear weapons.

One important reason behind dragging the U.S. Air Force combat unit stationed in South Korea to Japan is to realize a joint military exercise with the Japanese Self-Defense Air Force. Joint military exercises between the Japanese Self-Defense Forces and U.S. troops occupying South Korea is an issue that has long been discussed and planned between the ruling classes of the United States and Japan.

The fact that this issue is about to be put into practice amounts to a giant new stride in expanding the stage of the U.S.-Japanese joint operations into South Korea and in realizing the tripartite military operations. This is a grave provocation scheme that exacerbates tensions in Korea and the Far East and increases the danger of war in this region.

What the U.S. imperialists seek through the planned joint military exercise is to open a road for the Japanese Self-Defense Forces to enter into South Korea.

The fact that a combat unit of U.S. troops occupying South Korea goes to Japan for joint military exercises means that militarily there will be no boundary lines between South Korea, which is under the domination of the U.S. imperialists, and Japan and that these two regions will be integrated into one single operational region.

Calling for the realization of joint military exercise between U.S. Air Force stationed in South Korea and the Japanese Self-Defense Forces at an early date, the United States said that the characteristics of U.S. Air Force strategy is to fly wherever it may be necessary and Japan has said that such joint military exercises are legally possible.

By this, the United States and Japan have indicated that they admit to the fact that the state of joint military exercises between U.S. troops stationed in South Korea and the Japanese Self-Defense Forces is not confined only to Japan, but can be moved to South Korea.

It is apparent that the Japanese Self-Defense Forces coming to South Korea under the name of joint military exercises will include not only U.S. troops, but also the puppet South Korean Army as partners in the military exercises.

Joint military exercises between the Japanese Self-Defense Forces and the puppet South Korean Army are what is sought through the joint military exercises between U.S. troops stationed in South Korea and the Japanese Self-Defense Forces.

Realizing direct military ties and collusion between South Korea and Japan has emerged as a pressing demand in completing the tripartite military alliance among the United States, Japan, and South Korea. The planned joint military exercise between U.S. troops stationed in South Korea and the Japanese Self-Defense Forces serves as an important opportunity to directly link Japan and South Korea militarily and to strengthen the aggressive nature of the tripartite military alliance.

The U.S. imperialists' accelerating the fabrication of the tripartite military alliance stems from their wicked motive to mobilize the Japanese Self-Defense Forces in a new war of invading Korea. It is therefore no accident that Hokkaido has been chosen as the stage of the large-scale U.S.-Japanese joint military exercise scheduled to be staged toward the end of this October in which the U.S. Air Forces stationed in South Korea will participate.

Hokkaido is similar to Korea in terms of its terrain and weather conditions. The full-scale military exercise to be conducted, for the first time, with the mobilization of all services of the armed forces and all branches from both the United States and Japan is designed, first of all, to strengthen joint military operations in preparation for a war of invading Korea, a nuclear war.

The fact that the Japanese reactionaries have accepted the joint military exercise between U.S. troops occupying South Korea and the Japanese Self-Defense Forces, which has hitherto been prohibited, means that Japanese military policy has changed.

The goal pursued by the Japanese ruling class through the planned joint military exercise is to have military acts of the Self-Defense Forces outside the territory of Japan recognized as an established fact under the pretext of U.S.-Japanese joint military operations.

As is witnessed, the Japanese reactionaries are trying to actively participate in the U.S. imperialists' war policy according to the demand of the U.S. imperialists' Asian strategy and to blaze a trail for their military expansion abroad by taking advantage of the planned joint military exercise.

The Japanese Self-Defense Forces' participation in a joint military exercise together with U.S. troops occupying South Korea can be interpreted only as an expression of their willingness to join in preparations by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets for a war of northward invasion.

This is an expression of openly hostile policy toward our republic as well as a challenge to peace in Korea and Asia.

Military adventure threatening peace should be stopped.

/9738
CSO: 4110/114

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

FORMER SOUTH POLITICIANS IN DPRK ISSUE RECORD OF U.S. 'CRIMES'

SK082303 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1548 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 September (KCNA)--The Consultative Council of Former South Korean Politicians in the North for the Promotion of Peaceful Reunification issued a record of crimes of the U.S. imperialist aggressors in obstructing the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea on the lapse of 41 years since they occupied South Korea. It says:

The Korean nation of one ancestry, which had lived in one territory through a long history spanning 5,000 years, has been divided into North and South in the '40's of the present century. For this the U.S. imperialist aggressors are to blame.

The U.S. imperialist aggression forces illegally occupied South Korea on 8 September 1945, under the mask of "liberator", taking the place of defeated Japanese imperialism. This was to seek a division of Korea.

Their occupation of South Korea was aimed at turning South Korea into their complete colony and, further, using it as a military base to occupy the whole Korea and dominate Asia and the world.

Proceeding from this, the U.S. imperialist aggression forces changed the name of the "Korean government-general" of the Japanese imperialists into the U.S. military government on 11 September and enforced a military rule more ruthless than the "governor-general rule" of the Japanese imperialists.

The U.S. military administration dissolved by force people's committees established in South Korea after the 15 August liberation raving that "there could be no power for the South Korean people and the sovereignty of South Korea belongs to the U.S. military government". It had a "separate election" staged in South Korea through violence and frauds on 10 May 1948 and faked up the colonial puppet regime called "Government of the Republic of Korea" with pro-American cat's paw Syngman Rhee as its boss.

"The Republic of Korea", a colony, is a direct extension of the U.S. military government and it was just a veil to cover the U.S. military government.

In fact, "the Republic of Korea" is a tool for executing the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and a camouflage for covering their colonial rule.

The record cites concrete examples to expose that after framing up the colonial "Republic of Korea", the U.S. imperialists got the puppet regime to crack down upon the South Korean People's Movement for Peaceful Reunification and build a system of perpetual division. The record goes on:

As the Syngman Rhee puppet regime was toppled by the April popular uprising in 1960 and the Movement for Peaceful Reunification had since gained momentum among the South Korean people, the U.S. imperialists engineered the 16 May "military coup d'etat" and installed the Pak Chong-hui military fascist "regime".

In particular, they egged the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique on to cook up the fascist "Yusin system" in October 1972 and then had it publish the "special statement" calling for the "simultaneous entry of the North and the South into the UN" on 23 June 1973, in which the "two Koreas" policy was openly announced.

This was aimed at keeping Korea divided forever and keeping their hold on South Korea at least as their colony and military base, as they found it impossible to dominate the whole of Korea as a colony.

In October 1979 when the democratic resistance mounted high, the U.S. imperialists replaced Pak Chong-hui with new puppet Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique and encouraged it to bar the trend toward a peaceful reunification and resorted to more unscrupulous moves to create "two Koreas".

In the fall of 1984, the DPRK's compatriotic step of offering relief goods for the South Korean flood victims occasioned the resumption of dialogues between the North and the South. The U.S. imperialists scenarized the "firing incident at Panmunjom" in November 1984 and staged the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises in order to suspend multi-channelled dialogues and contacts between North and South such as Red Cross talks, economic talks and the preliminary contact for parliamentary talks, which were arranged by the positive efforts of the DPRK.

In particular, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique are desperately trying to see the Asian Games and the '88 Olympics staged in Seoul at any cost, while working for the "entry into the United Nations" harder than ever before.

The aims sought by them in the Asiad and Olympics are to create a favorable climate for creating "two Koreas" by getting South Korea, a colony, recognized as an "independent state" and prop up the shaking fascist dictatorial system by cracking down upon the anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle of the South Korean people and bringing political opponents under their control on the pretext of "ensuring games".

The United States must drop the policy of turning South Korea into a colony and a military base and go back to their den at once, taking along their forces and nuclear weapons in accordance with the trend of the times when all the nations are advancing towards independence and sovereignty, the records of crimes stresses.

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CSO: 4100/255

FORMER SOUTH KOREAN CIA OFFICIAL GIVES LECTURE

SK060224 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1518 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 September (KCNA)--Chong Tong-ik, an official of the South Korean puppet CIA and its overseas operative who came over to the North, gave lectures Wednesday and Thursday at the Kim Chong-tae Electric Locomotive Complex and the Pyongyang Textile Combine under the title "South Korea, a Colony of U.S. Imperialism, Is The Living Hell for The Workers, Peasants, and Other Working Masses." He said:

South Korea is a society for a handful of exploiters.

The Chon Tu-hwan group has turned it into a land of lawlessness and brutally suppresses even the labor movement waged by workers to push their minimum demand for existence. It does not hesitate to violate the human rights of imprisoned workers and brutally torture them.

The streets of Seoul are flooded with a large army of beggars and jobless people and the workers are forced to slave labor under worst conditions.

In South Korea anyone who talks about human rights, democracy, nation and unification is suppressed and about 15 million people are recorded in the observation books and computers as "blacklisted," "semi-blacklisted" and "dangerous" characters.

It is an insult to the Asian people and disgrace of mankind to hold "sports festivals" in South Korea, a colony of the United States.

The South Korean rulers, knowing full well that the South Korean society will not last long, are busy with illicit fortune-piling and preparing to escape, whisking off a large amount of money abroad. The capital flight over the last two or three years runs into six billion dollars.

Chong Tong-ik emphasized:

The people in the North have carried out what could not be done through generations by this country with a history of 5,000 years in a few years under the wise leadership of the great leader General Kim Il-song and the dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il. This is really a miracle and tremendous changes beyond imagination.

Indeed, the respected leader General Kim Il-song and the dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il are the peerless heroes and greatest men produced by mankind.

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CSO: 4100/255

PAPER COMMENTS ON REMARKS OF JAPANESE MINISTER

SK081101 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1039 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 September (KCNA)--The Japanese minister of education beautified the aggressive acts of the Japanese imperialists in the past, claiming that the annexation of Korea to Japan by them was a result of "negotiation and agreement" between "representatives" of both sides, and added that the Japanese should visit the "Yasukuni Shrine", crying that "it is natural for them to cherish the memory" of the war criminals.

Commenting on this, MINJU CHOSON today says that the utterances of the new minister of education giving off a nasty smell of militarism represent the will of the Japanese reactionary ruling quarters. It further says:

This vividly reveals the intention of the Japanese reactionaries to justify the crimes committed by the Japanese imperialists by committing brigandish aggression on Korea and many Asian countries and inflicting appalling disasters upon the people in this region by brutal exploitation and slaughter, and take this road again.

The Japanese reactionary ruling quarters have launched into a massive ideological offensive to implant aggressive spirit and military virus in the minds of the Japanese people, the new generation in particular, as a part of war preparations to restore their old empire. The main point in this is to affirmatively appraise the aggressive war of the Japanese imperialists in the past and laud the chieftains of aggression as "patriots" and "heroes". In this they intend to actively use Japanese people and the younger generation in the realization of overseas expansion of the monopolies and ruling quarters.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

VNS HAILS CHAMINTU, MINMINTU AS PATRIOTIC ORGANIZATIONS

SK121240 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea
0300 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Unattributed talk by station commentator Kim Chol-min from the program "Hour for Youths and Students"]

[Text] With the 10th Asian Games near at hand, suppression of youths and students is being perpetrated more viciously than ever before in this land. The Chon Tu-hwan clique, frantically running amok with repression of youths and students on the pretext of successfully holding the Asian Games, fabricated the so-called result of an investigation of Chamintu and Minmintu, the anti-U.S. and the antifascist organizations of students, and announced the results on 30 August.

In the so-called results of investigation, the Chon Tu-hwan clique stated that Chamintu and Minmimtu manipulated behind the scenes the anti-U.S. and antigovernment demonstrations staged this year by the students and that their assertions are the same as the North's strategy toward the South. Thus, it branded the act of the students as a procommunist act which benefits the enemy.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique also stated that, during the course of investigation, it confirmed that there are higher clandestine organizations behind the scenes of Chamintu and Minmintu, such as clandestine leaders, and handed down an order to arrest such leaders.

Hidden in the fact that the Chon Tu-hwan ring again announced such slanderous results of an investigation with the opening of the new semester is a dark intention of maintaining its collapsing fascist system by smoothly holding the imminent Asian Games through threat and menace of students.

On 14 May with the approach of the 6th anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising, the Chon Tu-hwan clique announced the result of investigation of Chamintu and Minmintu and beastilly repressed the just patriotic national salvation struggle of the students. This shows that the result of the investigation fabricated by the Chon Tu-hwan faction is a stereotypical trick used to settle its ruling crisis whenever it is created and whenever the voices of indignation and opposition of the masses from all walks of life are raised.

As for Chamintu and Minmintu, which are considered criminal organizations by the Chon Tu-hwan faction, they are the autonomous and democratic organizations for struggle of youths and students who oppose the U.S. colonial rule over South Korea and the military fascist tyranny by its stooges. The fact that the youths and students organized Chamintu and Minmintu is not the result of someone's control or instigation. They are self-regulating democratic organizations formed by the students themselves to resist outside forces with strength, not looking idly upon the realities in South Korea where outside forces act as masters and fascism rampages.

How can those who treasure the national dignity and freedom and happiness of the masses and who overflow with ardent patriotism ignore the realities of South Korea which has been turned into a dark land where national sovereignty is being mercilessly trampled underfoot by the United States and democracy is being suffocated by the military fascist lunatics?

Furthermore, how can passionate students sensitive to the trend of the time and overflowing with the sense of justice and patriotism overlook such realities?

Because national sovereignty has been cruelly trampled underfoot by outside forces, the youths and students raised high the anti-U.S. and anti-imperialist banner by forming Chamintu. Because democracy has been suffocated by the nation sellers who consider the U.S. aggressors their masters and betrayed their fellow countrymen, the students courageously advanced to the anti-fascist and anti-Chon Tu-hwan square by forming Minmintu.

Achieving independence, democracy, and reunification is an ardent request of national history today and a unanimous desire of all the masses. To respond to such a request of the time and to the will and aspirations of the masses, the youths and students organized Chamintu and Minmintu, patriotic organizations of struggle, cherishing a sheer desire to achieve independence, democracy, and reunification.

The youths and students called for the withdrawal of the U.S. aggressor forces in South Korea and the U.S. Embassy to achieve the national salvation cause of independence, democracy, and reunification; and chanted the suspension of the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise and withdrawal of nuclear weapons. They struggled for the resignation of the Chon Tu-hwan military regime and demanded national reunification.

To check the Chon Tu-hwan ring's maneuvers to prolong power and the criminal two Koreas plot, the youths and students demanded dissolution of the Special Committee for Constitutional Revision and realization of the democratic constitution. Thus, they are staging a courageous struggle to resolutely oppose and reject the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 olympics.

The fact that the youths and students are struggling for independence, democracy and reunification by forming such democratic and patriotic organizations of struggle are not the result of someone's order or manipulation. Their act cannot be a pro-communist act which benefits the enemy. Man is a conscious and independent being with a sense of justice. Therefore, a truthful man will not act against his will and faith even if someone forces him to do so.

The youths and students in this country formed organizations of struggle and embarked on a national salvation path according to their own faith and experience gained through realities in South Korea. South Korea has true sovereignty, although it has the nominal title of a state. The people are suffering dictatorship, although democracy is stipulated by the Constitution. The maneuvers of the permanent national division are more undisguisedly perpetrated in the midst of soft and seductive language about national reunification by the rulers.

No matter how viciously the Chon Tu-hwan clique may work out the conspiratory plot and maneuvers to repress the just national salvation struggle of the youths and students, it can neither mislead the public sentiment and the trend of the times nor can it check the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle of the youths and students. The Chon Tu-hwan faction should not adhere to repressing the national salvation struggle of the patriotic masses, which includes the youths and students. It should step down from power according to the demand of the masses. No matter how frantically the Chon Tu-hwan faction may run amok with fascist repression, it can never stop the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle of the patriotic masses, which includes the youths and students. Thier national salvation cause for justice and the nation will be victorious without fail.

/9738
CSO: 4110/114

VNS ON 'ALARMING MILITARY MOVES' IN SOUTH

SK151245 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Unattributed talk from the program "Holiday Reception Room": "Alarming Military Moves"]

[Text] When the anti-U.S. and anti-dictatorship spirit is being more highly enhanced among the masses with the approach of the Asian Games, the military moves are alarming.

It has been learned that the Chon Tu-hwan clique and the U.S. 8th Army authorities took two measures concerning military units in the metropolitan area in order to smoothly hold the Asian Games. One is that they discharged from the army or relegated Chong Tong-ho, vice army chief of staff, the Kim Chin-youg, commander of the Capital Armored Infantry Division; and the other is that they handed down an operation order to Ko Myong-sun, commander of the Capital Defense Command, for a special guard for the Asian Games.

Chong Tong-ho, who was recently appointed president of the Korea Highway Corporation after being discharged from the army in July, is from Uiryong, South Kyongnam Province. He was admitted to the U.S. Army Infantry School in 1961 after being held in favor by the U.S. 8th Army commander. He returned after specializing in guerrilla warfare there and participated in the Vietnam War, gaining notoriety. When he was vice commander of the First Special Airborne Brigade in 1974, he came to have close relations with Chon Tu-hwan, then the commander of the brigade. Later, he was appointed director general of the security forces in Chongwadae.

However, Chong Tong-ho, who is exceedingly ambitious for power, was not satisfied with the position of director general of the security force and challenged Chon Tu-hwan's parliamentary politics together with members of the 17th class of the Military Academy, including Ho Hwa-pyong, who was special assistant at Chongwadae. As the result, he was sent back to the army, regarded as one without knowledge of politics. However, Chong Tong-ho, who had strong support from the commander in chief of the U.S. 8th Army, was promoted to the post of the army vice chief of staff through the commander of the Fifth Corps.

Kim Chin-youg, commander of the Capital Armored Infantry Division, had a great number of complaints against Chon Tu-hwan and developed close relations with Chong Ton-ho in the course of expanding the power of his faction together with members of the 17th class of the Military Academy, including Ho Hwa-pyong and Ho Sam-su.

The complaints and dissatisfaction of Chong Ton-ho-Kim Chin-yong faction with Chon Tu-hwan expanded from the time Ho Hwa-pyong and Ho Sam-su were expelled from Chongwadae. In particular, with the fierce anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle staged in every social strata in the wake of the Asian Games, their complaints were expressed undisguisedly, revealing alarming moves, such as an open meeting of their factions.

Upon hearing this report at Chongwadae through the Security Command, Chon Tu-hwan was enraged. However, Chong Ton-ho was placed in the post of president of the Korea Highway Corporation based on dynamic relations with the commander in chief of the U.S. 8th Army and public opinion in society. Kim Chin-yong was relegated to the post of superintendent of the Third Military Academy located in Yongchon, North Kyongsang Province, far from the metropolitan area.

The reshuffle of Chong Ton-ho and Kim Chin-yong by Chon Tu-hwan and the U.S. 8th Army is known to be a preliminary aimed at preventing a military coup from possibly occurring during the period of the Asian Games and maintaining colonial rule without big problems.

Meanwhile, the U.S. 8th Army and Chon Tu-hwan reorganized the Capital Defense Command into a system of command for the Asian Games and appointed Ko Myong-su, commander of the Capital Defense Command, to the post of the command over the Asian Games. They attached units of the Capital Defense Command, the 9th and 20th Divisions, and the special airborne brigade to the command of the Asian Games. Thus, they placed these units under the posture of combat readiness.

It is known that the subordinate units of this Asian Games Command will carry out a joint operation with the riot police in order to block the anti-U.S. and anti-dictatorship struggle of youths, students, and the masses from all walks of life who oppose the Asian Games.

According to this joint operational plan, the metropolitan areas will be zoned into four districts--northeast, southeast, southwest and northwest--and military units under the supervision of the Asian Games Command will be deployed in these areas on a large scale.

The 56th and 57th Divisions will be in charge of guarding the northeast area, and some units of these divisions will be deployed around the Taenung Champions Village and Miyari, a place near Korea University. The 20th Army Division, which participated in the massacre operation in Kwangju, will guard the southeast area in which the Changchun Gymnasium, Tongguk University and Konkuk University are located. The units of this division will also be deployed in areas of Taemosan, Kuryongsan, Chonggyesan and Maebongsan, as well as the area around Namsan tunnel.

The 52th Division, a subordinate unit of the Capital Defense Command, will guard the southwest area where Seoul University is located, and the 9th Division, which gained notoriety during the 12 October military coup, will guard the northwest area where Yonsei University, Ewha Women's University and Sogang University are located. In other words, the 52th Division will be deployed in areas of Kwanaksan, while the 9th Division will be located in areas around Ansan, Muakje and Wausan.

According to this, entry into the guard areas and car traffic in the outer roads are prohibited, and deployment of military units in these areas has been completed. On 2 September Defense Minister Yi Ki-paek, and on 5 September Chon Tu-hwan personally, appeared in the champions village and once again checked the situation concerning protecting the Asian Games.

It has also become known that mobilized military troops, including subordinate units of the Capital Defense Command, will be immediately deployed in campuses, areas of plants, gymnasiums, the champions village, the airport and major streets in Seoul to suppress the anti-U.S. and anti-dictatorship struggle. They will propagandize such a struggle as an act of the special attack force from the North or as an act of terrorists who were won over by the North.

The special attack units, such as the 1st, 3d, 5th and 9th Special Airborne Units which are stationed around Seoul, will be mobilized in this operation. Once an order is handed down, the 9th Airborne Brigade will guard the Seoul Grand Bridge and the First Han River Bridge; the 3d Airborne Brigade areas around the Chamsil Bridge and Kwangjin Bridge, and the 1st Airborne Brigade the areas around Chungnang Bridge.

According to this operational plan, the military troops have already staged an exercise of suppressing riots. The anti-kidnapping exercise staged in the champions village on 25 August and the anti-aircraft hijacking exercise held on 23 August were part of the exercises to suppress the struggle of youths, students, and masses from all walks of life against the 1986 Asian Games.

The 8th Army and the Chon Tu-hwan ring are attempting to have tens of thousands of civilian-dressed special attack unit members attend to sports grounds by disguising them as spectators in order to cope with the anti-U.S. and anti-dictatorship struggle which may occur during the Asian Games.

According to this plan, most of the tickets for 25,000 standing spectators and 6,000 tickets for seats in the Chamsil Sports Complex are being reserved by the Capital Defense Command and the special Warfare Command. This is preventive measures to block the occupation of the sports grounds, indoor demonstrations, and spreading of handbills by the patriotic youths and students by having civilian-dressed members of special attack units disguise themselves as spectators at the games.

The spectators will enter the ground through 52 gates in the first and second floors and 14 gates in the basement of the grounds, which are tightly guarded by civilian-clothed members of special airborne units together with policemen.

All these facts show that the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan clique will perpetrate without any hesitation a massacre more cruel than the tragic Kwangju massacre in the event the 1986 Asian Games do not proceed as they desire.

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CSO: 4110/114

CPRF WHITE PAPER DENOUNCES 'ANTI-NORTH' PROPAGANDA

SK080913 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 4 Sep 86

[White paper issued by the Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland in Pyongyang on 4 September]

[Text] Today, such propaganda campaigns as the one concerning the crisis that will occur within the next 2 or 3 years, the one concerning the expected surprise attacks and armed provocations by the North on the occasion of the 1986 Asian games and 1988 Olympics, and so on have been carried out in South Korea.

The Secretariat of the CPRF publishes this white paper to condemn the falsehood of the rumor on the threat of southward aggression which the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are spreading and to reveal the true nature of the threat of northward aggression which has become a reality.

1. The two different positions of peace and war.

The danger of war comes from the South, not the North. This has been clearly shown in the basic policies of us, the United States, and the South Korean authorities.

We have consistently made efforts to achieve national reunification through dialogue and negotiations and in a peaceful manner, not by means of force. Proceeding from such a basic position, our party and the government of the Republic put forth reasonable and realistic proposals for peace and peaceful reunification more than 200 times over the past 40 years and clearly manifested whenever we found the opportunity that we would neither invade the South nor enforce our socialist system on South Korea.

With the beginning of the 1980's, we put forth in succession reasonable proposals to achieve peace in and the peaceful reunification of the country through dialogue and negotiations and made every possible effort to achieve them.

The plan to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK] advanced by the Sixth WPK Congress is a most realistic and fair reunification charter which shows a short cut to the peaceful solution of the question of national reunification according to concrete conditions in our country where the different ideologies and systems found in the North and the South have existed for a long time.

After we put forward the epochal proposal to achieve national reunification in such a way as to found a confederal state, we proposed forming a national joint consultative organization, the preparatory committee for the DCRK, comprised of representatives from each political party, each faction, and all walks of life in the North, the South, and abroad.

In January 1984, we put forward a new peace proposal to hold tripartite talks in which we, the United States, and South Korea would participate. At the fourth session of the Seventh SPA held in April last year, we advanced an active proposal to hold North-South parliamentary talks and to announce a joint declaration on nonaggression.

Our efforts to ease tension and ensure peace on the Korean peninsula have been further strengthened with the beginning of the year. This year, we decided to suspend large-scale military exercises from 1 February throughout all areas in the northern half to successfully advance the North-South talks which had begun well in many fields and to suspend all military exercises while the North-South dialogue was underway. Thus, we proposed that the United States and the South Korean authorities respond to our constructive initiative.

In particular, in June this year, the KPA Supreme Command advanced a new peace proposal for holding talks among persons who hold real power in the armies in the North and the South. Our proposal for holding talks among persons in military authority is a most opportune and rational peace proposal to overcome the grim and difficult situation on the Korean peninsula and to save North-South dialogue, which is on the crossroad of revival or rupture [kyolyol]. Coinciding with this, the government of the Republic issued a statement which called for turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone of peace. While urging the U.S. Government to withdraw all nuclear weapons it has deployed in South Korea, it expressed the will to respond at any time to negotiations to discuss and resolve this issue. In particular, in a joint statement issued in August this year to mark the 41st anniversary of the liberation of the fatherland, all political parties and social organizations in the northern half of the Republic, including the WPK, once again made it clear that they would not invade the South, no matter what situation may develop in South Korea. This reflects the peace-loving and dialogue-oriented policy of our party and the government of the Republic and clearly shows how sincerely they have exerted efforts to peacefully resolve the question of the country's reunification.

Contrary to us, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have consistently pursued confrontation and war. The U.S. imperialists have sought a way out of the political and economic crisis, which has been further deepened with the passage of time, by heightening international tension and by carrying out armed aggression against revolutionary countries. They have designated Korea as the first target of the next overseas aggression.

Such criminal attempt by the U.S. imperialists has been clearly revealed by their remarks. On 28 January 1981, in a report on the military situation submitted to a subcommittee of the U.S. Senate, Jones, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff at that time, stated that if other countries attack the Middle East, the United States would counter with an attack on another area in the world, according to Japanese radio NHK on 29 January 1981.

A large number of foreign media noted that another area in the world referred to by Jones implied the northern half of our Republic. U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger stated that South Korea is the first frontline in the U.S. strategy. He added that holding on to the Korean peninsula is an important task in the U.S. Asian policy, according to the First South Korean Radio on 27 March 1982.

According to such an aggressive policy, the U.S. imperialists have designated the Korean peninsula as a test ground for confrontation with strength in the 1980's, brazenly revealing an attempt to launch a preemptive offensive against the northern half of the Republic. In a speech delivered at the Foreign Press Club on 22 June 1983, Sennewald, former commander of the U.S. forces occupying South Korea, stated that they hope that they will carry out military operations deep in North Korea and take the initiative in tactical operations by endangering all North Korean Army troops with one stroke. On 30 July 1982, (Scord), deputy commander of the U.S. forces occupying South Korea, stated that he would completely destroy North Korean logistic facilities by massively mobilizing troops and would favorably conclude a war in a short period of time, according to the June 1984 edition of TONGIL PYONGNON, a magazine published in Japan.

According to the U.S. imperialists' aggressive policy, traitor Chon Tu-hwan, since his seizure of power, has much more brazenly advocated the attainment of reunification by victory over the communists. Describing the 1980's as a period of fierce struggle against the North, traitor Chon Tu-hwan has professed that reunification should be achieved by annihilating the communists and that a military war should be waged against the North, according to the South Korean daily SEOUL SINMUN on 31 October 1980 and the Second South Korean Radio on 15 October 1983.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, in a document distributed to members of the Advisory Council of Policy for Peaceful Reunification right after its founding on 5 June 1981, clamored that defeating communism is the only way for unification, that peaceful unification does not mean reconciling with communism, and that the people should keep in mind that only by overthrowing communism can unification be achieved, according to the NEW KOREA TIMES, a paper published by Koreans in Canada, 3 July 1982.

Following this, the puppet traitor went so far as to babble about the distribution of nationalized farmland and houses in the North according to the South Korean Radio No 1, 18 February 1983.

Bellicose U.S. and South Korean elements held the so-called annual security consultative meeting last April. At the meeting, they openly declared that they would continue to strengthen the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise in the future and that they would continue to introduce the latest war equipment from the United States into South Korea on a large-scale.

All of this vividly shows that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are adhering to maneuvers for aggression against all of Korea and Asia, not seeking peace on the Korean peninsula and its peaceful reunification.

2. The fake threat of a southward invasion and the actual existent threat of northward invasion.

Everything that is taking place in the North and South of our country today vividly shows that what exists on the Korean peninsula today is precisely the threat of a northward invasion, not the threat of a southward invasion. The so-called threat of a southward invasion that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have advertised so loudly has so far never existed. During the summer season, they clamored that there would be a southward invasion to take advantage of the summer foliage. During the winter, they clamored that there would be a southward invasion to take advantage of the frozen Imjin River. However, there has been no southward invasion from the North even though trees grew and shed leaves so many times and the water of the Imjin River froze and melted so many times.

Furthermore, the United States and the South Korean authorities, whenever the opportunity presented itself, have talked about the threat of southward invasion and the security of the United States and South Korea. However, we have never thrown even a stone at the U.S. mainland nor have we launched a surprise attack or carried out any military provocations against South Korea.

We have shown our firm intention through our actions that we have done nothing to provoke a southward invasion or force the socialist system upon South Korea. Even when such successive dictators in South Korea as Syngman Rhee and Pak Chong-hui were eliminated and, accordingly, South Korea faced serious crises, we did not intend to provoke a southward invasion, but called for collaboration and unity between the North and South to open a way out for national survival, and at the same time, we actively proposed dialogue and contacts between the North and the South and made every effort to bring progress in dialogue and contact.

Our stand is invariable even today. Concerning the Olympic games we have advanced a proposal for cohosting the 24th Olympic Games in the North and South, for holding the international sports event in only one side of our divided country would result in only further aggravating the division of the country. It is clear that our initiative does not pose a threat to anyone and, in particular, has nothing to do with a southward invasion.

We are now concentrating all efforts on socialist economic construction. Our People's Army soldiers are now actively participating in peaceful construction work, not in preparations for a southward invasion.

In a press conference held prior to his returning to his country after visiting our country last August, Yasui Yoshinori, JSP dietman of the House of Representatives of Japan, stated that he was deeply impressed by the large-scale construction work in Korea to achieve its 10 major prospective goals of socialist economic construction.

The major objects of this vast economic construction have been taken charge of by our People's Army soldiers.

On 25 June 1986, the U.S. news agency AP reported that Korea has built a lockgate on its West coast to supply water to reclaimed tideland, to prevent flood damage, and to improve river transportation by investing as much as $4 billion, and that the lockgate built on an 8 km section of rough sea over a period of 5 years was completed by the People's Army soldiers.

Our People's Army soldiers today participate in various nature remaking projects and economic construction work, including the construction of the Kaechon power plant, Kumgangsan power plant, Suchon vinalon complex, and tideland construction.

It is only too clear that our People's Army, which is participating in such vast peaceful construction, cannot be engaged in preparing for a southward invasion. On light of the number of troops and the populations in the North and South alone, it is that the so-called threat of a southward invasion is nothing but false propaganda to mislead public opinion.

In this regard, (Laluto), a retired U.S. Navy admiral who works at the National Defense Intelligence Center in Washington, in an interview with the magazine "THE ASIAN AND AMERICAN NEWS" on 25 June 1984, said: I don't believe that the North is preparing to launch a southward invasion. It is common sense to strategists that if a country seeks to invade another country, that country should have armed forces three times as strong as those of the other country.

Those who actually pose the threat of aggression on the Korean peninsula today are not us, but the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets. The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have not only completed the overall reorganization of their operational plans, the reinforcement of their armed forces, and the reorganization of their offensive combat forces, but have also accelerated provocative war exercises according to their offensive strategy for northward invasion. Thus, they have actively accelerated war preparations.

In recent years, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have accelerated their maneuvers for a military buildup in a bid to provoke a northward invasion more frantically than ever before.

In recent years, the U.S. imperialists have increased the size of U.S. forces stationed in South Korea. They have rapidly increased and strengthened the puppet's special commandos, the black beret unit, in a bid to infiltrate areas of the northern half of the Republic to stage a special operation, together with the U.S. imperialist special green beret commando unit, according to TONG-IL PYONGNON, a magazine published in Japan, No 5 1984.

The size of the puppet's special commando unit organized to launch a surprise attack against the Republic has reached approximately 180,000. The U.S. imperialists and the puppets have not only reinforced their armed forces in South Korea, but have also introduced lethal weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons, and other war equipment on a large scale in a bid to further modernize their armed forces.

An open letter of the Student Association of the Seoul National University, which was recently submitted at a meeting of the National Liaison Organization for Democratization in South Korea, exposed that approximately 1,100 nuclear weapons and approximately 70 neutron bombs are today deployed in South Korea, that South Korea has more densely deployed nuclear weapons than any other place in the world, and that weapons are being introduced into South Korea, according to the NEW KOREA TIMES, a paper published by Koreans in Canada, 28 June 1986.

Numerous nuclear backpacks, also called portable field nuclear bombs, which have been developed for use by U.S. green beret units, have been stockpiled in U.S. military bases in Uijongbu, near the MDL [Military Demarcation Line], according to the South Korean paper SEOUL SINMUN, 12 January 1985.

The U.S. imperialists, who have turned South Korea into a nuclear armory, recently began construction of new secret nuclear weapon storehouse--called construction work No 620--in Mt. Kyeryong in Kongju, South Chungchong Province. Along with this, they are actively pushing ahead with a plan to build 36 special nuclear weapon storehouses--called WS-3--in Kinsan.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have appropriated great amounts of military funding to implement their strategy for a war of northward invasion. The U.S. imperialists have not only appropriated large amounts of military funding to reinforce the U.S. forces occupying South Korea, they have also decided to transfer to the puppets, to modernize the puppet army, military equipment valued at $3.2 billion over a 5-year period, from 1982 to 1986, and military equipment valued at $8.2 billion, from 1985 to 1989, according to the South Korean paper CHUNGANG ILBO, 1 February 1984 and the South Korean Radio No 2, 3 March 1984.

Last year the puppets spent 3,025.8 billion won in direct military expenditures which accounts for 33.6 percent of the total budget expenditure; this year they earmarked 4,390 billion won for military spending, a 12.6 percent increase.

Meanwhile, the U.S. imperialists are deploying 180 kinds of new equipment, including M-61-3 tanks, an improved model TOW missile, and Blackhawk helicopters, while actively pushing ahead with the modernization of their troops occupying South Korea, according to Munhwa Broadcasting of South Korea on 26 April 1984.

The number of offensive-type Blackhawk helicopters, which the U.S. imperialists introduced into South Korea in 1984, have reached over 100, and tanks, armored cars, and other kinds of vehicles, which they dragged there, number more than 1,000. The U.S. imperialists have decided to transfer F-16 fighter-bombers, which perform air-to-air and air-to-ground missions, over to the puppets and have shipped them into South Korea in due sequence, according to the FAR EASTERN WEEKLY, a Japanese magazine, on 26 June 1986.

It has been learned that, during the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises in recent years, a large amount of new-type equipment and ammunition was dragged into South Korea from the U.S. mainland and many bases in the Pacific and were not taken back, but left in South Korea.

Scheming for chemical warfare, the U.S. imperialists and the puppets have introduced a large quantity of RH-787, a kind of chemical weapon for massacre produced by a U.S. chemical monopoly enterprise, into South Korea under the trademark of a new kind of rat poison. They have built some 100 poisonous gas plants and are producing a large amount of poisonous gas, according to OUR COUNTRY, a paper of Koreans in West Germany, on 1 March 1985.

In an effort to prolong the duration of a future war from 20 days at present to 60 days, the South Korean puppets are conducting a campaign for war stockpiles.

The U.S. imperialists are augmenting and deploying nuclear weapons and other armed forces for aggression in areas around our country as well as in South Korea. There is no need to argue that the nuclear weapons, which have been deployed and augmented on the Japanese mainland, Okinawa, and U.S. bases in the Philippines, will be used to attack us in case of an emergency.

Amid the constant buildup of U.S. and puppet armed forces, a posture for an all-out attack against the North is being assumed in South Korea. In recent years alone, the 65th puppet Army Division for mobilization and other numerous units, which were located in central areas, have been deployed forward near the Military Demarcation Line [MDL]. As a result, over 80-90 percent of the puppet armed forces, along with the U.S. imperialists aggression forces, have been deployed forward near the MDL and have assumed a posture of war readiness to conduct attack operations in an invasion of the North at any moment.

Furthermore, the South Korean puppets are also digging tunnels which lead to the North at approximately 180 spots along the MDL. What is more grave is that authority for using nuclear weapons, which have been deployed in South Korea without the approval of the U.S Congress, in case of an emergency has been transferred to the commander of the U.S. Forces occupying South Korea. In connection with this, even foreign news agencies wrote that, unlike arrangements with among other allies, the matter of using U.S. nuclear weapons is left to the discretion of the commander and a decision to use them is easy to make, according to MAINICHI SHIMBUN of Japan on 9 June 1981.

The matter of using U.S. nuclear weapons is left to the discretion of the commander and a decision to use them is easy to make, and a possibility for an accidental nuclear war on the forefront has strikingly increased, according to GENDAI, a Japanese magazine, in July 1984.

Nuclear fighter-bombers are on emergency stand-by to be able to attack the northern half of the Republic at any moment. The 9 July 1986 edition of the WASHINGTON POST wrote that, for nearly 20 years, the United States has secretly maintained in South Korea a so-called quick response scramble fighter-bomber squadron which is placed on 24-hour emergency stand-by and is able to sortie within 15 minutes once an order is issued, according to CHOSON ILBO of South Korea on 11 July 1986.

The United States and bellicose elements in South Korea have systematically stepped up war exercise commotion to light the fuse of war. The joint "Team Spirit" military exercise, which they have staged since 1976, is a preliminary nuclear test war designed to preemptively strike the northern half of the Republic.

Appearing at the site of the joint "Team Spirit" military exercise in March 1983, traitor Chon Tu-hwan openly stated that while the previous exercises were passive, with emphasis placed on defense, the present exercise had become positive and offensive, with emphasis placed on offensive tactical operation according to the 2 January 1984 edition of HAEOE HANMINBO, a Koreans' paper published in the United States.

The open letter of a question recently submitted to a meeting of the National Liaison Body for Democracy from the General Deferation of Student Associations of Seoul National University described the "Team Spirit-86" exercise as the largest military exercise both in name and reality, as an offensive exercise in a practical sense organized for a nuclear offensive exercise, and as a provocative military exercise, which has thrown cold water on North-South dialogue according to the 28 June 1986 edition of the NEW KOREA TIMES, a Koreans' paper published in Canada.

Mobilized in the joint "Team Spirit-86" military exercise, which continued for 2 1/2 months from 10 February to 25 April this year, were more than 200,000 men, sufficient to wage war; scores of warships, including the aircraft carrier "Midway" belonging to the U.S. imperialist 7th Fleet, and the "Blueridge," the flagship of this fleet; and various sophisticated weapons and the means of holocaust.

In particular, the U.S. imperialists' mobilization in the joint "Team Spirit-86" military exercise of the 9th Infantry Division, which has been reorganized into a light infantry division since September 1984, along with the U.S. 3d Marine Corps Division and the U.S. 7th Infantry Division, and the 656th Tactical Hospital at a U.S. Air Force base in the Philippines, an aerial mobile hospital, much more clearly shows their aggressive nature.

The joint "Team Spirit" military exercise is an offensive exercise in content and includes amphibious, river-crossing, arms-dropping, and corridor-striking tactical operations.

While planning to end a war within 7 to 9 days according to an offensive strategy for air-to-ground warfare, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets set the duration of the second stage of the joint "Team Spirit-86" military exercise to 10 days. During this period, they carried out tactical operations with the purpose of annihilating the northern half of the Republic by simultaneously attacking it by land, sea, and air.

Coinciding with the joint "Team Spirit-86" military exercise, the U.S. imperialists staged a joint U.S.-Japan ground exercise and a map exercise in various areas in Japan, which resemble areas in the northern half of the Republic. Thus, they gave impetus to the work of achieving the integration of military activities for the purpose of concocting a tripartite military alliance among the United States, Japan, and South Korea.

In addition to the joint "Team Spirit" military exercise, all exercises, including "Ttangbol," "Piho," "Pilsung," and "Pangpae," which have been staged everyday in South Korea, are war exercises designed for northward invasion.

The "Ulchi-86" exercise, which the Chon Tu-hwan ring staged throughout South Korea at a time when the KPA Supreme Command advanced a proposal to hold talks among persons in military authority, was an exercise for all-out mobilization during wartime.

The maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets for military provocations against the northern half of the Republic have been further stepped up with the passage of time.

All facts show that today the danger of war on the Korean peninsula comes from the South to the North. The theory about the threat of southward invasion is an advertisement used by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets as a panacea to justify the permanent occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces and maneuvers to provoke a new war in South Korea to suppress the people in a fascist manner, and to perpetuate the division of our country.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets will never be able to deceive the people of the world by kicking up commotion about the theory on the threat of southward invasion, nor can they justify the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. forces and maneuvers for aggression.

Instead of frantically running amok to make preparations for aggression and war by clamerously babbling about the threat of southward invasion, which does not exist and which cannot exist, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets should come to talks among persons in military authority without delay and should take practical action to eliminate the danger of war and to provide a favorable atmosphere for North-South dialogue.

4 September 1986, Pyongyang

/9599
CSO: 4110/112

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SKNDF CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE TO KIM IL-SONG

SK100902 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] On the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, the South Korean National Democratic Front [SKNDF] Central Committee sent a congratulatory message to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The congratulatory message reads as follows:

To President Kim Il-song, the founder of the chuche fatherland, and the sun of the nation:

The SKNDF Central Committee, which is blazing the trail for the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for national salvation ahead of the South Korean masses, offers unlimited glory and warmest congratulations to President Kim Il-song, founder of the chuche Korea and the sun of the nation, on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

The respected and beloved President Kim Il-song, who took the lead in the struggle to liberate the fatherland at the time of historic suffering when all the people in the country lamented the ruin of the country after being lost to the brigandish Japanese imperialists, put forth and embodied in himself the unique ideas and theories on the founding of people's government amid the flames of the sacred anti-Japanese struggle and, based on noble traditions, founded the DPRK, a genuinely independent and sovereign state of the working masses for the first time in the annals of the nation.

The founding of the Republic was a brilliant victory for the great President's chuche-oriented line for the founding of the nation. It was also a solemn historic declaration which signalled the march of a dignified new Korea.

Over the past 38 years, the government of the Republic has traversed a glorious and victorious road under the leadership of the great President Kim Il-song, while decorating the clean history of the nation with brilliant exploits that will shine forever.

Under the outstanding leadership of the respected and beloved president, the Republic sang a triumphant song following the fierce 25 June war against the armed invasion of the U.S. imperialists and unfolded a powerful, wealthy paradise of chuche comfortable to live in by creating miracles in the socialist reolution and socialist construction unprecedented in the history of mankind.

The socialist Korea of chuche, which soared high in the East, has now come into the limelight of the world as a country with the masses as its center where the working masses run the affairs of state as the masters of the state and city; as a country of unity in which all members of the society have formed a great harmonious family; as a country of self-reliance which is achieving economic restoration through its own resources and strength; and as a self-defending country which defends its national dignity and public peace by its own military forces.

As it advances following the tested guidance of Comrade Kim Chong-il, the sagacious leader of the nation, with the great president at the head of the state, socialist Korea has now ushered in a new golden age of its own development and an unlimited future is now unfolding before the Republic.

The northern half of the fatherland, which is realizing the program to imbue society with the chuche idea as a whole, is running with the vigor and ambition of youthfulness, while creating a succession of leapfrogs in the speed battle in socialist construction under the banner of the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural.

The astounding miracle of the brethren in the North who have wonderfully built the Sohae lockgate, a great monumental edifice, by damming up 20 ri of sea in the shortest possible period of time amid unlimited admiration from all parts of the world is inconceivable apart from the outstanding leadership of the respected and beloved President Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, who are uncommonly hastening the complete victory of socialism and the mighty potential of the Republic.

Because it has been founded and led by the respected and beloved president who is admired and looked up to by a multitude of the people, the Republic's majestic appearance is being highly promoted with each passing day and the popular masses in the North are making an enormous contribution to mankind's common cause of converting the entire world into a region governed by independence and for denuclearization and peace.

The statement issued by the government of the Republic on 23 June 1986 which contained a new peace proposal for converting the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone of peace and the Pyongyang international conference for denuclearization and peace on the Korean peninsula which began its session on 6 September under the banner of independence, friendship, and peace arouse great support and are sympathized with by progressive mankind.

Indeed, the DPRK is the genuine fatherland of all the people of the country, a symbol of friendship and peace, and a beacon of hope for our popular masses in the South.

Unlike the northern half of the fatherland, which is renowned as a dignified sovereign country, the South remains a gruesome colony being trampled underfoot by the U.S. imperialists' domination and subordination.

Because they have been robbed of their territory and sovereign rights by the U.S. imperialist aggressors, our popular masses have been forced to suffer misfortune and misery of unspeakable proportions under the wicked colonial rule of over 40 years.

During the course of the long ignominious life they have led, our popular masses have hardened their determination to live an independent life and are now tenaciously advancing down the single-track road of independence, which opposes domination and subordination, and of anti-U.S. struggle for national liberation designed to establish an independent government.

Our popular masses' just and patriotic struggle, which is being stubbornly staged in defiance of the bloody fascist suppression, is developing in depth and breadth with each passing day, while further deepening the crisis shaking the very foundation of the rule by the aggressors and the traitorous clique.

The U.S. aggressors and the fascist military clique who are faced with an unprecedented crisis, are now trying to bring the catastrophic situation under control through the realization of a great new league of conservatives under the text of the so-called constitutional amendment based on consensus, while running amok in an attempt to maintain and extend fascist colonial rule by holding the 1986 Asian games and the 1988 Olympic games in Seoul.

The aggressors and traitors, however, can never thwart our masses' firm will to establish an independent government, nor can they blockade the ever-expanding ever-developing anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle for national salvation.

Our masses' aspirations to achieve independence and sovereignty after bringing U.S. colonial rule to an end in this land, to regain democratic and civil rights by struggle after eliminating the fascist dictatorship, and to open wide the gate of reunification after tearing down the barrier of dividing the North and South are becoming stronger with each passing day.

What is more, our masses, branding the United States the archvillain of aggression responsible for national division, have recently drastically raised the spirit of the anti-U.S. struggle, while cracking a hole in the anticommunist ideological barrier which the U.S. imperialists have built in the blood vessel of the nation.

Our masses' anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification is now being expanded to a mass movement which keeps the broader classes and sectors in its line and it has become a basic trend of the current development of the situation which no forcible pressure or deceptive or cajoling trick can stop.

Without fail we will sweep away the fascist colonial rule and establish a new, independent, and democratic government by promoting the raising of consciousness among the masses and the cause of making them organization-oriented and by staging the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle for national salvation more tenaciously according to the demands of the fluctuating political situation which is developing favorably.

Our SKNDF and the masses of all walks of life will continue the sacred patriotic struggle to crush the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the traitorous clique to provoke a new war of aggression, a nuclear war, which are becoming more virulent with each passing day, and their plot to perpetuate the territorial division; to turn our land of 3,000 ri into a nonnuclear zone of peace; and to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The just cause of our SKNDF and the patriotic masses who are tirelessly advancing toward the establishment of an independent national government which assumes the chuche idea, the banner of freedom and liberation, as its guiding ideology is ever-victorious and invincible.

Reflecting the unanimous hopes of the patriotic vanguard fighters and masses of all walks of life, the SKNDF Central Committee wishes President Kim Il-song, the legendary hero, lodestar of freedom and liberation, and the sun of the nation a long life and good health, for the victory of the anti-U.S. national liberation movement and national reunification, for national reunification and the prosperity of the chuche fatherland, and for the development of the era of independence.

[Signed] The SKNDF Central Committee

[Dated] 9 September 1988, Seoul

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CSO: 4110/112

KCNA CARRIES INTERVIEW WITH MEMBERS OF SKNDF DELEGATION

SK061026 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 September (KCNA)--The congratulatory group of the South Korean National Democratic front headed by Cho Kwang-che, member, and director of the Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the front, now in Pyongyang to participate in the celebrations of the 38th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was interviewed by home and foreign reporters Friday at the People's Palace of Culture. Cho Kwang-che said:

The SKNDF with the chuche idea as its guiding ideology is the personifier of the desire and will of the South Korean people and a patriotic vanguard which actively leads the anti-U.S. national liberation movement in South Korea, deeply rooted among the working masses.

The main goal of the South Korean people's anti-fascist struggle for democracy is to overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan military dictatorship, he declared, and said:

The Chon Tu-hwan dictatorship is like a candle flickering in the wind. So, the United States is trying to straighten out the catastrophic situation of its colonial domination, writing scenarios for the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorship and the Democratic Justice Party.

When one asks if Chon Tu-hwan would remain in "power" in the next term under "president-centered system" or any other, more and more people are inclined to deny its possibility.

There are a lot of arguments among people as to who will rise to power next time and the DJP is in a tangled mess, divided into factions.

Anyhow, Chon Tu-hwan certainly finds himself in a crisis. A death knell has been sounded for him, one may say.

As regards the awakening of the South Korean people, he said: Students are not merely students but are fighters of the people's movement.

Stating that the hosting of the '88 Olympics in Seoul is a point of political argument in South Korea, too, he continued: The hosting of the '88 Olympics in Seoul is abused as a political tool for a long-term office of the present dictatorial "regime."

In other words, it is sought to conceal the brutal and bellicose color of the bloody Chon Tu-hwan "regime" and consolidate the foothold of DJP for its long-term office by staging such peace festival as the '88 Olympics.

Referring to the question of a leader of the nation, Cho Kwang-che said: The South Korean people accept the chuche philosophy, the chuche idea, as their political philosophy, their guiding ideology.

Their wholehearted acceptance of the chuche idea as their ideology is naturally connected with their respect for the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who founded the immortal chuche idea and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il who is developing and enriching it.

Yun Chong-hwa, member of the SKNDF central committee, who is a member of the delegation, spoke next. She said: The anti-U.S. struggle in South Korea has shown not mere quantitative expansion but a qualitative leap.

Ceasing to be an individual and spontaneous struggle, it has developed into a purposeful struggle, a mass struggle. Now it is waged as an anti-U.S. national liberation struggle, taking U.S. imperialism as its main target.

The SKNDF calls for reunifying the country independently, without foreign interference, through great national unity and on a democratic principle, and in a peaceful way without recourse to arms.

It considers that the way of national reunification lies in realizing the most reasonable and realistic proposal for founding a confederal state which all people in the North and South approve.

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CSO: 4100/255

NODONG SINMUN ON 'NEW JERSEY' PORT CALL

SK110727 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2146 GMT 6 Sep 86

[NODONG SINMUN 7 September commentary: "Has 'New Jersey' Come To Participate in the Sports Games?"]

[Text] The U.S. imperialists are trying to stage a large U.S. naval maneuvering exercise in the East Sea during the Asian game . It is reported that some 30 warships, including the battleship "New Jersey" belonging to the U.S. 7th Fleet placed in the center, the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier "Carl Vinson," and many aviation groups will participate in the exercise.

In connection with this, an active military move of the U.S. 7th Fleet has begun. Last 1 September, with some 8,000 troops, missiles, fighters, and all kinds of military equipment, the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier "Carl Vinson" of the U.S. imperialists sneaked into Pusan Port along with many destroyers. On 5 September, eight warships, including the "New Jersey", called the world's largest battleship, placed in the center, and including modern cruisers "Long Beach," "(Mintznice)", and "Merrill" and frigate "(Fag)", sneaked into Pusan Port. These warships were carrying Hawk missiles and other advanced missiles and heavily armed helicopters. In particular, these warships reportedly participated in World War II in many other combats.

Because of this adventurous military move of the U.S. imperialists, the situation on the Korean peninsula is being further aggravated. At the security consultative meeting with the puppets, on the pretext of supporting the Asian Games to be held in South Korea with strength, the U.S. imperialists schemed to drastically build up armed forces and have frantically sought this plan.

Thus, it was totally expected that the U.S. imperialists would seek a new adventurous military action on the occasion of the Asian Games. However, the U.S. imperialists' actual military moves are beyond what has been expected.

The military exercise staged this time shows that the U.S. imperialists are exploiting the Asian Games as a means to maintain and strengthen the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique's military dictatorship and as a leverage to openly accelerate the implementation of the overall strategy for the invasion of Korea and Asia.

The so-called Asian Games hosted by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are not genuine sports games but a political farce to support the Chon Tu-hwan ring. Among the sports events for the Asian Games, a naval exercise is not included and, thus, there is no reason for the piratic U.S. warships to enter the East Sea in a cluster and move around reeking with power. The U.S. imperialists' abusing of the Asian Games and their staging of military exercise are a blatant provocation and threat against us.

The U.S. imperialists' act of making the Asian Games to be held in South Korea, which is not suitable for international sports events, and using this as an opportunity for military buildup and war exercise against us must be condemned and denounced by the world.

The U.S. imperialists' military exercise staged in the East Sea during the Asian Games is not only for the purpose of enhancing the offense capabilities for northward invasion and threatening us. At present in South Korea, the mass struggle against the Chon Tu-hwan ring's schemes for long-term official [words indistinct] under the facade of the Asian Games and constitutional amendment and against the U.S. imperialists' economic aggression is growing.

The anti-U.S. and anti-puppet struggle vigorously staged day after day resisting oppression and shouting slogans such as "let us smash the Asian Games!", "let us overthrow the pro-U.S. dictatorship!", and "the U.S. imperialists, go home!" is shaking the U.S. imperialists' military fascist colonial rule at its root.

The puppets have virtually placed South Korea under a de facto state of martial law and wield guns and bayonets. Nevertheless, the struggle never dwindles but becomes even more furious.

With a show of strength, the U.S. imperialists try to help the Chon Tu-hwan ring, threaten the South Korean youths, students, and people who have turned out in the struggle, make the Asian Games to be held without difficulties, and extricate their military fascist colonial dictatorship from predicament.

At the time of the Kwangju popular uprising and whenever mass struggle was intensified and their colonial rule faced crisis in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists used gunboat threat as a regular prescription.

It is a continuation of such a maneuver that the U.S. imperialists, long before the Asian Games, have dragged "Carl Vinson," "New Jersey," and other warships into South Korea for a show of might.

While mobilizing heinous battleships for a new military exercise, the U.S. imperialists rave that this is to prevent someone else's southward invasion at the time of the Asian Games. However, this is nothing more than a smoke screen to conceal their adventurous military practice.

We have declared more than one or two times that we have no desire for a southward invasion and have no desire to impose our system on South Korea. The proposal to achieve the reunification of the nation through the establishment of a confederal state and our other peace-loving initiatives fully show our will for peaceful reunification. This year as well, we have continuously advocated the cessation of military exercises to alleviate tension and create an atmosphere for North-South dialogue. At the same time, we have put forth important initiatives to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone and to hold the talks of military authorities between those who hold real military power in the North and the South. Though the U.S. imperialists declared the plan for a military exercise and, thus, the situation became extremely tense, the KPA Supreme Command has taken an epochal step by diverting some 150,000 KPA soldiers to socialist construction. How on earth can such peace-loving steps and initiatives of ours constitute a threat to others?

Nonetheless, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique have rejected all our peace-loving initiatives. This time, on the pretext of guaranteeing the Asian Games, they are staging a new dangerous military exercise. What is true is that the battleships of the U.S. 7th Fleet will back the Asian Games by the force of arms. Thus, the Asian Games will leave the most shameful blot in the history of sports games and will only spread the reek of power.

They who dream of aggression on the Korean peninsula are the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets and the responsibility for bringing the situation on the Korean peninsula to a dangerous state for a outbreak of war rests on the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

As long as the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and their nuclear bases remain in South Korea, the Korean peninsula can never be in peace and progress cannot be expected on the road to dialogue and reunification.

The U.S. imperialists must not try to conceal their nature as aggressors and warmongers under the veil of peace. If the U.S. imperialists have desire for peace, they must respond to our proposal for talks of military authorities and, according to the demand of the prevailing situation, must withdraw from South Korea at once, taking along their aggression forces and nuclear weapons.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors, who abuse even the sacred international sports games for the perpetuation of their policy of colonial occupation and for the implementation of their strategy for the aggression of Asia, will face denunciation from our nation and the peoples of the world.

We will watch the U.S. imperialists' reckless maneuvers.

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DAILY URGES KOREAN DENUCLEARIZED, PEACE ZONE

SK060219 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1509 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 September (KCNA)--It is a pressing matter in the struggle for world peace to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone, says a MINJU CHOSON article today.

It is urgently required to convert the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone because of the ever more undisguised nuclear war moves of the U.S. imperialists in this region, notes the paper. It says:

The U.S. imperialists, with a wild ambition to provoke nuclear war in Korea, are stepping up the moves to consolidate their nuclear bases in South Korea and holding frantic military exercises almost every day with the mobilization of nuclear weapons to start a new war.

A touch-and-go situation is prevailing on the Korean peninsula owing to the nuclear war moves of the U.S. imperialists.

The maneuverings of the U.S. imperialists to intensify aggression on Asia, using the Korean peninsula as a springboard, have become all the more dangerous as the U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance is taking shape.

If peace is not guaranteed on the Korean peninsula, detente will not be realized in Asia nor peace in the world.

For the establishment of a nuclear-free peace zone on the Korean peninsula, it is imperative to have South Korea cleared of various kinds of nuclear weapons, nuclear armament and nuclear establishments.

The United States is the very one increasing the danger of nuclear war in Korea. It is none other than the United States that has shipped nuclear weapons into South Korea and is going to pull the trigger of nuclear war.

The United States must not seek world supremacy, brandishing nuclear weapons, but lend an ear to the voice of the era and act with discretion, stresses the paper.

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CSO: 4100/255

LUCIO LUZZATTO REPORT TO PYONGYANG CONFERENCE

SK120131 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0738 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Report by Lucio Luzzatto, chairman of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, at the first-day morning session of an international conference for denuclearization and peace on the Korean peninsula opened in Pyongyang on 6 September--recorded in French with superimposed Korean translation]

[Excerpts] Respected delegations and dear friends: We live with different ideologies, political views, and religions under different regional, social, and economic circumstances. However, we have gathered here by crossing continents and oceans with common aspirations and desires to which all of these difficulties are never problematic. What caused us to be closely linked to each other and come together is a unanimous desire to live peacefully in a free world, where there is no war, and the spirit of love, friendship, and cooperation to help and lead each other in the struggle to realize this desire.

This year is the year of international peace. The peace-loving people of the world hope that a new advance will be effected to ease tensions in all regions of our planet and remove the sources of aggression and war. However, this hope and expectation are ignored by such forces as are trying to halt the progress of history and peace is more gravely threatened with each passing day.

We proposed this Pyongyang International Conference, proceeding from aspirations to together find an effective way to remove the dark cloud of war looming over Korea, the country of the morning calm, by paying deep attention to the acute situation which prevails on the Korean peninsula. Discussion of this question will obviously contribute to removing the danger of a new global war, a horrendous nuclear war, and to promoting world peace and the security of mankind.

In the name of the International Liaison Committee for the Reunification of Korea, which has proposed the Pyongyang International Conference, and the conference preparation committee, I ardently welcome the delegations of many countries and international organizations and noted figures who are attending this significant conference.

On behalf of all of us, I express our lofty respect to the heroic Korean people, who have bravely fought for their independence and rights, who have built this beautiful country, and who are achieving progress and welfare even today, and, in particular, to the great leader His Excellency President Kim Il-song, the leader of Korea, who, as we have witnessed, has wisely led the struggle and construction of the Korean people to this high stage and is energetically leading the Korean people to defend peace and security and realize the reunification of this country, which is bitterly and illegally divided.

1. The increasing danger of nuclear war and the people's aspirations for peace.

From time immemorial, mankind has ardently aspired for freedom and peace. Living peacefully is a condition which men hope for just as they want to become the masters of their own destinies. The desire of mankind to peacefully live under free circumstances without subjugation and oppression is invariable. This is the supreme desire of mankind.

Throughout its long history, mankind has never been faced with such a grave situation as that of today during which the existence of all people and the civilization of mankind are threatened. It is natural to express apprehension concerning this situation. Whether or not the dark cloud of a new war, a nuclear war, which hangs heavily over mankind, is removed is, indeed, a very serious question concerning the future of mankind. Only when peace is ensured can all people on our planet escape from ruin and enjoy precious material and cultural assets, which mankind has created with blood and sweat over a long period of time, to their hearts' content. When the danger of war is removed and peaceful circumstances are created, the people of all countries around the world can build a happy new life with creative labor and constantly promote welfare. Indeed, there is no more important and urgent question in the present international politics than to prevent war and defend peace.

2. The dangerous situation on the Korean peninsula.

Regrettably, the situation today on the Korean peninsula is continually being aggravated as the aspirations of mankind for peace is increasing further than ever before. This is realistically threatening peace in Korea and Asia. Those who are interested in peace cannot look idly at the grave situation prevailing on the Korean peninsula. The reason is because the Korean peninsula involves the kindle of nuclear war. The place where the danger of nuclear war is greatest is the Korean peninsula.

Everyone understands the obvious and simple logic that nuclear war must never break out and that no one can become a victor in one. However, the line of nuclear confrontation is most actively and less disguisedly sought in South Korea, regardless of this logic. Some figures and facts show that the entire land of South Korea is a huge nuclear powder keg.

What arouses our great apprehension is that the present U.S. ruling quarters have deployed new strategic nuclear weapons in and around South Korea since they proclaimed South Korea to be the forefront of the U.S. strategy. The United States has already decided to deploy Pershing II intermediate-range nuclear missiles and ground-based cruise missiles in South Korea and are introducing incidental facilities needed for their deployment. It is well known to everyone that the range of these nuclear missiles are far beyond the boundaries of the Korean peninsula. This confirms that the United States is turning South Korea, a tactical nuclear base, into a strategic nuclear base in conformity with the demands of the execution of its strategy toward Asia and the world and into a forward nuclear base designed to conduct a pre-emptive attack on other countries as well as on the northern half of Korea.

3. Urgent goals for preserving peace in Korea.

There are a series of concrete and urgent questions which should be solved to defend peace and strengthen Korea, Asia, and the world. More vigirously struggling in unity to settle these questions at present is very important to defending the interests of all people, the interests of peace and security, and the peace and happiness of the people of Korea, Asia, and the world.

1) An end should be put to the existence of foreign troops and their weapons on the Korean peninsula. Foreign troops and their weapons did not exist long in the northern half of Korea. After the surrender of the Japanese colonial occupiers following World War II, the Soviet troops withdrew immediately. The Chinese volunteers immediately and completely withdrew after the truce agreement was signed in Panmunjom.

To the contrary, foreign troops landed in the south 3 weeks after the end of World War II in 1945. The troops of the United States, a signatory of the Armistice Agreement in 1953, are still stationed. Today, the United States maintains approximately 40,000 military forces in the southern half of Korea. The number has increased recently and the forces have lately been strengthened with new arms. The existence of U.S. troops finds no justifiable ground. An end should be put to the existence of U.S. troops for peace and security.

The U.S. troops occupying South Korea are nothing but armed forces which support the tyrannical dictatorial regime which suppresses the people in the southern half and works for the sake of the United States and in accordance with its command. They just threaten the people in the northern half and the people in neighboring countries.

The armed forces, the territory [Yongto], and the people of South Korea have been placed under the command of the United States and, thus, national sovereignty has been completely obliterated. As a result, the occupation of South Korea by U.S. troops poses a greater danger. Even the 1953 Armistice Agreement, signed by a U.S. general, has been wantonly trampled underfoot as more powerful new-model weapons have been shipped into and deployed in South Korea, and foreign troops and their bases have existed there. This extremely abnormal situation should be terminated.

The demand of all the people in North and South Korea for the withdrawal of troops and their weapons, that it, the U.S. troops and their arms, from South Korea and for the complete restoration of the sovereignty of the Korean nation should be supported.

Since 1910, when the Japanese colonialists' occupation began, through the year 1945 when the U.S. occupation started, up to the present, national sovereignty has never been established in the southern half of Korea.

2) The U.S. troops' presence in South Korea poses greater danger because they are armed with a large number of nuclear weapons as noted above.

This is, doubtlessly, wanton infringement upon the demands of the 1953 Armistice Agreement. This agreement bans the introduction of new-type weapons. This was because there were no nuclear weapons at that time on the territory of Korea, although there was a threat from the U.S. use of nuclear weapons. The world's people contributed to checking the use of nuclear weapons by raising their voices of denunciation. In this way, the world's people should strongly demand that these weapons be pulled out of the territory of Korea.

We have expounded the existence, nature, and extent of danger posed by these nuclear weapons on the territory of Korea. The existence of the danger of these nuclear weapons is a very intolerable fact which does not regard only the Korean peninsula.

The withdrawal of these weapons will serve as the first step toward the realization of peace in Korea, Asia, and the world. We should put emphasis on this point.

3) What we should pay attention to is the problem concerning military exercises which are staged for several months every year in the southern half of Korea--the "Team Spirit" exercise and other military exercises. The danger of these exercises is greater in that they can cause the use of nuclear weapons and further increase the danger of the accumulation of nuclear weapons on the territory of Korea.

What we should pay attention to is that the "Team Spirit" exercise is waged under the command of the United States with ground bases in Japan amid the participation of U.S. battleships, aircraft, and military forces and the attendance of Japanese officers in the capacity of so-called observers--elements which have nothing to do with Korea.

We have already revealed that this exercise assumes an aggressive nature of undisguisedly opposing the DPRK. This exercise includes aerial and naval rehersals and landing operations, and is waged particularly in areas that are very near the DPRK.

This exercise cannot be justified with anything. Therefore, we should struggle to put an end to this very dangerous exercise. This struggle is essential for creating an atmosphere that will help to ease tension in Korea and for removing danger.

This January, the DPRK adopted a decision to unilaterally stop all military exercises and proposed that the two sides agree to discontinue them. This proposal and other initiatives have failed to receive any response from the other side. To the contrary, the "Team Spirit" exercise was also conducted from February to April this year, the year of international peace.

4) In conclusion, a peace agreement, which is to be signed by those virtually involved in the 1950-1953 miserable war, should replace the Armistice Agreement signed on 27 July 1953. The extension of the Korean Armistice Agreement for as long as 33 years without replacing it with a consolidated and final peace agreement is unprecedented. Because this peace agreement, whose signing is envisaged in the Korean Armistice Agreement, has not been concluded, the Korean situation poses greater danger and is beyond the standards of all normal practices and laws.

Despite the fact that the DPRK's proposal to hold tripartite talks with the United States and the South Korean persons in authority meets the demands of the highest-level U.S. officials, it has received no response and seen no results still today three years after it was set forth. This is very surprising.

The proposal remains at an impasse under such a state. The U.S. side must give an answer to the proposal. All sides concerned should sit at the same place and find together a way for solving the realistic and urgent [words indistinct]. Only by so doing will it be possible to sign a peace agreement between the DPRK and the United States--the substantive sides involved in the war and the 1953 Armistice Agreement--to ensure security, and to adopt a declaration of nonaggression between the North and South of Korea to put an end to the slander of the so-called threat of southward invasion from the North.

The United States is still raving about the nonexistent threat of southward invasion to justify its war policy. This shows that the United States does not know the maxim from the ancient fable of the jackal and the lamb that it is just you that others are laughing at.

Every effort to remove the strained situation between the two sides of Korea and reduce armed forces is beneficial and very much necessary.

The resolution adopted at the 30th UN General Assembly in 1975, 3390-B, has not been implemented to date, some 10 years after its adoption. The Armistice Agreement invariably exists and is infringed upon by numerous incidents and countless provocative acts against the North along the Military Demarcation Line and in the coastal and territorial waters of the North. The Armistice Agreement continues to be infringed upon by the introduction of foreign troops and weapons, including nuclear weapons, into the land of the South. Therefore, the Armistice Agreement should be reaplced by a peace agreement.

The state of military tension has reached an intolerably dangerous stage. At least, this strained situation must be urgently eased. What is of great importance in this respect is the proposal for holding talks between military authorities which was adopted on 9 June by the DPRK and made public on 17 June through the information of the KPA Supreme Command and a letter sent from the DPRK minister of the armed forces to the South Korean defense minister and a U.S. general, the commander in chief of the UN Forces in South Korea. There is no need to stress the new and very great significance of these documents.

The information stated that holding talks between military authorities is the most reasonable way for realizing the easing of tension in the military field at present. All possible military measures to ease the situation of tense and confrontation should be discussed at these talks. Proceeding from aspirations to take substantial and effective measures to ease tension and remove the danger of war, the letters noted that, at talks, priority should be given to discussing and solving such very urgent questions arising in preventing the danger of war and in easing tension, that is, stopping military exercises and the arms buildup--a factor which directly causes the strained situation and the danger of war--and thoroughly abiding by the Korean Atmistice Agreement by reducing military forces and armaments. This is a new proposal with a decisive significance. This fact must be known to all people and enjoy strong support from international social public opinion and all people who desire peace and harmony.

A new phase which cannot be overlooked opened after 9 June. If the commander of the U.S. forces [as heard] burks this magnanimous initiative of the DPRK, he will be very seriously help responsible for this act. What is regrettable is that until today, 6 September, since 9 June, the United States has failed to grasp this generous initiative.

5. [as heard] The title of the conference is to realize denuclearization and peace on the Korean peninsula.

This report is entitled: "Report on Withdrawing Nuclear Weapons From South Korea and Turning the Korean Peninsula Into a Nuclear-Free and Peace Zone." Therefore, our basic goal is a proposal to establish a nuclear-free and peace zone on the Korean peninsula and in Northeast Asia.

After proposing the convocation of this conference that opened today, the DPRK Government issued a statement clarifying its stand on turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free and peace zone on 23 June this year. This will be a great stride in achieving security in this region, in removing the danger of nuclear war there, and, furthermore, in getting rid of this dreadful danger throughout Korea and worldwide for nuclear arms reduction and security in the world.

Today, the place where the danger of nuclear war is greatest is the Korean peninsula. The United States is openly threatening that, if war breaks out in Korea, it will use nuclear weapons. It framed a nuclear operational plan in South Korea and has continued to stage war exercises simulating nuclear war.

Should war break out on the Korean peninsula, it could develop into a nuclear war and easily spread out of the boundaries of Korea, thus expanding into a global nuclear war.

Proceeding from this precondition, the DPRK Government stated as follows:

First, the DPRK Government will not test, produce, stockpile, and introduce nuclear weapons, permit the establishment of military bases, including foreign nuclear bases, and allow foreign nuclear weapons to pass through its territory, territorial airspace, and territorial waters.

Second, the U.S. Administration should stop shipping additional nuclear weapons into South Korea, reduce the already introduced weapons setp by step, completely withdraw them, and take measures to cancel all operational plans with regard to the use of nuclear weapons on the Korean peninsula.

Third, if the U.S. Government and the South Korean authorities need any negotiation in connection with our proposal to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free and peace zone, the DPRK Government will respond to negotiation at any time without insisting on its method.

Regrettably, the other side has shown no reaction to this proposal as of today, 6 September, 2 months after the proposal was put forth. Its refusal of this proposal is self-evident and, thus, is a matter hard to deal with. For this reason, the side is trying not to accept the proposal--its stand. This is a very grave situation from the political, moral, and humanitarian point or view. The people will appraise the result.

Since the Korean peninsula is one of the most dangerous sources of nuclear war, turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free and peace zone will be a great contribution to the year of international peace. I think that, to help these peace-loving, just, and effective demands become widely known among peoples and to help all international organizations implement these demands, we should work so that these demands will be raised at the Copenhagen International Conference to be held this October.

4. [as heard] Let us prevent the danger of war and defend world peace.

Today when the serious question of life or death and catastrophic nuclear disaster or peace is being raised in all countries and nations, the most urgent task is to prevent a new global war, a nuclear war, and defend the peace and security of mankind. Preventing war and defending peace are a solemn demand of the times and a unanimous aspiration of mankind. Those who treasure the security and peace of mankind should not turn a deaf ear to the voices of the times, but unanimously turn out to the struggle to remove the danger of war hanging over mankind and to defend peace, regardless of differences in countries, social systems, political views, and religions.

Even though the danger of a new global war is increasing, this war is never inevitable. The situation of today is different from those on the eve of either World War I or World War II. Today, there are socialist forces, the Nonaligned Movement, the movement for national liberation, the movement for democracy, and other powerful antiwar and peace-defending forces which oppose war and demand peace.

As time goes by, the governments of a great number of countries and the people of all walks of life do not want to link the interests and destinies of their countries and people with U.S. nuclear bombs. Even in the United States, the people's voices opposing the policy of the government of their country for aggression and war have been raised.

The antiwar movement, which has developed in all countries and among all peoples, proceeding from the common interest for defending peace, has formed a great international trend in the international arena. Success or failure in preventing a war and in defending peace eventually depends on how resolutely and positively the people of the world struggle against the imperialist war forces.

What is important today in the struggle to prevent a nuclear war and to protect world peace is to establish and expand nuclear-free zones of peace throughout the world. This struggle is a righteous struggle that reflects the unanimous desire of the people to eliminate the practical danger of a thermonuclear war, which has been heavily portended on our earth, and to live in peaceful, stable, and free circumstances.

If we establish a nuclear-free zone of peace and if we continuously expand this zone, we will be able to prevent the test, production, storage, and deployment of nuclear weapons and to finally build a new, peaceful world by completely abolishing all nuclear weapons. Today many countries in the world and the people have advanced an excellent proposal to establish a nuclear and chemical free one of peace in a broad areas. They are struggling to implement this proposal.

What is important in the struggle to establish a nuclear-free zone of peace is to remove the imperialists' aggressive military bases in the national territories of other countries and to force the withdrawal of all military hardware, including nuclear weapons, and aggressive forces from these countries.

As has already been referred to, turning the Korean peninsula, which has been converted into the most dangerous source of a nuclear war, into a nuclear-free zone of peace is an important task to which we should pay special attention. Therefore, I would like to once again stress this question.

The struggle to establish a nuclear-free zone on the Korean peninsula is important part of the international struggle to protect peace and security in Asia and the world. In order to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone of peace, we should above all remove U.S. military bases in South Korea and should force the U.S. occupation forces to withdraw from South Korea, taking along with them nuclear weapons and equipment which they have deployed there. At the same time, we should force them to stop adventurous nuclear war exercises, such as the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise and should not tolerate the formation of a tripartite military alliance among the United States, Japan, and South Korea--a dangerous and aggressive political and military bloc. In order to achieve this end, it is important to raise our voices, to help the people correctly understand the just proposals advanced by the WPK and the DPRK by extensively explaining these proposals to them, and to extensively take an international joint action to positively support the Korean people's struggle to implement these proposals.

Implementing the proposal to replace the Korean Armistice Agreement, which the DPRK has signed with the United States of America, with a peace agreement poses an urgent question of utmost importance in easing tension on the Korean peninsula and in turning this region into a nuclear-free zone of peace. The DPRK advanced a long time ago a proposal to hold talks between Korea and the United States to achieve this end. Considering the fact that the United States had previously advanced a similar proposal, it advanced a proposal in 1984 to hold tripartite talks with the participation of the DPRK, the United States, and South Korea.

It will not be bad in any way for the United States to respond to the proposal advanced by the DPRK to hold tripartite talks. The WPK and the DPRK Government recently advanced various just peace proposals, including a proposal for holding North-South parliamentary talks, which reflected a sincere desire to peacefully settle the grave situation on the Korean peninsula at any cost through dialogue and negotiations.

We should pay special attention to the fact that the people from all walks of life and students in South Korea have much more vigorously raised their voices opposing the deployment of nuclear weapons in South Korea in their struggle to oppose the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and dictatorship and to achieve sovereignty and democracy--the struggle that has expanded anew.

The implementation of the DPRK's peace proposals and international support for the South Korean people's struggle is of important and practical significance in eliminating the danger of war on the Korean peninsula and in gradually turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone of peace.

Achieving Korea's peaceful reunification at the earliest possible date to meet the desire of all the Korean people is a basic way to turn the Korean peninsula into a permanent nuclear-free zone of peace and to basically root out the danger of war in this region.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I remind you of the fact that the day after tomorrow--that is, 8 September--is the day when the U.S. forces occupied South Korea, causing the artificial division of Korea for over 41 years.

The plan and effort of the DPRK to achieve Korea's peaceful reunification are widely known to the world. What we should note in particular is the DPRK's proposal to reunify the country through the method of establishing a uniform national government equally participated by the North and South and of making the North and South respectively adopt a regional autonomous system under this government on the basis of having the North and South of Korea mutually recognize the ideology and system existing on the opposite side.

The struggle to turn the Korean peninsual into a nuclear-free zone of peace and to achieve Korea's peaceful reunification is not merely the struggle to mitigate the misfortuntes of the Korean people, who have experienced the sufferings and disasters of division for more than 40 years, and to guarantee peace on the Korean peninsula alone, but is a righteous struggle which is directly linked to the cause of world peace and to the destiny of the progressive people--the common duty of us all. Therefore, we urge all the peace-loving forces of the world and the progressive forces to positively joint the struggle to establish a nuclear-free zone of peace on the Korean peninsula. In particular, it is important for us all to unanimously rise and to apply strong international pressure on the United States to sign a peace agreement between the DPRK and the United States, to adopt a declaration of non-aggression between the North and South of Korea, to force the withdrawal of the U.S. occupation forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea, and to respond to tripartite talks to develop a favorable phase for peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea. At the same time, we should force the United States and the South Korean authorities to stop all military exercises, including the "Team Spirit," and all forms of hostile activities staged and carried out by them against the DPRK and their fascist suppression of the patriotic people and democrats in South Korea so that they can provide circumstances and conditions which are needed to resume multilateral dialogues and contacts which have begun between the North and South of Korea. We should force them to stop maneuvers to concoct a tripartite military alliance among the United States, Japan, and South Korea. At the same time, we should positively support and encourage in various ways the struggle of the South Korean people to oppose U.S. military domination, the presence of U.S. forces, the storage of nuclear weapons, the construction of facilities to use these weapons, and the threat of using them.

From this rostrum, we once again and ardently urge the governments and political parties of the countries of the world, all international agencies and organizations, and progressive figures and people to much more vigorously wage a struggle to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone of peace and to continuously extend positive support for and firm, militant solidarity with the struggle of the WPK, the DPRK Government, his excellency the president, and all the Korean people to achieve peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea.

In order to prevent the danger of a nuclear war and to defend peace on the Korean peninsula and in Asia and the world, the progressive people of the world should firmly unite and should much more extensively carry out the antiwar, antinuclear, and peace-defending movement everywhere.

In order to finally eliminate the danger of a nuclear war, we should completely abolish nuclear weapons. As long as nuclear weapons exist on earth, the danger of a nuclear war will not be eliminated, and mankind will not be able to extricate itself from the constant danger of nuclear weapons. Therefore, we should freeze the existing armories of nuclear weapons, should greatly reduce nuclear weapons, and should vigorously wage a struggle to completely abolish these weapons.

The Soviet Union has advanced a peace proposal for abolishing nuclear and chemical weapons on earth until the end of the present century and for reducing conventional weapons and troops. It has taken steps on many occasions to unilaterally stop nuclear tests. Since its first test of atomic bombs, the People's Republic of China has consistently professed that it will not use nuclear weapons ahead of others.

Our era demands that the old international economic order be abolished and that a new economic order be established. Only by establishing a new international economic order and only by developing the economies of developing countries can we resolve questions concerning raw materials, fuel, and markets for the sale of goods and extricate ourselves from the present economic crisis, which has forced the imperialist forces to confrontation and war.

Japan's having a self-reliant and independent policy poses a very important question in Asia. If Japan discards the policy of following the United States and if it carries out an independent policy, the United States will not be able to provoke a war in Asia alone. If the situation develops in this way, durable peace will be guaranteed in Asia, and a peaceful life will be guaranteed for the people of this region.

I firmly believe that this important Pyongyang conference will serve as an epochal opportunity in vigorously encouraging the joint struggle of us all to mitigate the misfortunes and sufferings of the Korean people, which have been caused by the division of the country and by the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers to provoke a nuclear war, and to protect world peace and security. All of us who have gathered here, should be aware of a sense of responsibility --a sense of historic duty assigned us for our own existence and for that of all the people on our earth, who face a great threat that might be caused by a nuclear war.

/9738
CSO: 4110/114

SO YUN-SOK ON MONUMENT TO SHIP'S SINKING

SK050954 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0200 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] A monument has been built along the Taedong River to commemorate the sinking of the "Sherman," an American pirate ship. A meeting was held at the scene concerned on 3 September to unveil this monument.

Participating in this meeting with workers in the city were functionaries from sectors concerned, including Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, responsible secretary of the Pyongyang municipal party committee, and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, and Yi Ho-yok, first vice chairman of the Pyongyang Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee, and history specialists.

The monument commemorating the sinking of the "Sherman" was unveiled first. Following this, Comrade So Yun-sok made a report.

[Begin So Yun-sok recording] Under circumstances in which all the people throughout the country are struggling vigorously to achieve the 10-point prospective goal set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification, we are holding a meeting to unveil a monument which commemorates the sinking of the "Sherman," an American pirate ship.

This monument, which has been built along the everlasting Taedong River to mark the 120th anniversary of the sinking of the "Sherman," an American pirate ship, which was sent to our country as a scout for aggression against it, is a proud edifice of the chuche era built according to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's plan and under his consideration.

While inspecting a newly built bridge called Chungsong on 16 September 1984, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who, valuing the patriotic achievements attained by our people in the struggle against foreign aggressors, paid special attention to passing along these achievements forever in history and unfolded a plan to build a monument along the historic Taedong River to commemorate the sinking of the "Sherman," an American pirate ship.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il personally reviewed, on two occasions, a plan to build the monument. While personally proofreading an epitaph to be inscribed on the monument, he took care to successfully build the monument into one that will last forever.

Upholding the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's noble intent, construction workers and volunteers have built the monument, which is 6.6 meters tall and 4 meters wide and which weighs 160 tons. They have also carried out vast peripheral construction work, such as the construction of a garden and stonework.

With the construction of the monument to mark the sinking of the "Sherman," an American pirate ship, as the momentum, we have come to record in history forever the contents of the courageous struggle of the Pyongyang people, including Mr Kim Ung-o, a passionate patriot, who valiantly repelled the U.S. imperialists' first invasion of our country, and to clearly show that the U.S. imperialists are the arch enemy of the Korean people, generation after generation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Since the "Sherman's" invasion, the U.S. imperialists have been the arch enemy of the Korean people, who have invaded our country over more than 100 years.

Having been heavily armed with various weapons, including cannons, the American pirate ship the "Sherman" committed the bestial and barbarous act of killing our people by illegally infiltrating the estuary of the Taedong River in August 1986 and by firing guns at random. [end recording]

After disclosing all sorts of bestial and barbarous acts committed by the U.S. imperialists' pirate ship the "Sherman" by illegally infiltrating the Taedong River, So Yun-sok stated that the Pyongyang people and patriotic soldiers, including Mr Kim Ung-o, a passionate patriot, who were enraged by this, sank the aggressive ship using fire-attack tactics. He continued:

[Begin So Yun-sok recording] The sinking of the American pirate ship the "Sherman" was a historic event which demonstrates the mettle of the Korean people and brilliantly decorates modern history of our people, who strived to safeguard the sovereignty of the country.

However, instead of naturally drawing a lesson from the sinking of the pirate ship the "Sherman," the U.S. imperialists have continuously stepped up aggressive maneuvers against our country. The rascals forced our people to lead bitter life of national ruin over the course of 36 years by positively supporting the Japanese imperialists' occupation of Korea. They divided our country in 1945 by crawling into South Korea, wearing the mask of liberators. In addition, the U.S. imperialists lit the fuse of an aggressive war against our country on 25 June 1950 in an attempt to occupy all of Korea and committed all sorts of bestial and barbarous acts. The bestial and barbarous acts committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors during the past fatherland liberation war were unprecedented in the history of the world.

Occupying the southern half of the Republic, the U.S. imperialist aggressors have turned South Korea into their colony and military base, are eagerly seeking an opportunity for aggression, and are maneuvering to impose the disasters of a nuclear war on our people. Indeed, the occupation of the south of Korea by the U.S. imperialists is the source of all misfortune and suffering to the Korean people and a constant factor over which a war might be touched off on the Korean peninsula.

Our people and the government of the Republic have consistently exerted every possible sincere effort to alleviate tension on the Korean peninsula and to achieve the fatherland's reunification. We have advanced proposals for holding parliamentary talks between the North and South, including tripartite talks and talks among persons in military authority. We have also recently advanced a new proposal for turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone of peace.

According to the unanimous demand of our people and the people of the world, the U.S. imperialists should withdraw from South Korea and should immediately stop criminal acts that hinder Korea's reunification.

No force can check our people's just struggle to banish the U.S. imperialist aggressors from South Korea and achieve the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification. Just as they plunged the aggressive ship the "Sherman" into the Taedong River by burning it and just as they won historic victory in the past fatherland liberation war, our people will smash all of the U.S. imperialists' aggressive maneuvers.

All party members and workers in the city should further accelerate the revolution and construction to independently reunify the fatherland and should bring about a new revolutionary upsurge at all outposts of socialist economic construction.

The 13th world youth festival will be held in our country in the summer of 1989. All party members and workers in the city should qualitatively complete the construction of important edifices, including the construction of Kwangbok Street, within the designated time and should unanimously rise in the work of much more beautifully building Pyongyang, the capital of the revolution. Let us all struggle vigorously to achieve final victory in achieving the fatherland's reunification and the chuche revolutionary cause under the leadership of the party. [end recording]

The monument marking the sinking of the U.S. pirate ship the "Sherman" reads as follows: The Pyongyang peoole, including Mr Kim Ung-o, passionate patriot, sank the American pirate ship the "Sherman," which invaded our country, at Hansajong on the Taedong River on 2 September 1866.

2 September 1986

Listening to an explanation by a lecturer, the participants viewed the monument marking the sinking of the "Sherman."

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CSO: 4110/112

DAILY DISCUSSES PREVENTING NUCLEAR WAR IN KOREA

SK121151 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2136 GMT 9 Sep 86

[NODONG SINMUN 10 September editorial: "Preventing Nuclear War in Korea is a Pressing Task Facing World Politics"]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Easing tensions and preventing the danger of nuclear war on the Korean peninsula has emerged as one of the pressing problems awaiting solutions in the international theater.

Preventing the danger of nuclear war on the Korean peninsula has now become the focal point of world politics as well as a pressing task which cannot be watched with folded arms, because the Korean peninsula has become the most dangerous source of nuclear war in the world and is the place over which the danger of nuclear war looms most heavily in the world.

Claiming that the security of South Korea is directly linked to that of the United States, not only have the U.S. imperialists declared South Korea a zone for defending the U.S. frontline, they have also earnestly accelerated preparations for nuclear war in Korea.

In global terms, in no other place are nuclear weapons of various stripes so densely deployed as South Korea. Approximately 1,000 nuclear weapons of various stripes have already been deployed in the small land of South Korea. South Korea, the largest nuclear base in the Far East, with a massing of nuclear weapons, more than half the total number of nuclear weapons deployed on the ground in all of Asia, and with the density of nuclear deployment four times as high as NATO.

What is more, approximately 60 neutron bombs, which are rejected as the devil's weapons of the 20th century, have already been deployed in South Korea and a great number of nuclear backpacks, the smallest nuclear weapons, have been introduced there. As a result, South Korea, a land of less than 100,000 square meters, has become a full-size nuclear base replete with many tactical nuclear weapons, strategic nuclear weapons, ground nuclear weapons, and air nuclear weapons.

Not content with this, the U.S. imperialists are now trying to move a nuclear base from Okinawa to a new nuclear armory in Mt Kyeryong, Kongju, South Chungchong Province now under construction. They also plan to build 36 special nuclear armories in Kunsan and are presently actively pushing ahead with it.

Impudently, U.S. President Reagan has stated that the United States does not rule out the use of nuclear weapons on the Korean peninsula. The U.S. Army chief of staff has also stated that the United States plans to use tactical nuclear weapons on the Korean peninsula even if a conventional war breaks out there.

U.S. defense secretary, who visited South Korea in early April to participate in the annual security consultative meeting with the South Korean puppets once again reaffirmed that there is no change in the U.S. policy of providing South Korea with a nuclear umbrella and then pledged that South Korea will be supplied with modernized nuclear weapons without interruption.

The seriousness of the situation lies in the fact that the U.S. imperialists' nuclear strategy is being put into practice.

The "Team Spirit" joint military exercises, which have been expanded every year in size, are a nuclear test war in which even the U.S. strategic command, the primary mission of which is to command nuclear weapons and nuclear war, is mobilized. They are still being expanded into a semi-war act.

The danger of nuclear war hanging over the Korean peninsula grows stronger owing to the traitorous acts of the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which follows the U.S. imperialists' nuclear war strategy.

The puppet Chon Tu-hwan clique, which cannot go on living even for a day without its master's bayonet-backed protection, has long offered the sacred land to the U.S. aggressors to be used as a nuclear base arguing about the so-called protection of the U.S. nuclear umbrella, unscrupuously willing to plunge its fellow countrymen into the catastrophe of nuclear war if only to stay in power longer.

Under conditions in which the right to use nuclear weapons rests in the hands of the U.S. imperialist occupiers and such nuclear maniacs as the Chon Tu-hwan ring are recklessly running riot. No one can predict when the fire cloud of nuclear war will burst on the Korean peninsula.

The Korean peninsula is now at a crossroads of peace or thermonuclear war. Preventing the danger of nuclear war in Korea has emerged as a pressing task, the solution of which cannot be delayed even for a moment.

The catastrophe of nuclear war does not distinguish communists from nationalists, nor the North from South. All the Korean people who are concerned about the survival of the nation and its future should in unity rise up resolutely in the pan-national antinuclear peace movement to have nuclear weapons withdrawn from South Korea and to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone of peace, regardless of whether they are in the North or South, whether they are communists or nationalists, transcending the differences in their thoughts, ideologies, systems, and affiliations.

Preventing the danger of nuclear war on the Korean peninsula is not just a problem which concerns the fate of the Korean people, it is also an important problem directly linked to peace and security in Asia and around the world.

Invading the whole of Korea and Asia, using South Korea as a forward base and, going one step further, achieving the domination of the world has been an invariable ambition of the U.S. imperialists for aggression.

John Foster Dulles, who was seized by ambition to redivide the world, once likened the Korean peninsula to a dagger capable of carving out anything that makes his mouth water from the Asian landmass.

During the Korean war, Mcarthur, the murderous U.S. imperialist general, babbled that only when all of Korea is occupied can one sit on the one and only supply line linking the north and south of the Far East.

Basing themselves on such a strategy, the U.S. imperialists, placing the focal point of their Asian strategy on the Korean peninsula, are now turning South Korea into a nuclear base from which to mount a nuclear attack on the other Asian countries.

Already, the report on U.S. defense in 1984 and an annual report on military situation have reflected a plan to turn South Korea into a tactical nuclear base after defining it as the forefront of the U.S. global strategy.

Following this, the U.S. imperialists have said that they will permanently deploy nuclear-powered submarines and nuclear-powered aircraft carriers in Korea's East and South seas, use the Port of China as the mother base for these ships, and deploy such medium-range missiles as cruise missiles and Pershing II nuclear missiles, which have a range of over 2,500 km, as well as B-52 strategic bombers, in South Korea.

Also, the U.S. imperialists are reinforcing and deploying ships and aircraft carrying nuclear weapons to be brought to the Korean peninsula in an emergency to U.S. military bases in the neighboring areas of the Korean peninsula; and strengthening the military forces of the U.S. Seventh Fleet, which has the Korean peninsula and its neighboring waters within its operational sphere with nuclear-powered aircraft carriers and nuclear-powered submarines, while equipping them with new Tomahawk nuclear cruise missiles.

A tripartite military alliance among the United States, Japan, and South Korea designed for nuclear war is also being fabricated.

Under circumstances in which South Korea and its neighboring areas have been turned into a base to launch a nuclear attack in execution of the U.S. imperialists' strategy of invading Korea and Asia, if a nuclear war breaks out in Korea, it can easily escalate into a global thermonuclear war. If this happens, the world's peace and security will be shattered and mankind will suffer the catastrophe of nuclear war.

The situation on the Korean peninsula is closely linked to the situation in the world as a whole. Therefore, preventing the danger of nuclear war on the Korean peninsula is a most pressing joint struggle task which arises in guaranteeing peace and security not only in Korea, but also in Asia and around the world.

Anyone who loves peace should, as a matter of course, pay attention to the serious situation developing on the Korean peninsula and actively join in the struggle to eliminate the danger of nuclear war in Korea.

To prevent nuclear war on the Korean peninsula and to achieve a durable peace there, it is imperative to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone of peace free from nuclear weapons and nuclear bases.

Only when nuclear weapons of various stripes and U.S. troops have been withdrawn from South Korea will the source of nuclear war on the Korean peninsula go away, can lasting peace be maintained there, and can our people as well as people in our neighboring countries and the people of the world live in peace.

Delegates from various countries who participated in the Pyongyang International Conference for denuclearization and peace on the Korean peninsula strongly called for halting nuclear war exercises in Korea, for an immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops and nuclear weapons, and for turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone of peace.

The Korean people, who love peace, do not want another global war, a thermonuclear war, because of the Korean question.

Proceeding from their significant responsibility born before the Korean people and from their noble sense of mission borne before the cause of world peace, our people will do their best to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone of peace and to defend peace in Korea, Asia, and the world with the positive support and encouragement of the governments and people of the peace-loving countries of the world.

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CSO: 4110/114

PEOPLE SUPPORT KPA STEP TO PARTICIPATE IN CONSTRUCTION

SKL20929 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1140 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] The important step of the KPA Supreme Command to allow a large number of soldiers, more than 150,000, to participate in peaceful construction evoked great repercussion among the people from all walks of life in the northern half of the republic.

Song Yong-kuk, director of a department of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party said: [Begin Song recording] Upon hearing of the KPA Supreme Command decision to let 150,000 soldiers participate in peaceful construction, I again noted how sincerely the WPK and the government of the republic strive to relax tension on the Korean peninsula.

It is well known to the world that because of new war provocation maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, which are becoming more undisguised, the situation created on the Korean peninsula has been very strained.

Having worked out an operational plan for speedy combat and speedy settlement, the U.S. imperialists and their stooges have deployed 80 to 90 percent of their aggressive forces in forward areas along the Military Demarcation Line. To launch a surprise attack on the republic, more than 180,000 members of puppet special attack forces are waiting for the order.

In addition to reforcing the troops, the U.S. imperialists and the puppets are further modernizing their equipment by drastically dragging weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons and war equipment, into South Korea.

As everyone knows, today more than 1,000 types of nuclear weapons are deployed in South Korea. The decision to direct more than 150,000 soldiers to socialist construction to build everlasting monumental creations when more forces should be directed to the defense of the fatherland is indeed an important step and a practical reflection of the true intention of the government of the republic and the Korean people who aspire for peace.

Early this year, the WPK and the government of the republic took the initiative in suspending military exercises to open a favorable aspect for dialogue and peaceful reunification. In June, they put forth a proposal to hold talks of military authorities among those who have real military power.

I believe this is an expression of the goodwill of the government of the republic to ease tension and maintain peace on the Korean peninsula according to the demand of the current year of peace. The measure taken this time by the KPA Supreme Command again proves clearly the deceitful nature of the theory about the threat of southward invasion loudly raved about by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

If the United States and the South Korean authorities are truly interested in peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea, they should respond to us by taking affirmative measures which correspond to our peace measures to ease tension and ensure peace on the Korean Peninsula. [end recording]

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CSO: 4110/114

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

U.S. WARSHIP 'NEW JERSEY' INTO PUSAN--Pyongyang, 6 September (KCNA)--The U.S. imperialists on 5 September brought into Pusan Port eight warships belonging to the U.S. 7th Fleet including the "New Jersey" claimed to be the biggest battleship, according to a radio report from Seoul. These ships will reportedly participate in a provocative naval mobile exercise to be staged by U.S. imperialists in the East Sea of Korea during the Asian Games in Seoul. On 1 September the U.S. nuclear-powered carrier "Carl Vinson" sailed into Pusan Port, escorted by three ships. This unbroken chain of portcall of U.S. imperialists' naval vessels at Pusan Port is a virulent challenge to the Korean and world peaceloving people who desire peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification and a high-handed threat to the South Korean students and people who are waging an anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the anti-Fascist struggle for democracy and fighting against the Asiad in Seoul. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0513 GMT 6 Sep 86 SK] /12858

KIM IL-SONG ON NUCLEAR WAR PREVENTION--Pyongyang, 6 September (XINHUA)--Korean President Kim Il-song today called for the destruction of nuclear stockpiles, a check in the arms race and establishment of more nuclear-free zones as means for preventing nuclear war. Kim made the remarks in his address to the International Conference on Denuclearization and Peace of the Korean Peninsula, which opened here today. Kim said humankind cannot eschew nuclear war as long as nuclear weapons exist. He said that only by destroying all nuclear stockpiles can world peace be guaranteed. Regarding the situation on the Korean peninsula, Kim condemned the United States for its continued deployment of armed forces in South Korea and aggressive actions, which, he said, jeopardize peace and security on the peninsula. He reiterated that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will unite closely with all peace-loving countries in efforts to prevent nuclear war and maintain world peace. There are 123 foreign delegations from 78 countries, including China, attending the three-day conference. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1536 GMT 6 Sep 86 OW] /12858

CSO: 4100/255

OLYMPIC GAMES

BRIEFS

MEASURES AGAINST ASIAD DISTURBANCES--The government and the ruling Democratic Justice Party yesterday decided to take "strong" measures against any possible attempts to disrupt the upcoming Asian Games. In a high-level consultation meeting, cabinet members and key officeholders of the party called for tightening security to help ensure a "successful" staging of the Games. During the meeting, Prime Minister No Sin-yong said that the nation should be vigilant against possible North Korean maneuverings aimed at blocking a successful hosting of the international sports festival. Those present at the meeting agreed on the need to watch closely over the movement of radical student activists who might intensify their demonstrations to oppose the Games. Minister of Home Affairs Kim Chong-ho promised that the government will make efforts to minimize possible inconveniences on the people during the Games period. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Sep 86 p 1 SK] /12858

SUSPENDED CLASSES DURING ASIAD--Classes of Seoul National University, Suwon campus of Sanggyungwan University and Hanyang University where events of the Asian Games are scheduled will be suspended during the sports festival period. Such a decision was made in fear that students would stage demonstrations and sabotage actions marring the games to be held there. Table tennis matches will be held in the gynmasium of Seoul National University, Taekwon-do, a Korean-originated martial art, at Suwon campus of Songgyungwan University and volleyball games at Hanyang University. The three university presidents were learned to have decided to have supplement classes on Saturdays or during the winter vacation to make up for loss of class hours. Meanwhile, school authorities of seven universities which will provide exercise venues for competing athletes during the game period are considering partial suspension of classes. The universities include Tanguk, Kyongh, and Tongguk universities. However, the Seoul City Board of Education will allow normal operation of classes at every school level on the opening day of the Asian Games on 20 September. The board of education had earlier announced that all school classes would be closed in connection with the opening ceremony. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Sep 86 p 3 SK]/12858

CSO: 4100/257

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

OPPOSITION LEADERS REAFFIRM PEOPLE'S FERVOR FOR DEMOCRACY

SK100036 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Sep 86 p 2

[From the Press Pocket column]

[Text] Opposition leaders Kim Tae-chung, Kim Yong-sam and Yi Min-u concurred yesterday that the people's fervor for national democratization is further heated these days.

They said that the fervor was apparent at recent rallies of the New Korea Democratic Party in Pusan, Inchon, Puchon and Yongchon.

"The people's demand for democratization is stronger now than last spring," Kim Tae-chung told reporters acting as the spokesman for the three after their breakfast meeting at the Seoul Hotel.

He quoted Kim Yong-sam as saying, "If we do not achieve democracy with such fervent support from the people where else can we do it?" Kim also said, "I agreed with him."

There were no disturbing demonstrations by dissident students after the recent NDP rallies, Kim noted, "It was because the people now understand our party better." Kim went on that the three of them, uniting more firmly, will continue their anti-government struggle based on the people's desire.

As to the controversial remarks by Japanese Education Minister Masayuki Fujio, Kim Yong-sam said, "It is a tragedy which resulted from our low-posture diplomatic attitude."

He went on, "Such a tragedy would not have happened if we had had a legitimate government elected by the people."

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CSO: 4100/257

NKDP MEMBERS DISPUTE OVER HOUSE PANEL ATTENDANCE

SK060115 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party was embroiled in an intra-party rumpus yesterday over whether or not to attend a session of the Special Parliamentary Committee for Constitutional Revision.

In a conference of key NDP officers and delegates to the special panel, many lawmakers took a tough stance opposing participation in the meeting. The hardliners demanded the "live" TV hookup of the plenary session of the ad hoc committee which was scheduled for yesterday.

They blamed Reps Yi Chung-chae and Kim Su-han, NDP's representatives in the committee, for "hasty" acceptance of the ruling party's proposal to hold the general meeting of the committee without a guarantee of a live TV relay.

Vice NDP President No Song-hwan directed poignant criticism at Yi and Kim, asking, "Is the party at your disposal?"

However, another Vice President Choe Hyong-u was sympathetic to the two colleagues. He maintained that as long as they consented to the ruling camp's proposal, the NDP had better attend the meeting.

The two chief NDP delegates Yi and Kim are also vice presidents of the major opposition party.

In the meantime, NDP spokesman Hong Sa-tok apparently tried not to give the impression to the press that his party was insincere in operating the special House committee. He told the press, "If we abandon our demand for the live TV telecasting of the plenary session, it would mean we have given up on the live TV hookup of the public hearings in major cities to be sponsored by the special committee." "It is the Democratic Justice Party that had promised live telecasting of the public hearings."

The DJP has insisted that neither the plenary session of the committee and the public hearings can be televised live because they both are National Assembly sessions at special locations.

However, in the middle of the conference yesterday morning, the tough stance of the NDP softened a little when it was learned through an unofficial route that the DJP was going to deal with the plenary session of the special committee and the public hearings separately.

The key NDP officers asked the two chief delegates to meet their DJP counterparts to sound out their true intentions.

At the end of their meeting, party President Yi Min-u said, "Although we do not take part in today's special committee meeting, we don't intend to break up the committee."

The assistant chairmen from the rival parties failed to narrow their differences. The DJP just tried to appease the NDP with a promise of "fair" TV coverages of the plenary session and the public hearings.

Still the NDP kept demanding live telecasting of them until the meeting broke up. Another day thus passed without an inch of progress being made toward the goal of "grand compromise" for the rewriting of the nation's basic law.

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CSO: 4100/257

NKDP URGES CULTURE MINISTER TO GUARANTEE PRESS FREEDOM

SK090134 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Sep 86 p 2

[From the Press Pocket column]

[Text] Key officers of the main opposition NDP yesterday put the new Culture-Information Minister Yi Wung-hui on the defensive when he made a courtesy call at the NDP for the first time since he assumed the ministerial post on 27 August.

They made a spate of demands to guarantee the freedom of the press.

NDP President Yi Min-u said, "We have great expectations of you." Then he noted poignantly, "I wish you will take a firsthand look at our party's rally by mixing with the audience after putting on a disguise. You will feel many things." He referred to the unfair TV news coverages of rallies of the opposition party.

He went on, "You also have the duty to clear up the social climate of not trusting whatever the government says." "If a mad person talks nonsense in Chongno street, it becomes a fact the next day," Yi noted.

Vice President Yi Ki-taek said, "The freedom of the press is a key to the success of the constitutional reforms. You, as the culture-information minister, share the responsibility for its success."

Minister Yi replied, "I think constitutional amendment by agreement between rival parties is not possible by one man's efforts. To that end, the hearts of the people should come close to each other step by step."

Minister Yi was quick to retort: "Don't you think the press should become a bridge connecting their hearts?"

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

DJP TO STOP DRIVE ON CABINET SYSTEM--The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party yesterday strongly urged the immediate cessation of the government's publicity campaign for the parliamentary cabinet system proposed by the ruling Democratic Justice Party. In a statement, NDP spokesman Hong Sa-tok denounced, "By conducting compulsory publicity about the parliamentary cabinet system to public servants, the government destroys the political neutrality of officials." He alleged that it is clearly predictable that the ruling camp will mobilize all available administrative power in the forthcoming national referendum for constitutional amendment. Hong alleged in the statement that about 300 officials at the Kwanak Ward Office, following the education session of employees at the Economic Planning Board and the Health-Social Ministry, heard a publicity lecture on 4 September at the auditorium of the ward office. He also maintained that about 360 offices received similar education at the same place on the same day. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Sep 86 p 2 SK] /12858

KIM YONG-SAM INVITED TO BUSINESSMEN'S MEETING--A reception to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the Federation of Korean Industries held at the federation building was crowded with politicians from ruling and opposition parties and ranking government officials. Rep Yi Min-u, president of the major opposition NDP told ruling DJP chairman No Tae-u, "I see that you have been very busy recently. How many provincial cities have you visited?" He was referring to No's provincial tour to publicize the party's proposed parliamentary cabinet system. No answered, "I have visited several cities to join rallies for solidarity." Then Rep Yi Man-sop of the Korea National Party told the leaders of the rival parties, "You'd better stay in Seoul for the time being." It was a request to them to stop out-of-parliament activities. Kim Yong-sam, permanent advisor to the NDP, attended the reception, but he merely exchanged greetings with DJP Chairman No. It was the first time that Kim Yong-sam was officially invited to a meeting sponsored by an organization of businessmen since 1980. [From the Press Pocket column] [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Sep 86 p 2 SK] /12858

PUBLIC DEBATES OFFERED BY NKDP--New Korea Democratic Party Secretary General Yu Che-yon, stepping back from his party's earlier position, proposed yesterday that the addresses of two speakers each from the ruling and opposition camps be telecast live in public debates on constitutional revision. Thus far, the main opposition party had insisted on the live telecast of the whole session of the public hearing in which six speakers--three from the ruling Democratic Justice Party, two from the NDP and one from the minor opposition Korea National Party--are to explain the draft amendments of the three parties. Rep Yi Chun-ku of the DJP said that ways to ensure a "fair" relay of the hearings should be worked out by the assistant chairmen of the special House constitutional panel from the rival parties. It was the first get-together of the secretaries general of the three parties since the appointment of Rep Yi Chun-ku of the DJP. In the two-hour meeting, the secretaries general agreed to make efforts to operate smoothly the upcoming regular House session to deliberate on the next year's budget bill, whether or not the ruling and opposition parties would reach an agreement on the constitutional amendment. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Sep 86 p 1 SK] /12858

CSO: 4100/257

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

BUSINESS FIRMS ALLOWED TO DISMISS LABOR DISPUTE INSTIGATORS

SK100050 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Sep 86 p 3

[Text] Business entities are to be allowed to provide employers with an institutional scheme to dismiss instigators of illegal labor disputes and "disguised" workers who gain employment as manual workers, concealing their high educational background.

The Labor Ministry yesterday instructed its 41 regional branch offices to require all business facilities to add a "pledge of sincerity" clause to their employment regulations, thereby eliminating such deceitful actions as are presently possible.

The new clause has it that employees can be dismissed if the fact that they falsified educational backgrounds and other important personal matters at the time of employment comes to light belatedly.

The new stipulation also aims at allowing employers to lay off workers who instigate illegal sabotage or labor disputes.

The Labor Ministry's measure was learned to have been prompted by legal disputes ensuing dismissal of labor workers for their "illegal" labor movements. Since May of last year, 636 workplaces among 662 "disguised" workers discovered.

A series of lawsuits have been filed by dismissed workers and actually, there are several court rulings that dismissal of workers on the ground of falsification of educational backgrounds is not in accordance with the Labor Standard Law. The current law makes it clear that employers cannot dismiss workers without "proper" reason.

However, the Labor Ministry was learned to claim that dismissal of workers on the grounds of their violation of the clause of "pledge of sincerity" can be interpreted as a lawful measure backed up by "proper" reasoning.

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S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

NAKASONE TO EXPRESS 'REGRETS' AT MEETING WITH CHOE KWANG-SU

SK100152 Seoul YONHAP in English 0130 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, 10 Sept (YONHAP)--Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone plans to repeat the Japanese government's expression of regrets over the controversial remarks made by former Education Minister Masayuki Fujio in a meeting with Korean Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su.

Fujio caused an uproar when he said in a recent magazine interview that Korea was also responsible for Japan's annexation of Korea in 1910.

Choe is scheduled to come here Wednesday morning for talks with Japanese Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari.

A government source, noting that Korea has demanded that Japan take steps going beyond the dismissal of Fujio, said Wednesday that Nakasone's meeting with Choe will provide an opportunity for a renewed expression of regrets by the Japanese prime minister over the Fujio case.

Fujio was fired from his post on Monday after he refused to resign. His remarks, which were called "outrageous and absurd" in Korea, triggered a diplomatic row between the two neighboring countries. The dispute was settled Tuesday, when Seoul accepted Tokyo's offer of regret and decision to fire Fujio.

High on the agenda of the Choe-Kuranari meeting, slated for Wednesday afternoon, are Korea's mounting deficit in its trade with Japan, ways to improve the status of Korean residents in Japan, the controversial practice of fingerprinting foreign residents in Japan and bilateral fisheries issue.

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S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

U.S. OFFICIAL MEETS WITH KIM YONG-SAM--Rep Yi Man-sop, president of the minor opposition Korea National Party, yesterday received a call from David Blackmore, chief of the Korea desk at the U.S. Department of State, at his KNP office. They exchanged a wide range of views on the political situation on and around the Korean peninsula, a spokesman said. Blackmore invited Kim Yong-sam, permanent advisor to the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, to a luncheon at the U.S. Ambassador's residence today. [From the Press Pocket column] [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Sep 86 p 2 SK] /12858

CSO: 4100/257

S. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

EDITORIAL VIEWS U.S.-USSR ROLE IN PENINSULA'S STABILITY

SK070226 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Sep 86 p 4

[Editorial: Stability on Peninsula]

[Text] Of late, the Soviet Union has made repeated moves in an apparent bid to make their growing interests in the Asian-Pacific theater appear unequivocal in the eyes of countries of the region. A few days ago, Ludwig Chizhov, [name as published] head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's newly-created Pacific Department, used his trip to Australia to echo Kremlin leader Mikhail Gobrachev's declaration made in Vladivostok in July.

Chizhov said Moscow wants Asian and Pacific countries to take part in talks to bring the region into a general scheme of international security. He said that first steps to this could include ends to the impasse between South and North Korea. Whatever he really had in mind, he unmistakably pointed out the geopolitical importance of the Korean peninsula.

At this juncture, it is noted that Gorbachev in his Vladivostok speech touched on the easing of tension on the Korean peninsula with North Korean methods. As former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger pointed out at a seminar held Friday in Seoul, Gorbachev, despite his creation of the impression that all tensions in the world are caused by the arms race, did not speak of the Soviet support of North Korea.

Now, South Korea, on its part, has left no stone unturned to alleviate tension on the peninsula, first through inter-Korean dialogue. Unfortunately, the Pyongyang side has been keeping the dialogue suspended for reasons that are only absurd and preposterous. Pyongyang, in hindsight, has stuck to its strategy of going to the inter-Korean dialogue table only at its political expediency.

This year, the northern Communists made an issue of the time-old annual military exercise between South Korea and America as an excuse of boycotting the inter-Korean dialogue. This has coincided with the Soviets' stepped-up military cooperation with North Korea.

If the Soviets are really interested in easing tension on the peninsula, they should refrain from encouraging the Pyongyang regime, even if unwittingly, to remain militant. To prove their professed peace quest, they must persuade Pyongyang to become peace-oriented in a genuine sense. Any military confrontation on the peninsula, that might be triggered by Pyongyang's adventurism out of miscalculation, would surely be of a disservice to Moscow.

On our part, we must make sure that the northern Communists are not allowed to make such a miscalculation. In Kissinger's words, one of the contributory factors to the Korean War was statements by Gen MacArthur and Acheson declaring Korea was outside the sphere of U.S. interests. North Korea took this seriously, as Kissinger sees it, and unleashed the war in 1950. One telling lesson from the war is that we must not allow North Korea to be misled militarily or politically. This also is the way of leading the Pyongyang Communists to come to their senses and to believe that progressing dialogue with Seoul is the only practical choice.

To this end, as Kissinger said, Washington must avoid any hasty moves that would create the impression that it could forsake Seoul in negotiations with Pyongyang. Balance not only in military terms of power but also in political terms must maintain the peninsula's stability.

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NODONG SINMUN ON PARTY IDEOLOGICAL WORK

SK060237 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1538 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Sep (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN 4 September carries an article entitled "Ideological Work Is Work of Imbuing the Party and Revolutionary Ranks With Single Ideology."

The great leader President Kim Il-song in his classical work "Historical Experience of Building the Workers' Party of Korea" put forward profound and original ideas and theories on the ideological work, the article says.

Noting that the party ideological work should be the work of imbuing the party and revolutionary tanks with a single ideology, the article goes on:

To make the party ideological work one of imbuing the party and revolutionary ranks with a single ideology is, above all, an important guarantee for safeguarding the ideological purity of the party and revolutionary ranks.

In order to prevent infiltration of all manner of evil ideas and ensure the ideological purity of its ranks and revolutionary ranks, the working-class party should conduct the ideological work, thoroughly subordinating it to the work of imbuing the whole party and society with one idea, the revolutionary idea of the leader.

Imbuing the party and revolutionary ranks with a single ideology is an urgent demand of their unity and cohesion in ideology and purpose.

The unity of the party and revolutionary ranks should not be a business-like one but one in ideology and purpose.

Only when the party and revolutionary ranks are imbued with a single ideology, is it possible to achieve the most solid and powerful unity in ideology and purpose that can withstand any storm.

The imbuing of the party and revolutionary ranks with a single ideology is an essential condition for the realisation of the unitary guidance of the leader in the revolution and construction.

The leader's guidance is an essential factor for the victory of the revolution and construction. It is the most important questions arising in the realisation of the monolithic guidance of the leader in the revolution and construction to imbue the party and revolutionary ranks properly with a single ideology.

This makes it possible to make all party members and working people think and act as one as intended by the leader and rouse them as one to the attainment of the one goal and target.

All this tells that the party should put the work of imbuing its ranks and revolutionary ranks with a single ideology on the most important place in the ideological work and grasp this as a main work.

Today our party's ideological work is geared to thoroughly imbue the whole party with the chuche idea under the correct leadership of the party centre.

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CSO: 4100/256

DAILY DISCUSSES SLOGAN FOR MARCH OF EIGHTIES

SK160552 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2145 GMT 13 Sep 86

[NODONG SINMUN 14 September special article: "The Militant Slogan Glorifying the Eighties"]

[Text] "Let us vigorously step up the march of the eighties in the way that the Sohae Lockgate was built." This is the militant slogan which our party has put forth to reflect the demand of the developing situation and the revolutionary aspiration of our people. This slogan is a reflection of our party's firm revolutionary will to fill the entire country with a revolutionary spirit and to make the eighties a period of great victory by following the unyielding revolutionary and fighting spirit of those construction workers who successfully built the world-famous Sohae Lockgate in the short period of 5 years by displaying the great attraction and vitality of the immortal chuche idea to the world.

Advancing in the way that the Sohae Lockgate was built is an important demand toward bringing about great new upsurges in all areas of the people's economy.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The functionaries of our state economic organs and all working people, with firm confidence and courage, should in unison turn out in the struggle to accomplish the new long-range tasks of socialist economic construction. They should bring about great new upsurges in socialist economic construction by mobilizing all hidden potential and possibilities.

Today, our people face unprecedentedly huge economic construction tasks. We should brilliantly fulfill the plan for this year and make next year a meaningful year of great upsurge in socialist economic construction. In particular, we should accelerate major construction projects for early completion and strengthen the economic might of the country by all means.

The huge tasks facing us are great in the achievement of unprecedentedly rapid economic development and in carrying out large construction projects. The accomplishment of these tasks is great work toward accelerating the complete victory of socialism and is the fulfillment of an unprecedentedly great mission in history. The key to brilliantly accomplishing these huge economic construction tasks is to advance at a much faster speed than at present. To create such a speed of march, it is important to follow the fighting spirit of those construction workers who have built the Sohae Lockgate. The construction of the Sohae Lockgate was a huge construction project which was only an ideal until several years ago and, thus, something no one had ever imagined. However, under the wise leadership of the party, the heroic soldiers of our people's army fully displayed the heroic spirit of our people and the might of chollima Korea by taking the immortal chuche idea as a firm guiding principle and by thinking and struggling only according to the party's ideology and will. This was a living example of the revolutionary fighting spirit which our people should display along the road of the march in the eighties.

The style of the Sohae Lockgate construction is to precisely follow an unyielding revolutionary and, fighting spirit and working style which the Sohae Lockgate construction workers displayed to implement the orders and directions of the party and the leader. The revolutionary and fighting spirit which the Sohae Lockgate construction workers displayed is the spirit of unconditionality and absoluteness which treats the demand of the party and the revolution as a supreme goal of the struggle and calls for fulfilling it swiftly regardless of sacrifice. At the same time, it is an unyielding fighting spirit to struggle to the very end without faltering or stagnation but with confidence and optimism. It is the spirit of continued innovation and advance, and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle with which one depends on his own strength and plans and carries out all work boldly, extensively, and creatively.

Beneath the revolutionary fighting spirit displayed by the Sohae Lockgate construction workers lies the demand of the chuche idea that the people are the masters of the revolution and construction and that the decisive factors for nature-remaking and for development of the society are the people, and there also lies the idea of continued innovation and advance by our party, which ceaselessly innovates and advances.

The struggle to implement the slogan to accelerate the march of the eighties in the way that the Sohae Lockgate was built should be waged by following examples and experiences set and gained in the struggle to accomplish the tasks set by the party and the leader since the end of the war. The postwar period was a very difficult period in the socialist construction of our country. However, at that time, by upholding the slogan of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, which urges advancement with the spirit of riding the chollima, our people opened the history of great upsurge by struggling arduously and by tightening their belts during those difficult circumstances when they didn't even have a brick. During that seething struggle when they advanced ten or hundred steps as other people moved forward one step, our people igonred authorized capacities or standards, and went through fire and flood to fulfill the party's plan.

It was during that furious struggle that numerous astonishing miracles and feats were created and performed and our Korea earned its reputation as the country as chollima, advancing with extraordinary speed.

With the same spirit, our people accelerated socialist economic construction in the 1960's when the domestic and foreign situation of the country was complicated. By so doing, they successfully achieved the historic cause of socialist industrialization in a short period.

The 1970's was a period during which our party brought about new revolutionary upsurges in great socialist construction. By upholding the party's slogan for the chuche-ization of society, our people vigorously carried out the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural. By so doing, they brought about ceaseless upsurges in all areas of revolution and construction. In particular, our people vigorously waged the struggle to implement the party's military slogans such as "production, study, living, all in accordance with the anti-Japanese guerrilla style!," "ideology, technology and culture, all in accordance with the demand of the chuche idea!," and "let us even more fully display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance." By so doing, they created great speed in socialist economic construction according to the demands of the developing revolution to permeate society with the chuche idea.

After entering the eighties, as well, our people have continued to uphold the slogan of the speed battle under the leadership of the party. They have vigorously accelerated huge construction projects such as the Chuche Tower, the Arch of Triumph, and the No. 3 Komdok ore dressing plant. By so doing, they have built numerous monumental structures.

The Sohae Lockgate is a great monumental structure by which the might and spirit of Korea and its wisdom and courage have been displayed once again in the eighties based on the successes won in building monumental structures under the leadership of the party and the slogan of the speed battle.

The soldiers of the people's army mobilized for construction, and by displaying the vitality of the struggle to create the speed of the eighties, created the miracle of the century in implementing the economic policy of our party--the speed of the construction of eighties, the speed of the Sohae Lockgate construction--which people could not even imagine. By so doing, they eloquently proved the organizing capabilities of our party and its might.

Indeed, the 5 years of Sohae Lockgate construction was a period of the battle without gunshot during which lightning and decisive battles were waged to overcome the mounting difficulties. At the same time, it was a period when the noble and heroic spirit of our people's army, which is boundlessly loyal to the leadership of the party and possess powerful organizational and combat capabilities, was vigorously displayed.

Accelerating the march of the eighties in the way that the Sohae Lockgate was built is a powerful and great advance toward moving forward vigorously with the speed of the chollima added to the speed of the eighties. This means that accelerating the march of the eighties in the way that the Sohae Lockgate was built is an honorable task of inheriting the tradition of the great upsurge.

The slogan "accelerate the march of the eighties in the way that the Sohae Lockgate was built" shows the wise leadership of our party, which leads socialist construction along the single road of victory with shining wisdom, iron will, and revolutionary courage. By leading the construction of the huge Sohae Lockgate to victory, our party set a living example of the revolutionary and fighting spirit our people should follow in the march of the eighties by which they should continue to innovate and advance.

The slogan "accelerate the march of the eighties in the way that the Sohae Lockgate was built" is a reflection of our party's spirit of leadership to bring about great upsurges through continued innovation and advance. At the same time, it is a reflection of our party's way of leading the revolution and construction wisely by trusting the masses of people and by waging mass movements. This shows the wise leadership of our party which universalizes the examples of individual units.

The slogan "accelerate the march of the eighties in the way that the Sohae Lockgate was built" is a reflection of the boundless loyalty of our people who loyally uphold the leadership of the party.

Today, our people face unprecedentedly huge economic construction tasks to accelerate and complete the construction of Sunchon Vinalon complex, the tideland reclamation, the construction of the Taechon power station, the construction of Kwangbok Street, and other major construction projects.

The slogan "accelerate the march of the eighties in the way that the Sohae Lockgate was built" is a brilliant embodiment of the unyielding fighting spirit of our people who will, as in the past, excellently accomplish their given revolutionary tasks by displaying their lofty loyalty to the party and the leader and by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle.

The slogan "accelerate the march of the eighties in the way that the Sohae Lockgate was built" is a revolutionary slogan which makes it possible to remake nature and society according to the demands of the chuche idea. When this slogan is upheld and implemented thoroughly, cannot chuche-ization of society be accelerated even more vigorously and nature and society be remade even more properly and even more rapidly? By so doing, the eighties can be glorified as a period of great victory in the history of our party according to the demands and intent of the party.

We should perform even greater feats and create even greater miracles at all sites of socialist construction and glorify the eighties even further, as the Sohae Lockgate construction workers have provided a permanent asset for the prosperity and happiness of our nation and have won a noble achievement in defending and protecting the prestige of our party and in displaying the honor of our fatherland by successfully building the huge Sohae Lockgate with ardent loyalty to the party and the leader and with unyielding revolutionary spirit.

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N. KOREA/ECONOMY

NODONG SINMUN ON PRODUCING, CONSERVING COAL

SK051244 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2137 GMT 4 Sep 86

[NODONG SINMUN 5 September editorial: "Let Us Step Up the Struggle to Produce and Save Coal"]

[Text] While the struggle to carry out the party's militant slogan on accelerating the march of the 1980's in the manner of building the Nampo lockgate is being vigorously waged the demand for raw materials and fuel is increasing to a great degree in all sectors of the people's economy. This reality requires that the production of coal be drastically increased and that it be used sparingly. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Coal is the food for our country's chuche industry, and rapidly increasing the production of coal is a breakthrough to carry out all economic tasks successfully.

Coal is an important raw material, fuel, and food for the chuche industry of our country. We should drastically increase the production of coal and the sectors using it should do so sparingly so that we can normalize production at a high level, keeping the facilities in full operation, and brilliantly fulfill the people's economic plan for this year.

Coal is not only the raw material for processing industry, it is utilized as an important fuel to produce electricity and energy. Coal, especially anthracite coal, is like gold in the chemical industry. Increasing the production of this valuable coal and conserving it as well as possible means developing the processing industry, normalizing production, and enhancing the people's living standard.

If the major construction projects, including the Sunchon vinalon complex, are completed in several years, the demand for coal will increase. We should be aware of this objective demand and establish a meticulous plan to increase the production of coal and conserve it.

Above all, we should wage a vigorous struggle to increase coal production. To drastically increase coal production, we should normalize production at high level in the existing collieries. Under the party's leadership, we have already built many modern large-scale collieries in the Anju, Sunchon, Tokchon, Kangdong, and Pukpu Districts where can be found rich deposits and good mining conditions, as well as many small- and medium-sized collieries across the country.

The production capacity of the existing collieries is very great. If production is normalized, keeping the mining facilities in full operation, we can attain the production target set by the party. All collieries should give prior emphasis to the stripping, tunneling, and building of pits before production of coal; replace old mining facilities with large, modern, and high speed facilities; and realize the general mechanization and automation of coal mining work to normalize coal production at a high level.

They should thoroughly establish measures for production during times of flooding and in winter to prevent the effects from natural and seasonal changes and continuously increase coal production through rain or snow.

Meanwhile, we should develop new collieries on a massive scale. For this purpose, we should emphasize survey work. The geological survey sector should organize the survey force firmly and ensure the supply of materials and facilities necessary for the survey in close coordination with relevant sectors. In this connection, the State Administration Council and the machinery industrial sector should ensure enough supply of drilling equipment and various other modern survey facilities and experimental and analytical appliances.

We should intensify survey work particularly in the area of South Hamgyong Province where there are many large plants and enterprises, including chemical plants, so that we can locate many coal deposits. The mining industry, especially the coal industry, is the production sector to excavate the resources buried deep underground. Therefore, it involves more difficulty than any other sector. The State Administration Council and the departments of its committees should organize the economic work under the principle of placing prior emphasis on coal production, and should supply the facilities and materials for coal production on a prior basis.

For the present, they should give deep attention to materially and technologically assisting in the construction of the vertical shafts of the Anju District collieries and to improving the work of supplying the necessary goods to the colliers.

The colliers of all collieries should take great pride in carrying out very honorable and rewarding work in a difficult sector, and continuously normalize coal production at a high level, learning from the revolutionary spirit and struggle spirit demonstrated by the builders of the Nampo lockgate, innovating technology by themselves, and thoroughly studying and mobilizing reserves and potentials.

Stepping up the struggle to conserve coal is as important today as coal production. If 1 percent of coal is saved in all sectors using coal for material and fuel, it would be equivalent to the yearly production of coal at several large coal mines. The functionaries and workers of all sectors and units using coal should examine the status of using coal in their sectors and units before they ask for the coal they need, and should establish measures for improvement. This work should be done well, especially in the sectors and units using anthracite coal for fuel.

Another way to save coal is to innovate technology, lower the consumption of coal, and use low-calorie coal or substitute fuel. The plants, enterprises, and even homes in Haeyang County extensively conduct the struggle to use low-calorie coal and has succeeded in satisfying the need for the calorie for production without receiving the supply of coal which amounted to great quantities each previous year. We should actively learn from this example nd conduct a campaign to use low-calorie coal on a large scale. All sectors should actively remake the anthracite coal boilers into bituminous coal and low-calorie coal boilers, and send more anthracite coal to the chemical industry.

All party organizations and members of the three revolutions teams in coal kines and all other sectors and units of the people's economy should ensure that party members and workers vigorously launch into a struggle to produce and save coal with high ideological resolve and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle.

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CSO: 4110/111

CONSTRUCTION OF SARIWON FERTILIZER FACTORY BEGINS

Construction Accelerated

SK131116 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2137 GMT 12 Sep 86

[NODONG SINMUN, 13 September editorial: "Let Us Accelerate the Construction of the Sariwon Potassium Fertilizer Plant"]

[Text] The building of the Sariwon Potassium Fertilizer Plant occupies a very important place in accelerating the major construction projects of the present time.

Our party demands that the building of the Sariwon Potassium Fertilizer Plant, along with the construction of such major construction projects as the Taechon power plant, the Kumgangsan power plant, and the Sunchon Vinalon Complex, be accelerated to shorten the building period to the fullest extent.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The prospective goals we should fulfill are the economic construction tasks that assume vast basic construction as their prerequisites.

Actively accelerating the building of the Sariwon Potassium Fertilizer Plant is very significant in thoroughly implementing our party's policy of giving first priority to farming and in further strengthening the economic might of the country.

When the building of the Sariwon Potassium Fertilizer Plant is completed at an early date by actively accelerating it, we will be producing large quantities of various kinds of fertilizer, including a great quantity of potassium fertilizer, and major raw materials and materials. When this happens, we will be able to increase the production of grain without interruption by farming more scientifically, technically, and safely in accordance with the demands of the chuche-oriented farming method, and solve many problems arising in accelerating socialist economic construction and in improving the people's standard of living.

Accelerating the building of the Sariwon Potassium Fertilizer Plant, therefore is a very important work that cannot be taken lightly at all, as well as a construction project which should be hastened at present.

Following our party's measure, a huge force of the KPA, numbering 150,000 is now marching to the sites of socialist construction. A large number of soldier-builders have already begun to prepare for the construction at the building site of the Sariwon Potassium Fertilizer Plant and have finally entered an earnest stage of building after holding a ground-breaking ceremony yesterday. From now on they should make an all-out onslaught by shoring up all available resouces.

What is most important in actively accelerating the building of the Sariwon Potassium Fertilizer Plant is to perfect technical preparations for the construction. We have already pushed ahead with many works for the building of the Potassium Fertilizer Plant, providing the necessary equipment to begin with.

However, since the building of the plant is very vast and overwhelming, we still have many things to do before completing technical preparations, and there are not a few things to dovetail with sectors concerned. Giving precedence to technical preparations over production and construction is a principle in organizing production and construction.

Only when technical preparations are given priority can we, to our hearts content, accelerate construction based on blueprints, technical processes, and standard manufacturing procedures which have been reviewed and completed, and can we raise the quality of construction, and conserve labor, equipment, and materials.

Sectors and units concerned should come up with complete blueprints after going through strengthened collective consultations and vast mass discussion. To this end, they should organize test processes at an early date and amply attempt experimental production with these test processes at an early date and, on the basis of the technical and economic data that have been proven in these processes, review the blueprints and technical processes in detail, and then given complete answers to technical problems that have arisen.

Equally important is to give precedence to preparatory construction.

The building of the Sariwon Potassium Fertilizer Plant is very vast. The amount of money invested in the building of this plant is the greatest among major construction projects.

The building of the potassium fertilizer plant, which needs the building of facilities and furnishings of various processes in a very expansive site, requires a large quantity of labor and materials. Additionally, since a large amount of fuel, raw materials, and finished products will require transportation when it is completed, railraod siding and also higher quality roads are imperative.

The soldier-builders should accelerate the building of railroad sidings and roads and positively push ahead with the development of mines as well, cherishing the lofty dignity that they are in charge of building a very important and responsible construction project thanks to the deep trust the party has placed in them.

The soldier-builders should rise up in the building with a strong determination to carry out the task assigned to them by the party without conditions and without the slightest hitch by emulating the revolutionary spirit and fighting verve demonstrated by the builders of the Sohae Lockgate. Also, they should solve pending problems on their own in the spirit of crossing burning rivers and wading through swamps.

In this way, they should once again demonstrate the loyalty of the soldier-builders to the party and leader by completing the building of the Sariwon Potassium Fertilizer Plant through the fullest acceleration as wished and demanded by the party.

At the same time, the soldier-builders should also prepare substantively for the winter season in a step-by-step manner. The building of the Sariwon Potassium Fertilizer Plant is a work that needs the involvement of the entire party and all the people in the country.

If equipment and materials are not guaranteed or priority is not given to technical preparations, the building cannot be positively accelerated, no matter how high the enthusiasm of the soldier-builders may be. In addition to this, if the party and state are concerned about this building and if equipment and materials are gauranteed in a timely manner, the period of building the plant can be shortened by accelerating the building to the fullest extent.

Functionaries at state ane economic institutions should always pay deep attention to this building, as the KPA soldiers, whose honorable mission is to defend the nation with guns on their shoulders, are in charge of building the plant. At the same time, they should see to it that the soldiers get whatever convenience required.

The State Administration Council, committees, and departments should responsibly supply the soldier-builders with equipment and materials in accordance with the rapid progress of the building of the Sariwon Potassium Fertilizer Plant so as to make the soldier-builders create new construction speed without letting up.

The work of social assistance should be strengthened. Soldiers of our People's Army possess a spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality in carrying out the demands of the party, the demands of the revolution, overcoming any difficulties at any cost, assuming them as their ultimate goal. The completion of the construction of the Sohae Lockgate within the short period of 5 years was a miracle that was made possible by the combination of the burning loyalty of the People's Army soldiers toward the party and leader and social assistance.

All party members and working people throughout the country should continue to strengthen their assistance to the KPA builders in terms of labor and materials, as they have always done in the past.

In particular, functionaries of the sectors and units concerned, including those in the machinery industrial field, should send more construction machinery and tools such as vehicles, bulldozers, and tunneling machines to the constructors by mobilizing reserves and potential to the fullest extent. Also, the forestry, building material, and metal industrial sectors should supply them with timer, cement, metal products, and other materials in a timely manner by normalizing production at a high level. In addition, the railroad transportation sector should transport them without fail.

Party organizations at all levels and functionaries should deeply explain and inculcate the significance and importance of the construction of the potassium fertilizer plant among the soldier-builders and working people so as to make them actively contribute to accelerating the building of the plant.

By realizing that the building of the Sariwon Potassium Fertilizer Plant is one of the major construction projects being carried out in accordance with the far-sighted plans of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, all functionaries and soldier-builders should positively accelerate the construction of the plant by all means, thus vigorously displaying once again the indomitable might and the revolutionary spirit of our people and the soldiers of the People's Army firmly rallied around the party and the leader.

Ground-Breaking Ceremony

SK160303 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0900 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Excerpt] A ground-breaking ceremony for the construction of the Sariwon Kalium Fertilizer Plant was held on the spot on 12 September by army construction workers and supporters.

A portrait of the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song was respectfully placed in front of the place where the ceremony was held. Hung at the place were slogans reading "long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "long live the glorious WPK!"

Also diaplayed were other slogans reading "let us vigorously accelerate the march of the eighties in a way that the Sohae Lockgate was built!" and "construction workers, vigorously accelerate the construction of the Kalium Fertilizer Plant in the spirit with which the Sohae Lockgate was built!" and posters vigorously encouraging working people to new labor feats.

Along with the army construction workers and supporters, Choe Mun-son, responsible secretary of the North Hwanghae Provincial WPK Committee and chairman of the North Hwanghae Provincial People's Committee; Kim Hyong-chong, chairman of the North Hwanghae Provincial Admonistrative and Economic Guidance Committee; and other functionaries concerned were present at the ceremony.

/9738
CSO: 4110/113

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

BRIEFS

NAMPO BARRAGE RENAMED--Pyongyang, 9 Sep (KCNA)--The Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a decree on 8 September on renaming the Nampo Barrage the West Sea Barrage reflecting the unanimous desire of the people to hand down long [as received] the heroic stamina in the 80's of Korea which has built a gignatic barrage on the rough West Sea and the important mission of the barrage situated at a West Sea gateway to Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, and its weighty national economic significance. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1040 GMT 9 Sep 86 SK] /9274

CSO: 4100/256

KCNA NOTES KIM CHONG-IL WORK ON DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION

SK060242 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1545 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Sep (KCNA)--In recent years the educational work has been developing on a new higher stage in Korea.

"On Further Developing Educational Work," an immortal classical work published by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il in 1984 is of weighty importance in developing education in Korea.

In the work Comrade Kim Chong-il expounded with originality problems of principle arising in further developing educational work in keeping with the new requirement of the developing reality, such as the problem of improving the quality of the universal 11-year compulsory education, the problem of improving the training of technicians and specialists and hastening the intellectualisation of the whole of society, and the problem of enhancing the role of teachers and improving educational conditions and he has wisely directed the struggle for their realization.

Successfully going on in educational field is the work for the improvement of contents, methods and quality of education.

In general secondary education political and ideological education was strengthened and, at the same time, great efforts were directed to the education in basic science, technology and foreign languages to better the quality of the universal 11-year compulsory education and thereby the work of making all students have more than one kind of technique and skill has been further deepened.

Senior middle schools No 1 made their appearance in Pyongyang and all provinces to train children to be the core of the nation's scientists and technicians under a far-reaching plan.

In higher education, the training of technicians and specialists has been improved by strengthening education in latest science and technology and practical education.

The energetic work has been conducted to train many field engineers urgently needed for socialist construction. In [the] recent two years over 40 colleges in different domains including electronics, automation, metal, machinery and tideland have been set up.

An advance has also been made in laying the material and technical basis of education.

Laboratories and practice bases in all schools have been built modernly and technical materials for education, such as electronic computer, video, devices for the study of foreign languages supplied in large quantities.

With the rapid development of the educational work the quality of education has been improved and 278 students have become alternate associate doctors in the last two years by publishing valuable scientific and technological papers.

/9274
CSO: 4100/256

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

CHONGNYON OFFICIALS SEND CONGRATULATIONS TO KIM CHONG-IL

SK121011 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Sep (KCNA)--The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received a congratulatory message from the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The message dated 9 September says that recorded in the course of the proud history or our republic are the wise guidance and brilliant feats of the great leader President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il.

It stresses that the dear leader has brilliantly carried into practice the lofty intentions of the great leader with his brilliant intelligence and tested leadership and created new leaps and miracles in all realms of state activity including politics, economy, culture, military and external activity.

Pointing to the determination of Koreans in Japan to make positive contributions to the development and prosperity of the socialist homeland, cherishing the republic as the motherland, the message says:

To realize the new peace proposal advanced by the republic and the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and vigorously support the unyielding struggle of the South Korean people against U.S. imperialism and for independence, against fascism and for democracy, we will organize and mobilize in every way the patriotic zeal of the entire Koreans in Japan and further strengthen the movement of solidarity with the peace-loving people of the world including the Japanese people and thereby positively contribute to accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The message sincerely wishes Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and a long life.

/9738
CSO: 4100/263

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

BRIEFS

ALUMINIUM WINDOW FACTORY COMMISSIONED--Pyongyang, 8 Sep (KCNAO--The Mangyongdae Aeguk Aluminium Window Factory build in Pyongyang was commissioned. The factory was presented as a gift to the great leader President Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il by the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) representing the ardent patriotic sincerity of the compatriots in Japan. The factory carries the high degree of patriotic enthusiasm of the compatriots in Japan who are devoting all their sincere hearts to the prosperity of the socialist homeland, always breathing as one in an alien land with the people in the homeland In order to carry into effect at an early date the desire of the Chongnyon organisations and compatriots in Japan to contribute to the construction of the socialist homeland, Comrade Kim Chong-il chose the site of the factory and solved all problems arising in its construction, wisely leading it to success. The modernly equipped factory produces a large number of aluminium windows of various forms and sizes. The commissioning ceremony was held on 7 September. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1528 GMT 8 Sep 86 SK] /9274

EDUCATION FUNDS SENT TO CHONGNYON--Pyongyang, 9 Sep (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-song sent again educational aid funds and stipends amounting to 155,100,000 yen (in Japanese currency) to the Koreans in Japan for the development of the democratic, national education of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon). Educational aid funds and stipends sent by the great leader in 101 installments till this time totalled to 37,825,922,433 yen (in Japanese currency). [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0436 GMT 9 Sep 86 SK] /9274

CSO: 4100/256

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

VISIT OF EGYPTIAN PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY DELEGATION WELCOMED

SK080537 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0519 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Sep (KCNA)—Papers here today carry editorial articles welcoming the Korean visit of a delegation of the People's Assembly of the Arab Republic of Egypt headed by its speaker Rifat al-Mahgoub [name as received] upon the invitation of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK.

NODONG SINMUN stresses that the Korean visit of the delegation would contribute to deepening the bonds of friendship between the Korean and Egyptian peoples.

The paper says:

The friendship between the two peoples has a long history. The Korean people stood firmly on the side of the Egyptian people and all the Arab peoples and actively supported and encouraged the Egyptian people's struggle each time the imperialists and the Israeli Zionists ignited a war of aggression in the Middle East.

The visit of President Muhammad Husni Mubarak to Korea in April 1983 recorded a brilliant chapter in the annals of friendship of Korea and Egypt.

The Egyptian people have made achievements in their endeavours to defend national sovereignty and territorial integrity and realise the stability and democracy of the country.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the significant successes achieved by the friendly Egyptian people in the struggle for the country's independent development and social progress.

The Korean people value their friendship with the Egyptian people and will make all efforts to develop the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries.

/9274
CSO: 4100/256

DPRK DAILY MARKS ETHIOPIAN REVOLUTIONARY ANNIVERSARY

SK121030 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Sep (KCNA)--Papers here Friday dedicate signed articles to the 12th anniversary of the victory of the people's revolution in Ethiopia. Noting that over the past 12 years since the victory of revolution the Ethiopian people under the correct leadership of Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam have successfully fulfilled complex and difficult tasks for firmly defending the gains of revolution and going over to socialism, destroying the old feudalistic and capitalist order, Nodong Sinmun says:

The Ethiopian Government is waging an active struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for the complete liberation of Africa.

Korea and socialist Ethiopia are friendly countries which are vigorously advancing along the road of a new life, both adhering to the principles of independence against imperialism and of non-alignment. These friendly and cooperative relations have developed to a new, higher stage particularly after the Korean visit of Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam in October 1983.

The Ethiopian Party and Government invariably support and encourage our people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Believing that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries will further develop in the future, the Korean people wish the Ethiopian people greater success in their efforts to build a new life.

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CSO: 4100/263

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES GREETINGS FROM SOVIET LEADERS

SK091016 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Sep (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Kang Song-san, premier of the Administration Council, received a message of greetings from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Council of Ministers of the USSR on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The message reads in part:

The founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea constituted a historical event in the life of the Korean people and opened before them a bright prospect for progress towards socialism.

The Soviet people warmly hail the successes the fraternal Korean people have achieved in socialist construction and invariably support them in the just struggle for making the U.S. forces withdraw from South Korea and peacefully reunifying the country.

We highly estimate the support of the DPRK to the Soviet Union's initiatives on including the Asia-Pacific region in the general process of the establishment of an all-embracing international security system. [sentence as received]

We are firmly convinced that the friendship and cooperation between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Workers' Party of Korea and between teh USSR and the DPRK based on the principle of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism will constantly develop and strengthen in the interests of our two peoples and world socialism and in favour of the common struggle against imperialism and for peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world.

We wish you and all the working people of people's Korea new success in the endeavours for developing the republic still further socially and economically and in the struggle for reunifying the country on a peaceful and democratic basis.

/9274
CSO: 4100/256

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES GREETINGS FROM PRC LEADERS

SK091105 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1045 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Sep (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Kang Song-san, premier of the Administration Council, on 8 September received a message of greetings from Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Li Xiannian, president of the Republic of China, Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Assembly, and Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of China, on the 38th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The message says the founding of the DPRK carried epochal historic significance in the political life of the Korean people as a great gain of their protracted and incomparably arduous national liberation struggle.

It continues:

Over the past 38 years, the Korean people under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il-song have registered brilliant achievements in the great work to defend the independence and security of the country and build socialism, maintaining the correct line of independence in politics, self-support in economy and self-reliance in national defence.

The international prestige of the DPRK is rising higher day by day, as it is strengthening collaboration and exchange with all the friendly countries while pursuing an independent, peaceful and friendly foreign policy.

The Chinese people sincerely rejoice over the great achievements gained by the fraternal Korean people and heartily wish you greater success in the noble work of building your country and defending peace in Asia and the world.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the government of the DPRK in the past period have exerted tireless efforts for detente on the Korean Peninsula and the accomplishment of the cause of independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and enlisted sympathy and support of borad circles of the international community by advancing many reasonable proposals.

As your comrade and comrade-in-arms, the Chinese people strongly support your just stand and all reasonable proposals and express the belief that the entire Korean people's cause of independent and peaceful reunification of the country will surely end in final victory.

The Chinese party and government highly value the great friendship and solidarity between the peoples of China and Korea.

We are sure that the Sino-Korean friendship based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism will be handed down through generations and remain brilliant forever.

/9274
CSO: 4100/256

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

ZANZIBAR DELEGATION LEADER THANKS KIM IL-SONG

SK080455 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0443 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Sep (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-song received a message of thanks from Seif Sharif Hamad, secretary for economic affairs and planning of the Secretariat of the National Executive Committee of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania and chief minister of Zanzibar, upon leaving Korea on 5 September.

The message says:

We will cherish a pleasant and happy memory of our visit to your country and resolve ourselves to make all efforts to develop and strengthen the bonds of friendship deeply rooted between our two countries on the basis of the particularly close fraternity between the great leader your excellency Comrade Kim Il-song and our outstanding leader His Excellency Julius K. Nyerere.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I extend my most heartfelt thanks to your excellency for having expressed sympathy with and deep understanding of the situation confronting Tanzania and rendered unstinted support and cooperation for our economic development plan.

The revolutionary party, government and people of Tanzania will always extend full support to the policies of your party and government for the nobel purpose of the cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

/9274
CSO: 4100/256

KIM IL-SONG SENDS MESSAGES TO BULGARIAN PARTY LEADER

Kim Il-song Greets Bulgaria's Zhivkov

SK061109 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1059 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Sep (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on 6 September warmly greeted Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, upon his 75th birthday.

In a message of greetings Comrade Kim Il-song says:

You have devotedly worked for the happiness of the Bulgarian people and the development and prosperity of the country, holding heavy posts of the party and state for a long period.

The Bulgarian people have turned their country, once backward, into a prospering socialist country with a modern industry and developed agriculture by vigorously pressing ahead socialist construction under the leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party headed by you.

Today the Bulgarian people are bringing about fundamental changes in social, economic and spiritual life and increasing the might of their country through their devoted struggle.

The achievements made in your country are unthinkable apart from your name.

Believing that the relations of traditional friendship and cooperation between our two parties, two countries and two peoples forged through the sacred struggle to achieve peace and socialism against imperialism will constantly consolidate and develop, I sincerely wish you good health and happiness as well as new successes in your future responsible work for the building of a developed socialist society.

/9274

Revolution Day Greetings

SK082312 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1625 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Sep (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings on 8 September to Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, on the occasion of the 42nd anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

Noting that since the victory of the socialist revolution the Bulgarian people have turned their country into a prosperous socialist state, Comrade Kim Il-song says:

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the remarkable successes the fraternal Bulgarian people achieved in socialist construction and express firm solidarity with your efforts to defend peace and security in Europe and convert the Balkan Peninsula into a nuclear and chemical weapon-free zone.

We are pleased with the fact that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism have reached today a new, higher stage and believe that these traditional relations will further develop in scope in the future in conformity with the agreements reached upon at meetings and talks between us and in the spirit of the treaty of friendship and cooperation concluded between the two countries.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I wholeheartedly wish you and your people big progress in the struggle to creditably carry out the scientific and technical revolution and the Ninth 5-Year Plan set forth by the 13th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

/9274
CSO: 4100/ 256

BRIEFS

WPK, VENEZUELAN TALKS--Pyongyang, 14 Sep (KCNA)--Talks were held here on 13 September between the delegations of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Communist Party of Venezuela. Present at the talks on our side were Secretary of the WPK Central Committee Hwang Chang-yop and officials concerned and on the opposite side were the members of the delegation [word indistinct] Secretary-General of the CPV Central Committee Alonso Ojeda Olaechea. The two sides exchanged views on the matter of further developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties and other matters of common concern. The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1005 GMT 14 Sep 86 SK] /9738

JARUZELSKI TO VISIT--Pyongyang, 14 Sep (KCNA)--A party and state delegation of the Polish People's Republic led by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and president of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, will pay an official goodwill visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in late September upon the invitation of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0843 GMT 14 Sep 86 SK] /9738

YOUTH DELEGATION VISITS POLAND--Pyongyang, 16 Sep (KCNA)--A Korean youth delegation headed by Pak Chong-son, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, left Pyongyang by plane on 15 September for a visit to Poland. It was seen off at the airport by Choe Yong-hae, chairman of the [word indistinct] Central Committee, Pak Song-pom, vice director of the Department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and other officials concerned and Mieczyslaw Dedo, Polish ambassador to Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0433 GMT 16 Sep 86 SK] /9738

WPK, SIERRA LEONEAN DELEGATIONS MEET--Pyongyang, 5 Sep (KCNA)--Talks were held between the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea and the delegation of the All People's Congress of Sierra Leone on 1 September in Freetown. Present at the talks on the WPK's side were the members of the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice premier of the Administration Council, and Korean Ambassador to Sierra Leone Kim Myon-ye and on the opposite side were E. T. Kamara, national administration secretary of the party, and the head of the international department of the party, who are members of the Managing Council of the Central Committee of the APCS, and other officials concerned. The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025 GMT 5 Sep 86 SK] /9274

DPRK, CUBAN MINISTERS EXCHANGE CONGRATULATIONS--Pyongyang, 5 Sep (KCNA)--Korean Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and his Cuban counterpart Isidoro Malmierca Peoli exchanged congratulatory messages on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the opening of diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Cuba. The messages note that the historical meeting between Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz in Pyongyang in March was a noteworthy event which recorded a most brilliant chapter in the development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples. They express the firm belief that the friendly and cooperative relations existing between the two countries will grow stronger and develop through a common struggle for the cause of independence against imperialism and for socialism. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT 5 Sep 86 SK] /9274

DPRK RECEIVES UGANDAN MILITARY DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 6 Sep (KCNA)--An Ugandan Government military delegation headed by Baota Ronald, minister of state for defence of the Republic of Uganda, arrived in Pyongyang on 5 September by plane. It was met at the airport by Colonel General of the Korean People's Army Pak Chung-kuk. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0512 GMT 6 Sep 86 SK] /9274

NEW AMBASSADOR TO UGANDA APPOINTED--Pyongyang, 6 Sep (KCNA)--Kim Tae-yong has been appointed as Korean ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Uganda, according to a decree of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0502 GMT 6 Sep 86 SK] /9274

DPRK-NICARAGUA SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED--Pyongyang, 6 Sep (KCNA)--An inauguration meeting of Korea-Nicaragua Solidarity Committee was held Friday in Pyongyang. The meeting elected the chairman and vice chairman of the committee. Minister of Foreign Trade Choe Chong-kun was elected chairman. A letter to the Nicaraguan president was adopted there. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1516 GMT 6 Sep 86 SK] /9274

BULGARIAN OLYMPIC COMMITTEE DELEGATION ARRIVES--Pyongyang, 6 Sep (KCNA)--A delegation of the Bulgarian Olympic Committee headed by its chairman, Ivan Slavkov, arrived in Pyongyang on 5 September by plane. The delegation was met at the airport by Kim Yu-sun, chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee, and Vasil Khubchev, Bulgarian ambassador to Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1611 GMT 6 Sep 86 SK] /9274

WPK DELEGATION RETURNS FROM AFRICA--Pyongyang, 7 Sep (KCNA)--The delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice premier of the Administration Council, flew back home on 6 September after visiting Zaire, Benin and Sierra Leone. It was met at the airport by Secretary of the WPK Central Committee Ho Chong-suk and other officials concerned. It visited the Republic of Ghana as a Korean Government delegation. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0534 GMT 7 Sep 86 SK] /9274

GIFT FROM BRUNO KREISKY--Pyongyang, 7 Sep (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received a gift from Dr Bruno Kreisky, ex-chancellor of Austria, honorary president of the Socialist Party of Austria and vice president of the Socialist International, on a visit to Korea. Dr Bruno Kreisky handed the gift to secretary of the WPK Central Committee Hwang Chang-yop. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0638 GMT 7 Sep 86 SK] /9274

CSO: 4100/256

- END -

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KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY ANALYZES NORTH'S PROPAGANDA AGAINST ASIAD

SK180039 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Sep 86 p 3

[Text] Sunday's bomb blast at Kimpo International Airport, which occurred only a week before the start of the Asian Games, was likely to have been the work of North Korea Communists or the subversive leftists instigated by them.

The speculation, though yet to be proven by the authorities, is based on the fact that the North has been bent upon obstructing the games "by all means."

[Word indistinct] has criticized the South's hosting of the Asiad as "a scheme to perpetuate the division of the peninsula, as well as carrying out anti-games propaganda. The move by some radical leftist-leaning students to protest the games has aided the northern communists in their "games prevention maneuvers."

With this background, it is reasonable and safe to believe that the North may be responsible for the barbarous behavior, or at least a wirepuller. The North has denounced the South with such malicious rhetorics as: the South has many human rights violation cases, the aids disease is rampant in the South, and the South is responsible for the heightening of tension in the Korean peninsula.

North Korean media and other formal or informal addresses by northern officials have centered on the effort to disrupt the forthcoming Asiad and the Olympics in 1988, both to be held in Seoul.

On many occasions through its party organ, the Nodong Shinmun, the North communists criticized the South's inducement of the games as "a plot to prolong its grip on political and power and perpetuate the division of the two Koreas." Along with this, it has insisted that the games site be somewhere other than Seoul, spreading propaganda that the South cannot guarantee the safety and security of all participating athletes.

Since then, as expectations for the Seoul games grew both at home and abroad, the North issued a statement 10 December 1984 by the name of its premier Kang Song-san which read, "We don't want the Olympics to be held in the South, nor do we want it held in the North."

Prior to the statement, the northern regime once begged Cuban premier Fidel Castro to send a letter to Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee, demanding that the games be hosted both by the South and the North.

The co-hosting was a retreat from its previous stance, realizing on their part that international opinion was in the South's favor. Besides, the North has bought pages in pro-Communist foreign news media to carry articles supporting its position on the games, while at the same time making diplomatic maneuvers to fulfill its preposterous demand. The North Korean intent was also revealed in a series of sports talks at Lausanne, Switzerland.

With the Asian Games just around the corner, the North has elevated its anti-games operations, saying the "South takes advantage of the Asiad to deepen South-North confrontations and division."

In a broadcast early this month, it alleged that the South was on the brink of a war "at any time."

The Communists in the North also dissuaded the Asian athletes from participating int he games with false broadcasts that South Korea had more than 600,000 aids victims. Furthermore, the North Korean regime sent cables to each of the participating countries in the region on 3 September which said "anybody that loves peace shouldn't go to the Seoul Games."

The contents can but be challenged to the self-respect and dignity of the Korean people.

These and other attempts by the North are interpreted as last-ditch efforts to block the games, and its intent to justify its possible invasion of the South, at the worst.

North Korean chieftain Kim Il-song, in a public speech last March, declared that he would not sit idle while the Asian Games was in progress in Seoul.

The remarks alone lend weight to the speculation that the atrocity at Kimpo Airport may have been perpetrated by the North Korean Communists or subversive elements instigated by them.

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CSO: 4100/003

EDITORIAL WARNS OF PYONGYANG'S 'ANACHRONISTIC' GOALS

SK140010 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Sep 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Pyongyang's Adventurism"]

[Text] A change, at least outwardly at the moment, is afoot in Northeast Asia. Perhaps, it will result in a restructuring of political order in this region that is no less insignificant than the antagonizing Sino-Soviet relations of the early 1960s and the rapprochement between the United States and China one decade later.

The present change is underway while Northeast Asia is being given increasing attention as one of the most dynamic areas of the world. One important indicator surely was Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's recent Vladivostok speech, which emphasized Moscow's growing role as an Asian Pacific power.

Quite interestingly, Beijing was quick in responding to Moscow's overture with its leader Deng Xiaoping even going further to suggest a summitry between the two Communist giants. As yet, such moves remain short of expecting a substantial outcome. But they are certainly laying the groundwork on which tangible changes can be made. Few had expected the initial feud between Moscow and Beijing to develop into their eventual antagonism.

Against the backdrop of such an evolving situation, the Korean peninsula--because of its geopolitical position being the focus of influence by four major powers--is receiving increasing attention. How to keep the peninsula stable, therefore, has become ever more vital.

As Robert O'Neill, director of the International Institute for Strategic Studies, adequately pointed out, the one thing that doesn't seem to be changing much, despite the ongoing changes in Northeast Asia, is North Korea. This fact is receiving attention elsewhere as well, and it is becoming a significant concern.

Pyongyang seems to be inclined to draw attention the way others of the world's civilized society dare not follow. It means resorting to such anachronistic absurdity as could be conceivable in the cold war era. One telling example is that it attempts, in a blatant way, to sabotage the Asian Games, which open in Seoul in a week.

By all indications, the Pyongyang Communists are intent upon making the best of every opportunity possible to realize their anachronistic goals as the course of international political environment changes. Recently, they seem quite encouraged by procurement of advanced Soviet arsenals. Obsessed with the notion that time goes against their cause, they are increasingly tempted to resort to adventurism.

Any eventuality that might result from such adventurism would foil whatever positive goals are in the minds of those who seek peace. It is the time for all to cooperate in helping the northern communists to understand that the only choice available to them is to follow the norms of the world society. One should refrain from doing, even if unwittingly, what might mislead them at this important juncture of a changing period.

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CSO: 4100/003

SEOUL BOMBING INCIDENT NOT TO AFFECT OLYMPICS

OW181316 Beijing XINHUA in English 1243 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, 18 September (XINHUA)--Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee, said here today that the bomb explosion last Sunday would not affect the 24th Olympic Games in Seoul in 1988. He told the press after a two-and-a-half-day session of the IOC executive board meeting that the explosion would not affect the Asian Games, which are soon to open, as well as the Olympic Games two years later.

"I have been reassured that nothing like that would happen during the Olympic Games," the IOC president said, adding that all necessary measures would be taken against terrorism. Samaranch said that the International Olympic Committee has made public its position on the joint hosting of the 1988 Olympic Games by the two sides of Korea. The southern side has replied to him, but he is still waiting for the reply from the northern side.

The IOC proposal for the joint hosting was that table tennis, archery, men's 100 km road cycling race and football preliminaries be held in the northern part of Korea with the other sports and events staged in the south. He said that there was no deadline for the reply, but everything should be settled one year before the Olympic Games open on 17 September 1988.

Samaranch said that both sides of Korea must accept the IOC position without conditions and nothing could be negotiated. He said that there would be no boycott from the Soviet Union or other countries during the 1988 Olympic Games, because representatives from those countries have already participated in a number of important international meetings in Seoul.

Participation in the Olympic Games is not compulsory, the IOC president said. The International Olympic Committee would send invitations to the National Olympic Committees one year before the games open and the NOCS have three months to consider before they reply.

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CSO: 4100/002

IOC TO HOLD FOURTH INTER-KOREAN SPORTS MEETING

SK181005 Seoul YONHAP in English 1001 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, 18 September (YONHAP)--International Olympic Committee (IOC) President Juan Antonio Samaranch said Thursday that the IOC has decided to hold a fourth inter-Korean meeting to settle the dispute between North and South Korea over hosting the 1988 summer Olympics.

At a meeting last week in Switzerland, Samaranch said he urged the North Koreans to accept an IOC proposal to have two events--archery and table tennis--held in North Korea. Samaranch said that the meeting, to be held at the earliest possible date, would take place only on the condition that the two sides "unconditionally accept" the IOC proposal. South Korean officials agreed to the IOC proposal earlier this summer.

If Pyongyang unconditionally accepts the proposal, pending issues, including the free exchange of athletes, officials, and pressmen between the two countries, will be tackled on a "point by point" basis, Samaranch said.

Samaranch, who is in Seoul for an IOC meeting and the opening of the Asian Games on Saturday, described the terrorist bombing last Sunday at Seoul's Kimpo Airport, which killed five and injured 30, as a "sad incident."

Despite the bombing, Samaranch expressed confidence that it will not adversely affect the upcoming Asiad or 1988 Olympiad.

Commenting on a possible Soviet-North Korean-led boycott of the Seoul Olympics, Samaranch noted that "participation in the Olympics is not compulsory." The Soviet Union and a number of its allies boycotted the 1984 Olympics in Los Angeles. Four years later, [as received] the United States led a western boycott of Moscow Games.

The IOC president said that China's participation in the Asian Games is a positive sign for the 1988 games. Samaranch expressed the hope that the Asiad will be successful and will serve as a springboard for Seoul's successful staging of the 1988 Olympiad.

Also speaking at an afternoon press conference was Primo Nebiolo, president of the Association of Summer Olympic International Federations. Nebiolo pressed the IOC to accept its proposal for the equal distribution of television money generated by the Olympics between the two organizations. He said the federations invited officials from the National Broadcasting Co. in the United States to attend this week's meetings in Seoul to discuss the television rights issue.

The U.S. television network has paid the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee 300 million dollars.

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CSO: 4100/002

ASSEMBLY TO ADJOURN REGULAR SESSION DURING ASIAD

SK160117 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] The National Assembly will adjourn its regular session during the Asian Games, slated for Saturday through 5 October, shortly after holding an opening session Saturday morning.

Rival political parties agreed ont he adjournment yesterday when the floor leaders met at the Assembly to discuss the operation of the 90 day session that starts Saturday. The floor leaders also agreed to allow the Standing Assembly Committees to determine themselves whether or not to meet during the 20 day Asiad.

The opposition New Korea Democratic and Korea National parties earlier demanded the committee convene to look into Sunday's explosion at Kimpo International Airport.

The three floor leaders were Yi Han-dong of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, Kim Ton-yong of the main opposition NKDP and Kim Yong-chae of the minor opposition KNP. The senior vice floor leaders of the three parties will get together today for specified discussions on the matter.

In yesterday's meeting, the floor leaders agreed in principle not to convene the sessions of the Trade-Industry and Education-Information committees.

DJP floor leader Yi said convening the sessions is not proper at this time "because the government is making its best efforts to ensure security for the Asian Games."

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CSO: 4100/002

BRIEFS

ASIAD SECURITY--Seoul, 18 September (YONHAP)--A 138 member Chinese contingent arrived in Seoul Thursday, bringing the total number of officials and athletes who have checked into the Asiad village and sub-villages to 3,347, representing 26 countries. Yuan Weimin, the chief of the Chinese Asiad squad, led the third of four sections of the 520 member Chinese delegation to arrive for the Seoul Asiad. Three hundred forty-two Chinese athletes and officials have already arrived. The last group of the Chinese delegation is scheduled to arrive on 27 September. The Chinese team which arrived Thursday was made up of 104 athletes and 34 officials in badminton, wrestling, women's basketball, men's and women's volleyball and archery. Chen Fu Shou, a 54 year old badminton coach, referring to the recent bomb blast at Kimpo International Airport, said that the incident did not make him worry about security at the games or his safety during his stay. "I thought the security net would be tightened after the incident," Chen said, adding that he heard about the incident in Beijing through newspapers and television. [Names as received] [Excerpts] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0844 GMT 18 Sep 86 SK] /12913

ASIAN OLYMPIC COUNCIL PRESIDENT--Seoul, 17 September (YONHAP)--Shaykh Fahd al-Sabah, president of the Olympic Council of Asia (OCA), arrived here Wednesday afternoon four days before the opening of the Seoul Asiad. On arrival at Kimpo International Airport, he was greeted by Kim Chong-ha, chairman of the Korean Olympic Committee, and Yi Ha-wu, secretary general of the Seoul Asian games organizing committee. Fahd reiterated his support in the Korean security for the games in his remarks on arrival. On Sunday five people were killed and thirty others injured when a terrorist bomb exploded at the airport. Fahd sent Seoul officials a message on Monday expressing his confidence in their security efforts in spite of the bombing. Fahd will convene the OCA General Assembly session next Thursday. During the Seoul meeting, a new OCA president will be elected. While Fahd is expected to seek re-election, other candidates include IOC [International Olympic Committee] executive board member He Zhenliang of China and Tan S.H. Hanzah of Malaysia, first vice president of the OCA. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 1003 GMT 17 Sep 86 SK] /12913

ATHLETES GATHER IN SEOUL--Seoul, 17 September (XINHUA)--Over 3,000 athletes and officials from 27 Asian countries and regions have entered the Asian Games athletes village here, a local newspaper reported. They are from Bangladesh, Bahrain, Bhutan, China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, India, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Japan, South Korea, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, the Maldives, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, the Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, the United Arab Erimates and Arab Yemen. Athletes from Syria are expected to arrive in the coming days, it said. The tenth Asian Games are slated to open on 20 September through 5 October. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0028 GMT 17 Sep 86 OW] /12913

IOC MEETING--Seoul, 16 September (YONHAP)--The International Olympic Committee's (IOC's) executive board members may discuss the sharing of some sports events with North Korea concerning the 1988 summer Olympics, an IOC spokeswoman said Tuesday. In a briefing at the morning session of the first day IOC executive board meeting at Seoul's Lotte Hotel, Vedier Michele said though the board meeting has no official schedule to raise the problem, it is possible that the sharing of some sports events with the North may be tabled for Wednesday's session. Asked if Juan Antonio Samaranch, IOC president, has unofficial contacts with South Korean officials to discuss the matter, she replied, "Samaranch is here, and you can expect such contacts. However, officially there will be no such meeting." "Contacts between Seoul and Pyongyang concerning the sharing of some events have been made three times so far, but only in Lausanne," she went on. The IOC will decide on the host city for the 1992 summer Olympics and approve the final sports program and schedule for the Seoul Olympics at Lausanne meeting in October, she said. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0719 GMT 16 Sep 86 SK] /12913

CSO: 4100/002

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KIM YONG-SAM SEEKING DEMOCRACY,'NOT PRESIDENCY'

SK140054 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] Andong, Kyongsang-pukto--Kim Yong-sam, a permanent advisor of the New Korea Democratic Party, said yesterday that his goal is not the presidency but democracy. Kim, virtual leader of the major opposition party, said in a press conference here, "I am willing to devote myself as an ordinary member for the attainment of democracy."

He said, "I once thought that I would become president by any means in 1980, but I saved myself from ambition for power after a hunger strike in 1983."

Asked if he meant that he would not run for the presidency, he just said, refusing a direct answer, "All kinds of meanings are included in the remarks."

"When a person tries to keep power which he should give up, he will bring about political retaliation," he asserted. "I oppose any political retaliation, but it would be inevitable for the Democratic Justice Party to be politically repudiated by the people, when it deceives the people in an attempt to continue its hold on power," Kim claimed.

He came here to participate in rallies to publicize the presidential government system, sponsored by local party chapters.

In the afternoon, Kim, along with NDP President Yi Min-u and 20 lawmakers, attended a similar rally held on Chongsong.

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CSO: 4100/001

NO TAE-U SURE OF PARTIES' COMPROMISE ON CABINET SYSTEM

SK172357 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, said yesterday he is confident a compromise will be reached between rival political parties on the parliamentary cabinet system. He based his confidence on the fact that the opposition has traditionally supported the system.

No made the remarks in a meeting with Selig S. Harrison, visiting senior researcher at the U.S. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. In the meeting, the DJP chairman said he will exert his best efforts to attain a compromise on constitutional revision. He stressed: "The compromise amendment to the constitution is the only way to speed up the nation's political development."

No, however, excluded the possibility of a compromise on a dual-executive system of government. The rival political parties have sharply confronted with each other over the form of the next government since they agreed to revise the constitution earlier this year.

The ruling DJP has proposed a cabinet system, while the opposition New Korea Democratic Party adamantly advocates a presidential system based on the direct election of the president. No said he is regretful that "opposition politicians cannot express their personal opinions because of problems on the type of government they prefer."

The chairman of the ruling party insisted that he believes more than 90 percent of the opposition politicians support the cabinet system personally. Asked to comment on why the opposition has appeared so strong of late, No said it remains to be seen if it will become a real force.

"The reason is that the incumbent government has made efforts to achieve political development, while advocating autonomy and openness," he replied. "We hope the opposition parties will show a more responsible attitude consistent with their increased strength," No added.

Meanwhile, the DJP chairman objected to a direct presidential election citing reasons that the communists in the north are hawkishly awaiting a chance to invade the south.

No feared massive election rallies under such circumstances will bring about North Korean terrorist attacks, which he said means national catastrophe.

"However, I do not deny the fact that the direct presidential election system also is a democratic system," No remarked.

The Carnegie Endowment is an influential and progressive policy institution in the United States.

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CSO: 4100/001

REGULAR NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION BEGINS 20 SEP

SK192343 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] The National Assembly starts this year's 90-day regular session today to act on a 15,600 billion won ($17.63 billion) budget bill for fiscal 1987 and other bills.

Following an opening ceremony in the morning, the 276-seat unicameral Assembly will adjourn its plenary session until after the 10th Asian Games. During the adjournment the Assembly will convene some of its standing committees to dispose of agenda items that require urgent action. The Assembly will embark on fullfledged activities after the 16-day Asiad ends October 5.

Discussions on the projected constitutional reform, however, are likely to overshadow prospects for a smooth operation of the regulat sitting. The Assembly's Special Constitution Revision Committee was initially scheduled to work out an agreed constitutional reform bill by the end of this month.

The 45-member ad hoc committee was, however, stalled as rival parties sharply disagreed over the proposed live TV coverage of public hearings on constitutional revision.

The opposition New Korea Democratic Party has steadfastly called for a live TV coverage of hearings, but the ruling Democratic Justice Party is opposed to the demand. At present, neither party is ready to make concessions on the issue, and the committee is unlikely to run smoothly in the immediate future.

Political sources said ruling and opposition parties are expected to take advantage of the agreed 16-day political lull during the Asian Games to conduct behind-the scenes negotiations over the constitutional issue.

The sources said the leaders and other ranking officials of the three major parties might get together to attempt to resolve the TV coverage issue--the apparent roadblock to the smooth operation of the special committee. In this connection, Yi Min-u, president of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party, is expected to make a written request to meet with President Chon Tu-hwan to tackle the constitutional issue.

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CSO: 4100/001

FACTIONS IN NKDP DISCUSS STEPS ON PUBLIC HEARINGS

SK160113 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] The top decision-makers of the opposition NDP, excluding the nonmainstreamers and Tonggyo-dong faction led by Kim Tae-chung, showed a softened attitude towards conditions for the public hearings on constitutional revision.

In a meeting of the Executive Council, senior NDP members who follow Kim Yong-sam maintained that a free hand should be given to Representatives Kim Su-han and Yi Chung-chae in their negotiations on the method of televising the public hearings.

Party sources said that the "Sangdodong" faction led by Kim Yong-sam now has retreated from their earlier stance demanding a "live" TV hookup of the public debate. They had taken the tough position that the NDP will resign from the special parliamentary committee on constitutional amendment if the ruling party is not cooperative in deciding the power structure of the next government till the end of this month.

NDP floor leader Kim Tong-yong maintained, "To reach our utmost goal of constitutional revision to reintroduce a president-led government based on the direct election formula, a political decision is needed at this moment."

"We should give a free-rein to our chief negotiators to conclude the issue of the telecasting," he said.

Choe Hyong-u, vice president of the NDP, said, "The key point of the politics is to accept the best alternative. Our negotiators need a free hand.

Representatives Song Won-yong and Pak Yong-man also agreed with them, while Representatives Yi Chol-sung and No Song-hwan asserted that the NDP's earlier decision should be observed.

At the end of the meeting, party President Yi Min-u said, "I think we cannot find a solution even if we continue our discussion." Then he instructed Representatives Kim Su-han and Yi Chung-chae to meet their ruling party counterparts in the afternoon. As Representative Kim Su-han insisted that he would not meet ruling party negotiators before they accept the NDP's demand, President Yi shouted, "You should."

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CSO: 4100/001

DJP CHAIRMAN NO SPEAKS ON PARTY'S STAND

Constitutional Revision Compromise Urged

SK140038 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] Wonju, Kangwon-do--The leader of the ruling Democratic Justice Party said yesterday that both ruling and opposition parties will be faced with "political ruin" if they fail to reach a compromise on the projected constitutional revision.

Party chairman No Tae-u said in a press conference here, "The rival parties must agree on a compromised constitutional amendment in order to survive. If not, the failure of the house panel to work on the constitutional amendment will result in irretrievable political ruin."

"Therefore," he said, "the opposition parties must conduct negotiations on the amendment of the basic law. They must sense the mounting crisis."

Then he projected that the full-scale negotiations on the constitutional reform would only be started in the last phase of the crisis, considering past practices of the opposition party.

He came here on the last leg of his 2-week provincial tour to publicize the party-proposed parliamentary cabinet system and to build up his own image as possible successor of the ruling camp to President Chon Tu-hwan.

No went on, "The constitutional revision based on an agreement between the ruling and opposition parties is a national desire and a calling of our times--it is the only way to attain democracy in our nation."

He also prospected that the stalemated house panel to work on the constitutional amendment will be operated soon "because a call for the resumption of the house panel has been mounting in the New Korea Democratic Party."

Inchon Incident Justifies System

SK120122 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Sep 86 p 2

[From the "Press Pocket" column]

[Text] Inchon--No Tae-u of the ruling Democratic Justice Party took advantage of the May 3 riot in Inchon opposing the presidential government system based on direct presidential elections in a party rally here yesterday.

The DJP chairman said in a "solidarity rally," "You have witnessed how less than 3,000 radical students and laborers aborted the opposition NDP's rally to promote the constitutional amendment, bringing the whole Inchon area into utter chaos." He pointed to a package hanging in the hall, which read, "Never forget the May 3 incident."

Then he claimed that the party-proposed parliamentary cabinet system he adopted as the form of the next government to prevent the recurrence of such social confusion.

He came here on the seventh leg of his provincial tour to publicize the party's proposed government formula.

Some 4,000 members of the DJP attended the rally held at the Inchon Municipal Gymnasium. Many placards and signs praising party President Chon Tu-hwan and supporting the parliamentary system were seen in the rally site.

The "parliamentary system for the whole 40 million people, the presidential government for only one person," one of them read.

But there were few signs in praise of the DJP chairman unlike the previous rally in Taegu, the hometown of No.

The No 2 man in the ruling party hierarchy after President Chon was introduced as "a leader who is exerting himself day and night to solve the grave political situation involving the constitutional amendment."

No said, "We will be able to assert ourselves as hosts of the Olympics when we attain genuine democracy." Then he said that the parliamentary cabinet system will bring the nation to a true democracy.

"Was there any political leader in our history who declared to step down from Chongwadae (the presidential residence)?" No said emphatically, in reference to President Chon's retirement in February 1988.

Then he claimed that "our party has been preparing step by step for genuine democracy, not just paying lip service to democracy."

"Under the parliamentary system, the premier, cabinet members, and city mayors will be elected by our own hands directly as the local autonomy system will be put into practice from next year,' he added.

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CSO: 4100/001

KIM YONG-SAM'S DEBATE WITH KWANHUN CLUB, DJP'S REACTION

NKDP Leaders Comment

SK180050 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Sep 86 p 2

[From the "Press Pocket" column]

[Text] Leaders and the rank and file of the main opposition NDP yesterday paid keen attention to party advisor Kim Yong-sam's remarks stressing the necessity to rearrange the party's leadership structure.

Kim, who is considered as a virtual leader of the NDP, noted that the NDP's leadership structure "must be rearranged sometime." He made the remarks in an open debate with the members of the Kwanhun Club, a fraternity group of senior journalists, Tuesday, in answer to a question referring to the current "troika" system in the NDP.

However, he refused the elaborate on when the change should be made. NDP President Yi Min-u commented, "It is difficult for Mr Kim Tae-chung or advisor Kim Yong-sam to comment about it." He also said, "The unity between factions should be achieved by action, not by word."

Close aides of Kim Yong-sam said that "because of ambiguous expression, misunderstandings may arise. But what he meant was that the NDP should display its unity by consolidated power."

DJP Reaction

SK180058 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Sep 86 p 2

[From the "Press Pocket" column]

[Text] Lawmakers of the ruling party displayed a selectively negative reaction to opposition leader Kim Yong-sam's remarks about the overall political situation at Kwanghun Club, Tuesday night.

They positively appraised Kim's appeal for student self-restraint during the Asian Games and called for the solution of the constitutional revision through the special House Committee on the Constitutional Amendment.

Representative Kim Pang-hyon, chairman of the party Central Committee, said, "Advisor Kim's assertion for the extreme struggle for power appears to result from factional relations in the party." He commented, however, "His expression of will to attain the compromised constitutional amendment deserves a positive appreciation, along with his call for the self-restraint by students during the Asiad."

But Secretary General Yi Chun-ku fiercely denounced the virtual leader of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party, saying, "I can't understand how come he alleged that the DJP schemes to prolong its grip on power. It is natural for a political party to seek to retain power."

"His denunciation of the DJP-projected parliamentary cabinet system as a 'dictatorship by the premier' means his ignorance of ABC of party politics," Yi said.

Floor leader Yi Han-tong said, "I am afraid that Advisor Kim still doesn't grasp the parliamentary cabinet system."

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CSO: 4100/001

STUDENTS ATTEMPT TO BREAK INTO DJP OFFICES

SK120132 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Sep 86 p 3

[Text] Radical students staged surprise demonstrations yesterday, attempting to seize two offices of the ruling Democratic Justice Party chapters in Seoul. Two combat police buses were burned in the protest rallies.

According to a police report yesterday, approximately 200 student activists tried to break into the DJP offices at Sodaemun-gu and Songdong-gu. Seven of the demonstrators were taken away by the police for investigation.

Some 100 students attempted to attack the office of Representative Yun Kil-chung of the DJP at Hongun-dong, northwestern Seoul, chanting slogans opposing the Asian Games.

During the demonstration which lasted for only around 10 minutes beginning at 10:30 am, the radical students distributed various leaflets and tried to break into the office on the fourth floor of a building. They failed as DJP officials closed the doors of the office shut, and subsequently ran toward the Sodaemun Ward Office. They hurled incendiary bottles into a riot police bus, setting fire to it.

Meanwhile, about 50 students gathered in front of the office of Representative Yi Se-ki at Songsu-dong, Songdong-gu, at around 10:30 am, shouting antigovernment slogans. Yi is also sports minister.

They also set a combat police bus afire by throwing incendiary bottles into it. One of the demonstrators was led away by the police.

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CSO: 4100/001

DJP URGES DRASTIC COUNTERMEASURES AGAINST 'IMPURE' FORCES

SK160052 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] Democratic Justice Party lawmakers resolved in a meeting of the Central Executive Council that drastic countermeasures should be worked out against "impure" forces to block the Asian sports event to be held from 20 September to 5 October.

They asserted that the ruling and opposition parties should exert more positive efforts to solve pending political issues "to create an atmosphere for the successful hosting of the Asian Games."

It was the first meeting of the top decision-making body of the government party since the Central Executive Council was reshuffled last month.

The party council members focused their debate on the bomb attack which they feared would have an adverse effect on the Asian Games with its opening less than a week away.

Representative Cho Ki-sang said, "Some people worry that the Asian Games may not run smoothly because of the incident." He maintainted that "resolute and drastic measures should be taken to safeguard the free democratic system, thus relieving people of such an anxiety.

Representative Yun Kil-chung claimed that the government measure on antigovernment forces needs to be changed as protest actions are evolving into a kind of "combat." He said, however, that the government should be flexible in responding to antigovernment moves, so that people won't feel worried."

Party chairman No Tae-u said that the incident should be the turning point for national unity required for a successful hosting of the Asian Games. He then instructed key officers to work out basic ways to solve the problems involving the younger generation.

Earlier in the 3-hour meeting, the party resolved to elevate the department in charge of youth affairs to a bureau, in an effort to promote the participation of young people in the government party.

The DJP also decided to set up a special committee to work out measures to establish bureaucratic stability and independence in conjunction with the party-proposed parliamentary cabinet system.

The government party will also set up a special committee to work out ways to promote local self-rule for education, to parallel the local autonomy system to be reintroduced during the first half of next year.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

MILITARY CONNECTIONS OF BUSINESS EXECUTIVES DETAILED

Seoul SIN TONG-A in Korean August 1986 pp 402-409

[Written by staff reporter Pae In-Jun: "Ex-Generals in Business"]

[Excerpts] Waiting Room or Terminal? Business provides an "alternative field" in which retired government and military officers can maintain their financial and social status. It is true that the business management demands a high degree of capability and professionalism on the part of the manager, but in our environment there remains some easy spots where non-professional outsider managers, taking advantage of their authority and background as their strong point, can hold a place. This is an environment where so-called "parachute-style" or "push-in" personnel changes are possible.

Business can be either a terminal or a waiting room for former government and military people.

Those who accept these government and military retirees do not do so reluctantly without any benefit for them. It is said that in many cases business owners are forced to create jobs for these retirees but there are some occasions where those business owners are in need of government and military retirees because they have no choice but to ride with the tide of politics and policies. These government retirees sometimes make successful business deals which cannot be made by inside professional managers, because these retirees have wide personal relationships with important people and they know the inside situation in bureaucratic society very well. These retirees can justify their salaries and render distinguished service just by making one successful deal. Among some business owners, there is a certain tendency to regard these retirees as a kind of bullet proof protection.

For the business owners' part, it might sometimes embarrass them to give the impression to others that they are not very generous in accomodating government and military retirees. These business owners are much aware from their own experience that in our "face-recognition" business environment, once you are branded as an "unrighteous person," your business and personal relations may become difficult and you can easily lose all but concluded business deals.

In short, power and wealth are in need of each other. For that reason an environment has been created such that the re-emergence of government and military retirees as active businessmen is not regarded as strange. There is still some tendency among high government officials to look down on businessmen by referring to them disparagingly as tradesmen. But in private, these high officials are not so stingy about paying respect to businessmen, calling them "Mr Chairman" or "Mr President." Is it because of the unforeseeable future when their positions might be reversed or because of the need for a greased palm at the moment? Conglomerates sigh in complaint, saying "We are easy scapegoats." But on the other hand, they dominate with their strong wealth and position. Some time ago when overseas construction was booming, there were a lot of government officials who showed their sincerity and enthusiasm toward certain conglomerates by referring to their workers as "Hyundai-men," "Daewoo-men" or "Samsung-men."

Of course, we should not look at the relations between political, government and military institutions and conglomerates only in terms of such dynamics. Cooperation and solidarity, sound distribution of roles and proper mutual interchange between these social functions will be a driving force for national development.

Former Economic Department Officials are Overwhelming Majority

At any rate, there are quite a number of former government, political and military people who have become managers in some small and some large business entities. There are too many medium-level managers such as directors, managing directors and senior managing directors to enumerate. For reference, the following index shows the top-level managers of conglomerates such as vice presidents or above by their backgrounds.

1 주요 재벌그룹 최고경영자 분포 2

(86.7.15 현재, 부사장 이상)

	3 그룹명	4 계열사수	5 총인원	6 출신별 분포							
				7 총수 및 가족	8 업계내 성장파	9 정계 출신	10 관계 출신	11 군 출신	12 금융계 출신	13 언론계 출신	14 기타
15	현대	25	57	7	42		2	3	2	1	
16	삼성	26	41	2	28		1	2	1	6	1
17	럭키금성	25	44	7	26	2	4	2	2		1
18	대우	24	52	2	25		5	6	12	2	
19	선경	15	26	3	21		1		1		
20	쌍용	10	21	2	11		4	2	1	1	
21	한국화약	19	21	1	9		7	3	1		
22	7개그룹합계	144	262	24	162	2	24	18	20	10	2

1. Distribution of top managers of major conglomerate groups
2. Vice-president level or above, as of July 15, 1986
3. Name of group
4. Number of affiliated companies
5. Total number of top managers
6. Distribution by background

[Key continued on following page]

7. Group chairmen and their families
8. Those prompted internally from within the group
9. Political background
10. Government background
11. Military background
12. Financial background
13. Journalism background
14. Miscellaneous
15. Hyundai
16. Samsung
17. Lucky-GoldStar
18. Daewoo
19. SunKyung
20. SsangYong
21. Korea Explosives
22. Total for seven groups

As one can see from the above index, out of 262 individuals holding the position of vice president or above in the seven largest conglomerates, 17 percent or 44 individuals came from political, government and military backgrounds. There are more former government and military people holding titles as advisers and so on. There are former government and military people in many other business entities which are not shown in the above index.

Military retirees are particularly well accomodated in government-run or public businesses or special industries rather than in large conglomerates. Out of 20 government-invested agencies (government-run agencies) other than financial institutions, there are 11 presidents who are military retirees. And out of 49 national and public corporations including government-invested agencies, a total of 37 out of 71 (i.e. 52 percent) of chairmen of boards of directors, chairmen or presidents have military backgrounds. And approximately 270 business managers (above the director level) with military backgrounds who can be recognized by their names are serving in various associations and economic groups.

The total number of ex-government managers exceeds that of ex-military managers. First of all, the KyungWooHoe (Economic Friends Association), which consists of former government officials from the Economic Planning Board, presently has 470 members of which over 150 have become managers above the director level in private enterprises. Most of the former government officials from the Ministry of Finance have taken positions in the banking industry. In the JaeWooHoe (Financial Friends Association), which consists of former government officials from the Ministry of Finance, 11 out of 20 members of the operations committee and 43 out of 84 directors are engaged in the banking business. 196 ordinary members out of a total of 311 members, that is 63 percent, found their new jobs in the financial industry. There are approximately 10 former Ministry of Finance officials who became president-level managers in private business.

Former government officials from the Ministry of Trade and Industry (MTI) are also finding their second careers in private industry. At present, the exact number of former MTI officials is not available, but it is estimated that there are over 30 ex-MTI officials holding positions as vice presidents or presidents. Almost the same number of former officials from the Ministry of Construction are presently serving as presidents or vice presidents in the private sector.

Quite a few former officials from the Ministry of Communications, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs and Ministry of Transportation are also accomodated in related private businesses.

However among those former government officials who have changed jobs to take positions in private industries, some have experienced fluctuations of fortune such that they even had to leave the private sector due to decisions made by business owners that such former officials were "definitely" removed from the real power centers in politics and government, or in other words, that they were no longer "useful." At any rate, let's look at some of the former government and military personnel who are presently engaged in the private sector.

Managers with Military Backgrounds; Over Half of Them are Heads of National or Public Industries

No Jae-hyun, reserve army general who served as 21st Minister of Defence (Dec 77-Dec 79), is now president of Korea General Chemical, which is a government-invested corporation, and chairman of the board of directors of Korea Chemical Institute, and also has held the position of president of the Fertilizer Industries Association since 1981.

Yu Jae-hung, reserve lieutenant general who served as 19th Minister of Defence (Aug 71-Dec 73), served as president of Korea Oil Corporation from 1974 to 1980. In 1976 he served as president of Korea Oil Corporation Holding Company and he is currently an adviser to that company.

Kim Yun-ho, former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staffs who also became an Army reserve general in 1983, has held a position as president of Korea Coal Corporation and then later as chairman of the board of directors of Korea Gas Corporation. He now has turned his position over to O Kyung-hwan, navy reserve admiral who was former chief of staff of the Navy.

Yi Hui-sung, former Army Chief of Staff (Dec 79-Dec 81) transferred to the reserves and took a position as president of the Textile Industry Association at the same time. He then served as Minister of Transportation in 1983 and has held the position of president of Korea Housing Corporation until now.

The following is the list of former military officers (their ranks mentioned are all reserve) who took positions as president, chairman or chairman of the board of directors in national and public corporations.

So Jun-Yul, army general: chairman of Korea Land Development Corp

Pak No-young, army general: chairman of Korea Tourist Service Corp

Chin Chong-chae, army general: president of JinHae Chemical Co

Kim Yong-hyu, army lieutenant general (former Minister of Government Administration): president of NamHae Chemical Co

Chon Bu-il, army lieutenant general: president of YoungNam Chemical Co

Ko Kwang-do, army lieutenant general: chairman of Korea Coal Corp

Chong Won-min, navy vice admiral: president of Korea Coal Corp

Cho Mun-hwan, army lieutenant general: chairman of Korea Mining Industry Promotion Corporation

Kim Pok-dong, army lieutenant general: president of Korea Mining Industry Promotion Corporation

Yi Chong-ho, navy vice admiral: chairman of Korea Oil Corp

Choe Sung-taek, navy vice admiral: president of Korea Oil Corp

Kwon Young-kak, army lieutenant general: president of Korea Housing Corp

Yi In-ho, army major general: chairman of Korea Industrial Site Development

Yi Hui-kun, air force general, (former Chief of Staff of the Air Force): president of Korea Industrial Site Development Corp

Yi Chae-chun, army lieutenant general: president of Adjustment Corp

Yi Kun-yong, army lieutenant general: president of Korea Horse Affairs Association

Yun Pil-yong, army major general: president of Korea Highway Corp

Kim Chong-ho, army major general, (former Minister of Construction): Chairman of Korea Stock Exchange

Pak Tae-chun, army major general: president of Pohang Iron and Steel Corp

Han Kun-hui, army major general: president of Agricultural Development Corp

Kim Chae-myung, army major general: president of Seoul Subway Corp

Chong Tak, army major general: president of Korea Motion Picture Development Corp

Sin Chong-su, army major general: president of Korea Cold Storage Business, Inc

Na Hui-pil, army major general: chairman of Korea Mint Corp

Paek Mun, army major general: president of Korea General Technology Development Corp

Chang Tae-wan, army major general: president of Korea Stock Computerization, Inc

Kim Yong-il, army major general: president of Korea Development Corp

Kim Yong-su, air force major general: president of Korea Tungsten Mining Corp

Yi U-Chae, army brigadier general: president of Korea Electro-Communications Corp

An Kyo-tok, army colonel (11th National Assemblyman): president of Agriculture and Fishery Development Corp

Chong Tong-chol, army colonel (former Deputy Minister of Labor): president of Korea Culture Promotion Corp

Kim Chin-pil, army colonel: president of Natural Resource Reproduction Corp

Pak Chong-ki, army lieutenant colonel (former President of Korea Heavy Industry Corp): president of Korea Electric Corp

Kim Won-Kap, army lieutenant colonel: president of Korea Gas Safety Corp

On the other hand, Yi Un-su, former Chief of Staff of the Navy (May 1981-December 1982) has been serving since 1983 as chairman of the Central Committee of the Fishery Cooperative Association, which is regarded as a financial institution until this July, when he turned his job over to Pak Hui-chae, reserve Navy Vice Admiral and former marine.

Not only a large number of the top managers but also lower ranking executives, directors or members of the board of audit in national and public industries have military backgrounds, thus also playing a leading role in such industries. Let's look at some more of those people. (The following military ranks and titles are from their former occupations.)

Chong Ung, division commander: vice president of Labor Welfare Corp

Kim Han-yong, president of Army University: vice president of Korea Coal Corp

Pae Kwang-sok, district commander: senior managing director of Youngnam Chemical Co

Pak Pyong-ok, superintendent of Army Artillery School: managing director of NamHae Chemical Co

Kim Tae-ha, deputy superintendent of Army Infantry School: auditor of NamHae Chemical Co

Pak Ha-chol, deputy division commander: director of JinHae Chemical Co

Choe Chung-ha, superintendent of Naval Academy: senior managing director of Korea Tungsten Corp

Kim Pong-su, division commander: senior managing director of Korea Tungsten Mining Corp

Choe Chan-uk, director of Troop Information and Education at the Ministry of Defence: auditor of Industrial Site Development Corp

Nam Ung-chong, chief of staff of Military Security Police Headquarters: auditor of Broadcasting Advertisement Corp

Yi Chun-sop, navy captain (10th National Assemblyman): vice president of Korea Oil Corp

Kwang-kun, army colonel: vice president of Korea Heavy Industry Corp

Kwak Ung-chol, division commander: director of Planning and Management Headquarters of the Office of Industrial Development

Yi Chae-u, director of Military Security Police Headquarters: director of Planning and Management Headquarters of Korea Agriculture and Fishery Development Corp

Yi Tok-man, director of Department of Military Information Headquarters: director of Planning and Management Headquarters of the Agriculture Development Corp

Kim Kyo-tok, brigade commander of Military Engineers Corps: director of Seoul Subway Construction Corp

Former Generals with Solid Foundations in Private Business

The following is the list of former military officers who have become private business managers. These people are experiencing the harsh reality of survival of the fittest in the civilian business world.

Paek Sok-chu, army general and vice commander of the U.S.-Korean Combined Forces Command, who transferred to the reserves in 1981, took a position as president of HanYang Chemical Company, which is owned by the parent company, Korea Explosives Group since 1981. He since has moved to Korea Mining Refining of Lucky-GoldStar Group as president. He is also currently the president of the Veteran's Association.

Chon Chu-won, army lieutenant general, transferred to the reserves in 1981, served as head of the Office of Manpower Administration from 1982 to 1985 and joined the staff of the Daewoo Group in September 1985. For a while, he served as an adviser to Daewoo Heavy Industry. He now is a vice president of this company.

There are a large number of former military officers in the Daewoo group. They are: Kang Kyung-sun, (reserve Army Major General) president of Sorak Development; Kim Yong-su, (Air Force Brigadier General) president of DongWoo Development Company; Ko Chung-tok, (Navy Vice Admiral) vice president of Daewoo Shipbuilding Co; Choe Pyung-po, (director of Office of Defence Industry at the Ministry of Defence) vice president of Daewoo Precision Co; Chon Ku-paek, (Deputy Director of Presidential Guard) chairman of Iron and Steel Chemical Company.

In the Samsung Group, such people as Yi Chun-hwa, reserve army major general (president of Samsung Petro Chemical Co) and Pak Ki-sok, army brigadier general, (president of Samsung General Construction Company) are taking positions in the management. Pak Tae-won, former head of Army Military Police Headquarters (He became a reserve Army major general in 1963) has been involved in politics and government as governor of KyungKi Province and 8th National Assemblyman. He then became the head of Samsung Group General Training Institute in 1983 and later became President of DongBang Life Insurance. He currently is a group adviser. Yi Tong-u, senior managing director, Samsung Semi-Conductor Communications Company is also from the military.

The list of people in Lucky-GoldStar who have military background besides Mr Paek Sok-chu is as follows: Kim, Yong-ho, president of KumSung Precision Company (also president of KumSung Honeywell and reserve Army brigadier general),

Kim Yong-song, Group Adviser (former president of KumSung Electric Co and KumSung Wire Co and former Air Force colonel),

Kim Se-chin: senior managing director of KumSung Communications Company (reserve Air Force lieutenant general),

Kang In-ku: senior managing director of KumSung Semi-Conductor Co (reserve Navy captain),

Han Hun: managing director of KumSung Electric Co (Army colonel),

Kim Nak-yong: director of KumSung Precision Co (Air Force colonel),

Chong Sun-ki: director of Lucky Development (Army lieutenant colonel).

The list of former military officers in the Hyundai Group is as follows: Kim Song-il, vice president of Hyundai Automobile Service Co (reserve Army colonel); Kim Song-won, vice president of Hyundai Automobile Co (Navy commander). Chang Nak-yong, vice president of Hyundai Automobile Co went to the Naval Academy, took a position in the Fishery Development Corporation and became a member of the staff of the Hyundai Group in 1969. Chang U-chu, former army major general, served in Hyundai Construction Company and then as president of Halla Construction Company which is owned by the Hyundai Group. He then had to leave that position, taking responsibility for certain management problems.

In the SsangYong Group, Yi Yun-hui (reserve Army brigadier general) the president of SsangYong Engineering Co, and Han Min-sok, (Army lieutenant general) the president of SsangYong Maritime Co, are from the military.

In the Korea Explosives Group, Kim Ki-taek, (reserve army major general and former dean of Graduate School of Defence), the president of Pacific Construction Company, Suh Byung-Rae (Army Brigadier General) the president of Sanda Inc, and Kim Yong-kyu, (Army major general) the president of the Bing-g-rae Eagles, are from the military.

In the Dong-A Group, Yu Yang-su is currently the vice chairman of Dong-A Construction Co. He had been involved in the 16 May military coup and had transferred to the reserves as an army major general. He has served as an ambassador, minister of Transportation and minister of Natural Resources. In the HyoSung Group, reserve Army Brigadier General O Tae-hyun is presently serving as vice president of HyoSung Heavy Industry.

Let's look further at military officers-turned-top business managers. (All of the following former military officers are now in the reserves.)

Chang Kyong-sun, army lieutenant general: He was an active member of the 16 May military coup. He has served as National Assemblyman from the 5th to 10th term. He has been serving as the chairman of Korea Natural Mineral Waters, Inc since 1984.

Choe Se-in, army general: He transferred to the reserves in 1975 and found a position at ChinHae Chemical Co. Currently, he serves as president of YoungPung, Inc since 1984.

Choe U-kun, army lieutenant general: He transferred to the reserves in 1976 and has served in the 9th and 10th National Assembly. In 1983 he served as president of DongBu Construction Material Company. He has been president of DongBu Highway since 1984.

Yu Kun-chang, army lieutenant general: He transferred to the reserves in 1970. Since then he has served as deputy minister of Defence, Head of the Office of Veteran's Administration and President of Korea Land Development Corp. Since 1983, he has served as president of ImKwang Construction Co, an advisor of Korea Explosives and president of the Housing Enterprise Association.

Yi Maeng-ki, navy vice admiral (former chief of staff of the Navy): He transferred to the reserves in 1964. He has served as president of the Shipowners' Association since then. He has served as president of the Korea Maritime Corp from 1966 until the present.

Kim Chang-kyu, air force lieutenant general (former chief of staff of the air force): He transferred to the reserves in 1960. Since then he has served as president of Korea Tungsten Corp, president of YoungNam Chemical Co. He also has served in the 9th National Assembly. He has been president of Honam Ethylene Co which is part of the DaeLim Group.

Yi Tong-hwa, army brigadier general: He served as head of the Office of Korea National Railroads, later chairman of board of directors of KukMin University. He is currently president of the International Special Metal Association.

Hwang Pil-chu, army major general: He transferred to the reserves and has served as president of such companies as DaeSung Lumber Co, DaeSung Methanol Co and Daehan Fire Insurance Co. Since 1984, he has been chairman of Pan-Korea Wireless Co.

Min Kyong-chung, army major general: He has served as president of Asia Automobile Co and currently is chairman of Kia Industry and also as president of the Korea Bicycle Federation.

Chang Ki-ha, army major-general: He was one of the top group of the 14th class of the Military Academy. He retired in June, 1984 due to an unexpected accident and in September, 1984 started serving as President of ChungBo Foods Co. For a while, he has been involved in some malicious gossip concerning the 'background' of ChungBo Foods Co. He then moved to JinRo, Inc in 1985.

Yi Chong-min, army major general: He served as vice president of National Co-operative Federation of Livestock Raisers. Currently he is president of SamYoung Chemical Co.

Pak Yong-sok, division commander (Military rank is from former occupation): He has served as president of the Mining Development Corp. Currently he is president of BangRim Spinning Co and YoonSung Spinning Co.

Kim Yong-tong, division commander: president of SinTong-A Fire and Maritime Insurance Co

Min Sok-won (reserve Army major), Professor, Military Academy: president of JungWoo Development

Kim Kwan-chung, director of Psychological Warfare Department of the Army Headquarters: president of TaeChang Enterprises

Kim Il-ki, quartermaster general of Army Headquarters: chairman of DaeDuk Industrial Co

Pak Hak-son, division commander: He has served as president of SamYang Foods Company. Currently he is chairman of the supermarket department of SamYang Foods Company

Kim Hyung-tok, deputy quartermaster, Army Headquarters: president of ChungNam Spinning Co

Pak Chong-su, director of Headquarters office of Supply at the Ministry of Defence: representative director of High Frequency, Inc

Chang Yong-tong, deputy inspector of Army Headquarters: president of DongWoo Municipal

Pyon Kyu-su, head of Military Security Police of Army Headquarters: president of Korea Security Insurance Co

Kim Chong-ku, district commander: vice president of Korea Maritime Co

Kim Myong-su, district commander: vice president of DongBu, Inc

Sin Su-Hyong, commander of the Army Ordnance Command: vice president of Korea Shipbuilding Corp

Hwang Il-hwan, director of the Headquarters Office of Supply at the Ministry of Defence: vice president of Samlk Construction

Sin Hong-yang, division commander: president of Transportation of Chung-Ang Expressway Co

Han Chin-pae, Munitions Staff of Korean Forces Command in Vietnam: vice president of ChinHun Precision Chemical Co

Ham Su-yong, Army Comprehensive School: vice president of Asia Tungsten Co

Sin Sang-Tae, superintendent, Naval Academy: senior managing director of Hanil Synthetic Textile Co

Kim Tae-hyon, deputy chief of Control Staffs of the Army Headquarters: managing director of DaeSung Industrial Co

Pak Yul-son, reserve army colonel: His last position in the Army was director of Financial Management Department of Munitions Staffs of the Army Headquarters. He has served as president of DongYang Precision, DongYang Lumber Co, HanLim Trading Co. His brother, Pak Sang-son, had founded those companies. Pak Yul-son has been leading those companies since his brother had passed away.

Necessary Conditions for "Economic Field Warfare"

Besides the above-mentioned private businesses and national and public industries, quite a few people from the military have changed their situations to commanding positions of various cooperatives and associations.

Hwang Chong-yon, former chief of staff of the Navy is currently serving as president of the Deep-Sea Fishing Association. Yun Hung-chong, reserve army lieutenant general has served as minister of Communications. He has been chairman of Europe-America Export Industry Corp since 1984 until the present. Mun Hong-ku, former army lieutenant general is chairman of Public Energy Conservation Corp.

Yi Pil-cho, army major general, has transferred to the reserves in 1981 and later has served as chairman of Public Traffic Safety Enhancement Corp and Chang Yong-kun, army major general, also transferred to the reserves in 1981 and currently is chairman of PanWol Industrial Corp. U Chong-rim, army major general who transferred to the reserves in 1982, has been serving as chairman of Public Medical Insurance Administration Corp. Yun Chong-hwa, reserve army major general, is serving as chairman of PoHun Welfare Corp.

Kim Kwang-ton, army major general, transferred to the reserves in 1981 and later served as chairman of ChangWon Machinery Industrial Corp. Yun Il-kyun, air force brigadier general, is currently chairman of International Airport Management Corp.

Yi Tae-yong, reserve army brigadier general, is chairman of the Fire Insurance Association. His other military positions included deputy district commander of the Army and minister of the Korean embassy in Vietnam. No Mu-sik, president of the Association of Korea Sugar Manufacturing Industries, has been district commander and deputy chief of Operation Staffs of the Army Headquarters and superintendent of the Comprehensive Army Public Administration School.

Pak Yong-chun, reserve army major general, has served as president of Hyeln Heavy Industry, Seoul Security and currently serves as adviser to DaeLim Industry and president of JeonWooHoe (Association of Friends of Telegraphs). Yi Chol-hui, reserve army major general, serves as vice chairman of the National Agricultural Co-operative Federation.

So far we have looked generally at the situation of military officers who have become top managers in private business and national and public enterprises. It is difficult to enumerate all the names of middle-level managers.

It is said that the military is the first place where advanced methods of business management were introduced in this nation. In that regard, participation in the business sector by former military officers is often regarded positively.

On the other hand, our national economy and private enterprises are expanding onto the world stage and being threatened both by industrially developed countries and developing and underdeveloped countries. A high degree of management skill and thoroughgoing pioneering spirit is required on the part of business managers in order to take the initiative in this economic environment and business situation. Especially for these people coming from the military and government sectors, who have belatedly entered into "economic field warfare," a particularly high degree of adaptability and new vision is required.

Domestically, there still remains an economic environment in which the protection of political power and personal relationships can be applied. However, business managers who are engaged in a struggle for markets in an era of internationalization and are faced with the task of defending the domestic market and capturing world markets must urgently acquire modern professional management techniques.

13269/12379
CSO: 4107/221

DAILY CALLS FOR FURTHER TIGHTENED SECURITY

SK160045 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 Sep 86 p 2

[Editorial: "Explosion at Kimpo Airport"]

[Text] An extremely shocking and deplorable act of terrorism occurred at Kimpo International Airport Sunday, in which five persons were killed and more than 30 others injured by a bomb explosion.

All the more astonishing and causing serious concern is the fact that the horrible incident took place less than a week before the opening of the 10th Asian Games at the airport, the gateway to Seoul for thousands of foreign participants and visitors flocking to the grand occasion.

One consolidation in the tragedy was that there were no foreigners among the casualties and the explosion took place outside the crowded terminal building, which otherwise would have resulted in a worse catastrophe. But, that does not alleviate the pains and sorrow of the bereaved families of the dead and other victims, as well as the heightened concern over the security problems of the Asian Games.

The bomb explosion was indeed regrettable as it occurred in spite of unprecedentedly tight security measures taken by the Korean authorities for the safety of all participants and visitors to the games and for a smooth proceeding of the sports events.

The incident calls upon the authorities to make a thorough check of the steps thus far taken and further tighten up security measures, while conducting an exhaustive probe into the offense.

Though findings are still inconclusive, noteworthy was an initial police report that the way the bomb was detonated and its debris indicated many similar points to the two 1983 bombings by North Korean agents--one in Rangoon, Burma, which killed 17 South Koreans including cabinet members, and the other in Taegu, which damaged the U.S. Cultural Center in the third largest city of Korea.

In fact, there have been many worries that communist North Korea, which bitterly denounced Seoul's staging of the Asian Games probably out of its inferior complex with regard to its poor standing in the world community, might attempt to sabotage the festival.

If the Kimpo Airport incident was the work of North Korean agents, as is suspected, the Pyongyang authorities have committed another heinous and shameful act against international society, as well as against all Koreans.

Their refusal to take part in the games is one thing, but the perpetration of a violent act of terrorism, aimed at random targets as witnessed in the latest incident, is quite another thing that must be condemned by all peace-loving peoples.

Despite the bombing incident, which could also be seen as an isolated incident, it must be stressed that the Asian Games go on as scheduled and, moreover, be a success to demonstrate harmony and friendship among the Asian peoples. Notable in this respect is the assurance by the games organizing committee that the explosion would have no impact on the games.

The incident, though unfortunate, may well serve as testament to the general public and the authorities concerned as well to further neighten their precaution against any possible violence and step up concerted efforts to make the Seoul event better befit the Asian Games' slogan: "Ever Onward."

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CSO: 4100/001

REPORTAGE ON 14 SEP KIMPO AIRPORT BOMBING INCIDENT

Probe Expanded Overseas

OW170923 Tokyo KYODO in English 0850 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, Sept 17 KYODO--South Korea has asked Interpol to track more than 500 foreigners who left the country last week in connection with the Kimpo Airport bomb attack last Sunday, police sources said Wednesday. The sources said ICPO, the Paris-based International Criminal Police Organization, has been asked to pass the request to police authorities in Japan, Hong Kong, and other countries whose nationals left the country on the day of the incident or just before it.

South Korean security authorities have clamped down on the movement of foreigners following the blast. A group of 24 Japanese tourists were held Monday for questioning and were allowed to return to Japan Tuesday.

A total of 519 foreigners departed from Kimpo Airport around Sunday, police sources said.

The purpose of the request is to check the identities and personal histories of these travelers, they said.

South Korean security authorities were expanding their probe overseas as a top security export told reporters Tuesday that the explosive used in the bomb attack--a high-power explosive known as "Composition C4" used by the military--was probably smuggled into the country.

Security authorities have questioned more than 300 persons following the bomb attack but no suspects have emerged, police sources said.

In a briefing to opposition party leaders, Internal Minister Kim Chong-ho said there was evidence that some 28 pieces of bomb remnants had been made in Japan.

Kang Min-Chang, the security police chief who was also present at the briefing, told the politicians that the terrorists who launched the attack may have connection with the leftists in Japan.

Meanwhile, police said they had confiscated 2,100 pieces of petrol bombs, pamphlets, and other materials in a nationwide swoop of 111 university campuses carried throughout Tuesday night and Wednesday morning.

Police sources said the move was aimed at preempting possible violent student protests against the forthcoming Asian games.

Papers Condemn Bombing

SK170048 [Editorial Report] In their editorials the Korean vernacular newspapers have unanimously deplored and condemned the terrorist bomb explosion at Kimpo Airport on 14 September.

Bitterly condemning the incident as an unpardonable atrocity, TONG-A ILBO dated 15 September, in a 700-word editorial entitled, "A Mean Atrocity at the Airport," suggests the possible culprit in the incident, saying: "We can presume two things in connection with the incident. One is that the incident is an atrocity committed by the North Korean communist group which has jealously denounced and opposed the holding of the Asian Games in Seoul or that the incident is an atrocity committed by insidious elements under the instigation of the North Korean communist group. The other is that the incident is a calculated scheme by insidious domestic elements with an insidious motive." The editorial however, places high probability on the former, saying: "The police authorities' analysis of the incident aside, in light of terrorist activities reported in the past, including the Rangoon bombing incident, as well as recent moves in North Korea, the incident would likely be an atrocity committed by the North Korean communist group or by insidious elements under its instigation." Urging the police authorities to keep stricter vigilance against terrorist activities during the Asian Games, the editorial concludes that the incident will not and should not have an effect on the Asian Games and that the people should make every effort for the success of the international sports festival.

The CHUNGANG ILBO dated 15 September, carries a 600-word editorial on the incident entitled, "We Should Bring the Incident Under Control Rapidly and Should Accelerate the Efforts To Ferret Out the Criminals." The editorial says: "It is premature to jump to a conclusion about the character and aim of the incident because investigation of the incident is underway. However, it is certain that the incident was a calculated atrocity designed to hinder the Asian Games." Describing the incident as a scheme not only to show to the world that South Korea is not safe for international sporting events, but also to make foreign sports delegations to the Asian Games hesitate to participate, the editorial says: "When thinking about this scheme, what comes to mind is the North Korean puppets." In conclusion, the editorial, describing the incident as an atrocity of espionage agents or insidious elements, urges police authorities to ferret out the culprits in the incident at the earliest possible date, while tightening security even more so as to prevent similar incidents.

KYONGHYANG SINMUN dated 15 September, carries a 1,600-word editorial on the bomb explosion incident. The editorial, describing the incident as a vicious atrocity designed to hinder the Seoul Asian Games, declares: "The culprits of the terrorist bombing incident at Kimpo Airport are either North Korean agents, a leftist force under the control of the Pyongyang regime, or radical elements imbued with the violent ideology of Marxism-Leninism." The editorial urges the people to firmly unite to prevent the recurrence of such an incident, and urges radical students and other radical forces who have opposed the Asian Games to exercise self-restraint, noting radical Japanese students who exercised self-restraint during the Tokyo Olympic Games in the 1960's. In conclusion, the editorial urges the people to firmly unite and bring success to the Asian Games.

CHOSON ILBO dated 16 September, carries a lengthy editorial entitled, "The Time Has Come for Us To Clearly Distinguish Our Posture Toward the Terrorism at Kimpo Airport." Deploring the atrocity of killing our innocent citizens at the airport, the editorial says: "The bomb explosion incident at Kimpo Airport has taught us who our public enemy is and against whom our public enemy is perpetrating the atrocity of destruction. We should no longer allow those elements who seek benefit from killing our citizens and those forces which attempt to obliterate our social system itself by colluding with the abovementioned elements, to exist in our society." The editorial continues: "Our public enemy has now been identified. However, if the bomb explosion incident at Kimpo Airport is an atrocity committed by North Korean agents as presumed by our government, our position is clear. In other words, we must continue our struggle against them. However, if the incident was an atrocity committed by insidious elements under the instigation of the North Korean communist group, this will make us worry all the more." In conclusion, the editorial urges the people to maintain sharp vigilance against the maneuvers of North Korea and any insidious elements to hinder the Asian Games, saying, "If we remain frustrated, the maneuvers of those forces trying to destroy us will become more unscrupulous. If we remain stupefied, the terrorists will run wild even more frantically."

HUNGUK ILBO, dated 16 September, also carries an 800-word editorial which deplores the incident. Presuming the incident to be an atrocity by North Korea or insidious elements under its instigation, the editorial calls for the investigating authorities to rapidly ferret out the culprits and for the police authorities to further strengthen security. In conclusion, the editorial urges the people to pool their strength so that the Asian Games can be successfully held.

SEOUL SINMUN, dated 16 September, also carries a 1,500-word editorial on the bomb explosion incident at Kimpo Airport. Declaring the incident to be an atrocity committed by either the North Korean communist group or by insidious elements under the instigation of the North Korean communists, the editorial gives a detailed explanation of the maneuvers the North Korean communists have perpetrated thus far to hinder the Asian Games, as well as the '88 Seoul Olympic Games. The editorial appeals to radical student activists to exercise self-restraint in their moves against the Asian Games. The editorial also urges the people, including politicians, to make efforts for the international sports festival in Seoul to be successful.

Investigation Focused on Leftists

SK190505 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 18 Sep 86 p 11

[Excerpts] The team in charge of investigating the bombing incident at Kimpo Airport, headed by Pak No-Kyong, chief of the No 3 Department of the Metropolitan Police Headquarters, stated on 17 September that it was doing its best to investigate the incident, with the focus riveted on radical leftist-leaning forces influenced by the puppet North as a suspicious group, while putting some radical leftist-leaning student activists on a wanted list.

On 17 September, the investigation team put a student named Kim, a member of the Committee for Anti-U.S. Struggle for Independence and Antifascist Struggle for Democratization [Chamintu] at Seoul National University, on the wanted list.

It is with the understanding that the student named Kim, a core member of the radical student activist force Chamintu, has reportedly clandestinely prepared bombs that the police put his name on the wanted list.

Also, believing that overseas terrorists and agents dispatched by the puppet North may have ties with these impure forces, police are investigating the conduct of 267 foreigners who entered or left Kimpo Airport before and after the bombing incident at the airport after they identify their personal backgrounds.

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BRIEFS

BRIEF ON MINISTERS' TALK--Minister of Foreign Affairs Choe Kwang-su visited three major parties yesterday to brief them on the outcome of his talks with Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs Tadashi Kuranari in Tokyo last week. At a breakfast meeting with key DJP officeholders, he explained the background to Prime Minister Nakasone's dismissal of Education Minister Fujio, who had provoked the Korean people with his "absurd remarks" on Japan's annexation of Korea in 1910. Choe also briefed the NKDP and KNP Yi Min-u, NKDP president, told Choe that Korea's "subservient diplomacy" failed to resolve outstanding issues with Japan. Yi Man-sop, KNP president, said Choe should come up with an effective way to prevent Japan from renewing claims to the Korean islands of Tokto. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Sep 86 p 2] /9365

SENIOR JOURNALIST GATHERING--Kim Yong-sam, permanent advisor to the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, will be a guest speaker at a dinner hosted by the Kwanhun Club, a fraternity group of senior journalists, at the Plaza Hotel this evening. Kim will reveal his views on the current political situation, including the stalled bipartisan negotiations on constitutional amendment. He last spoke before the members of the Kwanhun Club in 1980. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 Sep 86 p 2] /9365

CSO: 4100/001

BRIEFS

SPECIAL ALERT AGAINST TERRORISTS--Reservists have been put on special alert until 10 October to help avert any future terrorist acts, said the Ministry of Home Affairs yesterday. The measure came in the wake of the Sunday bombing at Kimpo International Airport which killed five Koreans and injured 29 others. Members of the Homeland Reserve Force throughout the country are urged to report to law-enforcement officials if they detect any explosives, Molotiv cocktails or suspicious-looking people on the streets or crowded areas, the ministry said. Security precautions in all major buildings will be stepped up, the ministry said. Also police will reinforce patrols in crowded areas, including airports, train stations, major hotels, department stores, markets and Asian Games stadiums. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Sep 86 p 3 SK] /12913

CSO: 4100/002

EPB RELEASES REPORT ON 6TH 5-YEAR ECONOMIC PLAN

SK160752 Seoul YONHAP in English 0733 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, 16 September (YONHAP)--Financial planners, foreseeing a continuation of favorable economic trends, are predicting a record trade surplus in 1991.

According to figures released Tuesday by the Economic Planning Board [EPB], Korea's trade surplus will double between 1986 and 1991. The board predicted that the surplus will expand from 2.5 billion dollars this year to 4.8 billion dollars in 1991.

The Planning Board, in releasing the nation's Sixth 5-Year Economic and Social Development Plan, also forecast that the Korean economy will grow at a steady pace, averaging 7.25 percent a year over the next five years. It also projected that the gross national product will reach 166 billion dollars and that per capita income will rise from 2,200 dollars this year to 3,000 dollars in 1991.

The rosy forecast, revised upward from spring estimates, is based on the continuing decline of oil prices, falling interest rates in international money markets and the depreciation of the U.S. dollar against the Japanese yen, according to a board official.

The domestic savings ratio will reach 33 percent of the projected 166 billion dollar GNP by the target year of 1991, and 31 percent of the GNP will be pored into various investment projects.

The Sixth 5-Year Plan was worked out by the Economic Planning Board with the assistance of many economic experts from state-run research institutions, business and financial circles, and media organizations over a period of more than 18 months.

It was finalized Tuesday at a social and economic development plan deliberation committee meeting chaired by Prime Minister No Sin-yong.

Under the plan, which emphasizes equilibrium between growth and distribution, the balance of payments and price stability, merchandise exports will jump from 31.7 billion dollars this year to 54.4 billion dollars in 1991, and imports will expand from 29.2 billion dollars to 29.6 billion dollars, and a current account surplus of 4 billion dollars against 2 billion dollars this year, according to the board.

The tentative plan envisages a decrease of 300 million dollars in Korea's outstanding foreign debts, from 52.1 billion dollars in 1990 to 51.8 billion dollars in 1991.

Under the final version of the plan, however, the board projected that outstanding foreign debts will reach a high of 48.1 billion dollars in 1988 and will fall to 46.1 billion dollars in 1991.

The net foreign debts, which exclude a nation's overseas assets from the total outstanding foreign liabilities, will begin to decline in 1988, one year ahead of schedule, from 36.3 billion dollars at the end of this year to 29.4 billion dollars in 1991.

By 1991, the average life span of Koreans will increase to 67.3 years for men and to 73.9 years for women. All Koreans will receive benefits under the medical insurance system, and more than half (58.5 percent) will be covered by the pension system, according to the board.

Under the plan, the unemployment rate will fall to 3.7 percent, and inflation will be held to 2.0 percent for wholesale prices and 3.0 percent for consumer prices.

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S. KOREA/ECONOMY

RADICAL MINERS, FAMILIES START HUNGER-STRIKE DEMANDING PAY

Coal Miners Stage Sit-In

SK130005 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 Sep 86 p 3

[Text] TOGE, Kangwon-do--About 100 radical miners and their family members of the Kyongdong Coal Mining Co. here launched a hunger-strike at approximately 5 p.m. Thursday in a last-ditch effort to push through their demand for paying 30,000 won of a monthly family allowance.

They started their sit-in from Tuesday and continued it yesterday for four straight days, asking the managers of the company to follow through on their earlier promise to pay the family allowances.

Earlier Thursday morning, some 500 miners occupied part of a railroad track running through the nation's eastern mountainous areas after an all-night strike, hampering train and road traffic to and from the county.

Settlement of the dispute is soon expected as tripartite negotiations among the representatives of the miners, managers of the company and concerned government officials has been under way since 10 a.m. yesterday.

Han Chin-hui, vice minister of the Labor Ministry, arrived on the scene at about 9:30 a.m. yesterday and told the striking miners that he would make utmost efforts to settle the dispute as soon as possible. The representatives of the three parties went into serious negotiation at the office building while hunger-strikers rallied outside of the building.

An earlier negotiation between management and the labor union on Thursday broke down after both sides failed to reach an agreement during the five-hour-long talks.

The company side argued that an additional burden of about 1 billion won will be put upon them this year if it has to pay the 30,000 won monthly allowance, saying that "it is unbearable."

The company managers said also that an additional burden of 1.7 billion won rests upon their shoulders in the implementation of a five-point labor-management agreement reached during an earlier dispute last July.

Rally For Family Allowance

SK120136 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Sep 86 p 3

[Text] TGE, Kangwon-do--About 800 miners and their family members continued to stage a sit-in on the railroad yesterday, blocking railway service and road traffic between here and Taebaek City.

Early yesterday morning, the demonstrators were forcibly dispersed by police. But following the rapture of negotiations with the management side for settlement of disputes, about 500 miners and their dependents gathered again, continuing the sit-in as of yesterday evening.

The demonstrations by the miners began three days ago, calling for the payment of 30,000 won in monthly allowance and better working conditions.

A jeep of the county office located near the sit-in site was badly damaged by stones hurled by the demonstrators.

The sit-in was prompted at the failure of the company to keep their promise of paying a 30,000 won monthly family allowance, part of terms agreed upon between labor and management last July when the labor dispute flared up.

The other terms being implemented as promised include the payment of a 70,000 won "Kimchi bonus," a 100 percent vacation bonus and retirement grant in progressive system.

The sit-in started on Tuesday morning by about 20 miners and their family members in front of the office of the company and the number joining in the sit-in snowballed to about 400 in an hour. As they failed to get a positive response from the company on the payment, they took to the streets, 2 kilometers away from the office, and continued the sit-in on the main road of the county.

The demonstrators moved again to the railroad crossing at around 5 p.m. Wednesday, blocking completely both railroad and road traffic to and from the county and continued their occupation until early yesterday morning when they were forcibly dispersed by the police.

With the blockade of the railroad crossing, the railroad officials brought the trains about 500 meters close to t he crossing and had passengers walk around the troubled point toward the trains on the other side.

The Kyongdong Coal Mining Co., the fifth largest in the nation, opened on 1 February 1974 with the employment of 1,650 miners and 1,860 technicians and office workers.

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BRIEFS

ABOLITION OF DISCRIMINATORY LAW--Some 30 senior monks of the Korean Buddhist Chogye Order adopted a resolution in a meeting yesterday, demanding abolition of the law discriminating against Buddhism but not other religions. Claiming that the contents of the secondary school textbooks and television programs are in favor of a certain religion, they declared to continue a struggle to achieve their demands made in the rally of Haeinsa temple, Kyongsangnamdo, recently. They also demanded immediate release of 12 student monks of Shanga Buddhist Academy who have been under police detention for their violent acts in demonstrations on 7 September. Meanwhile, the prosecution rejected the police application for arrest warrants for the 12 student monks yesterday. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Sep 86 p 3 SK] /12913

CSO: 4100/002

BRIEFS

FINGERPRINT SYSTEM REVISED--Tokyo--The Japanese government has decided to change its controversial fingerprint system so that foreigners will have fingerprints caught on identification cards only one time when they are issued first. The decision will be conveyed to Korean President Chon Tu-hwan by Japanese Prime MInister Yashurio Nakasone when he visits Seoul to attend the opening of the Asian Games Saturday. Under the present system, foreigners are required to be fingerprinted every five years whenever they are renewed. According to the changed system to be submitted to the Japanese parliament in December, the renewal period will be increased to 10 years. [By KOREA TIMES correspondent Yi Pyong-il] [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Sep 86 p 1 SK] /12913

CSO: 4100/002

DAILIES REPORT ON NAKESONE SEOUL VISIT

NKDP Reactions

SK170136 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 17 Sep 86 p 2

[From the "Press Pocket" Column]

[Text] As to the scheduled visit to Korea by Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party yesterday took a stance of "no objection but no welcome."

Nakasone will fly here Saturday to attend the opening ceremony of the Seoul Asiad and have talks with President Chon Tu-hwan.

After a special meeting of the party's vice presidents, NDP spokesman Hong Sa-tok told reporters, "Our earlier opposition to Nakasone's visit was not simply a move to protest Fujio's nonsensical remarks." He went on, "It was aimed at expressing our views on the worrisome development of Korea-Japan relations under Japan's new trend of neo-nationalism."

Hong said very ambiguously, "The conclusion of today's meeting is that during Premier Nakasone's stay in Seoul we will decide on how our party should behave."

When asked to be more specific, he noted, "it means that President Yi will attend the opening ceremony of the Asiad, but he will not go to the party which will be hosted by Nakasone, for example."

Party sources said the NDP virtually withdrew its objection to Nakasone's visit to Seoul because he will stay only one night here." Meanwhile, the Council for the Promotion of Democracy which is co-chaired by Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam issued a statement objecting Nakasone's visit. However, the CPD's objection was not very strong. The statement contained a phrase that read, "We evaluate the dismissal of Fujio and Nakasone's expression of his regret as revealing his sincerity."

'Difficult' Visit

SK200721 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 19 Sep 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Prime Minister Nakasone's Visit to Korea"]

[Text] The visit of Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone, who is coming to Korea on the pretext of attending the Seoul Asian Games, seems to be a difficult step.

His term of office is being extended by a year as a bonus for his great victory in the recent election. However, he is in the last period of his term of office.

We understand why he volunteered to visit Korea at this time. Some people say that he wants to become a champion who will display the might of the Japanese conservative force before all the Asian people based on economic success which surpasses Europe and America in the [word indistinct] confidence gained through victory in the recent general election.

However, eyes of the Asian people upon the Japanese conservative force is cool and pricking [ttagabta]. This is because Japan's past extreme rightist conservative forces are the very ringleaders who perpetrated anti-human barbarous acts while invading East Asia with militarism as their means to attain their imperialistic objectives.

Such militarism began to emerge after the great victory of the LDP led by Nakasone in the election in July. It came to the surface as an undisguised provocation against us through distortion of history in textbook by an extreme rightist group, through absurd remarks by Education Minister Fujio who defended the distortion, and through repeated anti-Korea demonstrations staged in front of the Korean Embassy.

Such Korea-Japan relations cast gloom over the Korean people viewing Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone's visit to Korea. The great festival of 3 billion Asian people should not be a place for self-demonstration by the Japanese conservative camp or the place where particular politicians display their popularity.

We are aware of a few gestures made taking into account the concerns of Korea prior to Prime Minister Nakasone's visit to Korea, including the dismissal of Fujio.

However, his image still remains as a faithful believer in Japanese militarism and as the Prime Minister who worships at the Yasukuni Cemetery where the Japanese soldiers who died during the war of the Japanese aggression on Asia are buried.

Furthermore, we do not think that Nakasone's visit to Korea will bring about any substantive fruition to improve the Korea-Japan relations. It is said that the fingerprint system for foreign residents in Japan will be improved. However, this cannot serve as benevolence toward Korea.

Japan's fingerprint system has been acknowledged as an outdated and prejudiced system unseen in the civilized world. Thus, it must be abolished rather than improved.

We cannot but reexamine to what extent Japan's commitments made during President Chon's visit to Japan in September 1984 when there was loud talk about the "new Japan-Korea era," have been fulfilled.

The issues of improving the legal position of Korean residents in Japan, correcting the trade imbalance, expanding technological exchanges, and revising the distortion of history in textbooks are still at a stalemate, and there is no prospect for the improvement.

If Japan wishes co-existence and co-prosperity as a genuine neighbor of Korea and Asia, it should prove and implement this through practical actions, not by words.

One cannot be the leader only through economic prosperity. It requires moral trust and devoted service to become the leader. We hope that Prime Minister Nakasone's participation in the Asian Games and his visit to Korea are an occasion for demonstrating Japan as a genuine friend of Asia and member of the common body.

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CSO: 4107/001

JAPAN'S POSITIVE ACTION URGED RESPONDING TO KOREAN APPROACH

SK122353 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 Sep 86 p 2

[Editorial: "Action, No Mere Words"]

[Text] One notable aspect of Foreign Minister Choe Kwant-su's two-day visit to Tokyo was that it provided an occasion for Japanese government leaders, including Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, to express their "profound regret" for the shock to Koreans caused by one of their former colleagues in the cabinet, who made controversial remarks defending Japan's annexation of Korea in 1910.

But then, it must be underlined that the expression of regret--and, at that, made in their own offices--is still insufficient in calming the Korean people's outrage, even though the Japanese premier reportedly said that the case had been closed with his dismissal of the man at issue, Education Minister Masayuki Fujio, earlier in the week.

As for the business side of the foreign minister's tour, it seems that little tangible progress has been made, as previously anticipated, in tackling a web of perennial issues ranging from the trade imbalance, lopsidedly tilting in disfavor of Korea, to the status of Korean residents in Japan.

The Japanese side ostensibly promised to exert "sincere efforts" to meet Korea's demand for "concrete and drastic" corrections by Japan to settle the outstanding questions, but without making specific commitment.

What is all the more disgusting are reports that, at the bilateral foreign ministers' meeting Wednesday, Japan made a claim on the Tokto Island in the East Sea as its territory--an absurd claim that lacks grounds in historical and geographical bases and in international law as well.

Even granting that the Japanese have made the claim periodically for what they said was for the sake of record, the latest instance could not have come at a worse time as the two nations have yet to overcome the aftermath of the ousted minister's remarks.

As much as it was deliberate, the act of making the claim at the very conference table purported to settle a sensitive controversy may well bespeak of the brazen-faced or haughty posture taken by the Japanese toward Korea.

Though falling into different categories, such a claim may also be seen as sharing the same root with Fujio's absurd utterance, which enraged and alerted Koreans for its implication of a "neonationalism" surging among Japanese conservatives, defending Japan's pre-war militarism and colonialism.

Under these circumstances, Japanese Prime minister Nakasone, who is to visit Seoul late next week to attend opening ceremonies of the Asian Games, is again called upon to extend in person the apology of his own and the Japanese government to the Korean people in a most sincere and earnest manner.

In addition, his scheduled meeting with President Chon Tu-hwan, which was previously described to be informal, should be upgraded to a business talk so that it may lead to the settlement of at least some of the pending bilateral issues left unresolved by the foreign ministers' conference, which, in a sense, was a prelude to the forthcoming summit.

Such a positive and substantive action by the Japanese government leader, reciprocating the forward-looking approach already taken by the Korean government in holding the foreign ministers' meeting despite the Fujio controversy, will be helpful to heal the wounds sustained by the Koreans and contribute to the promotion of improved relations between the two neighboring countries.

After all, a "new era" in the binational relationship, which was ushered in by an exchange of official visits by the two government leaders to each other's country in recent years, can best flourish on the basis of amity and cooperation, at both the private and government levels.

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CSO: 4100/002

PHILIPPINE FOREIGN MINISTER TO ARRIVE 7 OCT FOR 6 DAY VISIT

SK220542 Seoul YONHAP in English 0511 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, 22 September (YONHAP)--Salvador Laurel, Philippine vice president and foreign minister, will arrive here on 7 October for a six day official visit at the invitation of his Korean counterpart, Choe Kwang-su, the Korean Foreign Ministry announced Monday.

Laurel and Choe will discuss ways of promoting bilateral cooperation in economic and trade fields and to exchange opinions on the recent developments in Northeast and Southeast Asia.

While here, Laurel also will pay courtesy calls on President Chon at the Presidential Mansion, Chongwadae, and on Prime Minister No Sin-yong. He will be the highest Philippine official to visit Korea since the new government, led by President Corazon Aquino, was established in the Philippines in February this year.

In the Korean-Philippine Foreign Ministers talks, Laurel and Choe are also expected to take up the matters of barter trade involving Philippine bananas and Korean-made agricultural and industrial goods and of Koreas supply of steel products to the Philippines.

Laurel, who serves as the chairman of the meeting of foreign ministers of the association of Southeast Asian nations, will fly into Seoul following his trip to New York, where he will attend the 41st general assembly of the United Nations.

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CSO: 4100/002

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM YONG-SAM RELUCTANT TO WELCOME JSP'S DOI

OW161035 Tokyo KYODO in English 1006 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, 16 September KYODO--South Korean opposition leader Kim Yong-sam has expressed reluctance to welcome to his country Takako Doi, newly elected chairwoman of the Japan Socialist Party (JSP).

Kim's views were disclosed here Tuesday by Eiichi Nagasue, vice chairman of Japan's Democratic Socialist Party.

Nagasue, visiting here since Sunday, said in a press conference that Kim, an adviser to the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP), conveyed his reluctant attitude toward a visit by Doi to South Korea, saying it is difficult for him to positively invite a person who admits the existence of North Korea.

Former JSP Chairman Masashi Ishibashi, who introduced the new JSP line after 1983, failed to make a planned visit to South Korea early this summer when the South Korean government refused to give him an entry permit.

Nagasue met with politicians including No Tae-wu, chairman of the Ruling Democratic Justice Party, and leading dissident Kim Tae-chung, who shares the chairmanship with Kim Yong-sam of the Council for Promotion of Democracy, the parent body of the NKDP.

Nagasue told reporters Kim Yong-sam also said that a direct election system for the South Korean presidency must be realized in the constitutional changes now under debate, and that he would keep on making efforts to achieve constitutional change based on a consensus.

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CSO: 4100/002

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

ROK-CANADIAN TEXTILE TALKS HELD IN OTTAWA

SK130824 Seoul YONHAP in English 0623 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, 13 September (YONHAP)--South Korea and Canada agreed to extend their bilateral textile agreement, which is scheduled to expire by the end of this year, by five years until 1991. The agreement came during the second Korea-Canada textile talks held in Ottawa 10-12 September.

Textile officials of the two countries also agreed that Korea can move up quotas or carry them forward between 1986 and 1987 and that the free import ceiling for sample and personal textile products should be raised from 250 Canadian dollars now to 500 Canadian dollars, the Trade and Industry Ministry reported Saturday.

During the talks, Canada reiterated its demand that Korea's annual export of textile products to Canada over the next five years be frozen at the 1986 level.

The Korean delegation, led by Pak Un-so, director general of the Ministry's Bureau of International Trade Promotion, rejected the demand, saying that it would run against the multi-fiber arrangement. The two sides also failed to narrow differences on the Canadian demand for the inclusion of ramie, silk and linen in the category of Korean textile products subject to the Canadian quota regulations.

Howard Wilson, director general, Bureau of Special Trade Relations, represented Canada at the Ottawa meeting.

The third round of the bilateral textile talks will be held in Seoul in the third week of October to tackle the issues unsolved at the Ottawa meeting.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

RADIO COMMENTARY ON PORT CALLS OF U.S. SHIPS

SK211152 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Commentary by station commentator Kim Kyong-pok: "Arrogant Blackmail Through Armed Forces"]

[Text] Syncronized with the holding of the Asian games in Seoul, the military moves of the U.S. 7th Fleet are being conducted in a full-dress manner.

On 17 September, an aircraft carrier flotilla, comprised of the aircraft carrier "Ranger," which has 7,000 naval forces and some 80 sophisticated aircraft on board, 3 destroyers, 2 cruisers, and another battleship which all belong to the U.S. 7th Fleet, crept into Pusan port. It has been reported that, after anchoring in Pusan port until 21 September, the flotilla will participate in a mobile exercise to be staged in the East Sea of Korea during the period of the Asian games.

Meanwhile, on 18 September the warship "New Jersey," the missile-laden cruiser "Long Beach," and three other battleships, which belong to the U.S. 7th Fleet, crawled into Inchon port after taking part in a naval exercise staged in the East Sea of Korea. These battleships will reportedly stay there until 22 September.

There is no doubt as to the fact that the U.S. imperialists' reckless military moves of making two groups of pirates call at South Korean ports and of trying to kick up the rackets of playing with fire in the East Sea of Korea during the period of the games are premeditated and deliberate maneuvers. This is an undisguised demonstration of force and arrogant blackmail to bolster the puppets with armed forces under the pretext of guaranteeing the holding of the Asian games and to threaten the South Korean people.

Because the Asian games, which the South Korean puppets are planning to hold beginning 20 September with the support of the U.S. imperialists, are being used for impure political purposes, the South Korean youths, students, and people strongly oppose and reject the games. The South Korean youths and students have turned out to powerful mass demonstrations and rallies every day, shouting slogans calling for checking the Asian games in a death-defying manner. In addition to this, voices of religious figures, personages from all walks of life, peasants, and workers have increasingly been raised in opposition to the Asian games.

Bewildered by this, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has plunged the South Korean society into the horrendous terror-ridden state of ultra-emergency martial law by issuing one fascist suppressive order after another and has tried to crack down upon the resistance of the people with bayonets. However, the ring has failed to cope with the situation and has been driven into difficulties and a predicament.

The U.S. imperialists made naval ships which have a large number of armed forces on board call at Inchon and Pusan at this time. This is aimed at smoothly holding the Asian games and coping with the crises facing the colonial, fasicst dictatorship by giving a shot in the arm to the puppets shuddering with unrest and terror and by threatening the youths, students, and people and, thus, nipping their resisting spirit in the bud.

Originally, the U.S. imperialists made it a stereotypical rule to resort to the threat of [word indistinct] whenever a mass struggle was intensified and their colonial rule was jeopardized in South Korea. The demonstration of force this time is also an undisguised expression of such an imperialist policy of (? gunboat diplomacy).

Also hidden in these maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists are an ulterior motive to accelerate war preparations for northward invasion by making bad use of the Asian games.

As has been known, we have recently set forth important peace initiatives for turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free and peace zone and for holding military talks between those who have substantial military power in the North and South and, in the wake of this, have taken the epochal measure of sending some 150,000 KPA forces to peaceful construction sites, thus practically showing once again no intention of southward invasion.

This notwithstanding, the U.S. imperialists are clinging to a large-scale demonstration of armed force and a war exercise under the pretext of the Asian games. This cannot but be an open provocation against us. Also, this exposes the bellicose nature of the U.S. imperialists and, at the same time, confirms that the Asian games are not a sports function for peace, but are being used for the political purposes of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

Not content with kicking up the unprecedentedly frantic rackets of suppression under the pretext of guaranteeing the holding of the Asian games, the U.S. imperialists and their stooges are making a din to threaten people by mobilizing a huge number of armed forces for aggression. This reveals that the Seoul Asian games are precisely a far-fetched function and that South Korea is no suitable place for holding international sports events.

The international sports events held amid the opposition and rejection of the people and with the support of tear gas bombs, aircraft carriers, and airplanes will only leave a shameful stain.

The U.S. imperialists must clearly know that the present era is not the 19th century when the imperialist policy of (? gunboat diplomacy) worked. However many aircraft carriers and sophisticated military equipment the U.S. imperialists may have, they cannot alarm the awakened South Korean people, make them move off the way of struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification, and nip our people's will for peaceful reunification in the bud.

The U.S. imperialists must not run wild with discretion, but look straight at reality.

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DPRK DAILY ON IMPORTANCE OF NUCLEAR-FREE ZONES

SK211235 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2138 GMT 20 Sep 86

[NODONG SINMUN 21 September special article: "Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle and Movement to Establish Nuclear-Free Zones of Peace"]

[Text] Today, because of the policy of war and nuclear arms expansion maneuvers of the imperialists, dark clouds of nuclear war hang over the world and mankind is faced with the threat of a nuclear war.

Many places in the world have become a source of nuclear war and are experiencing the situation in which a war may break out at any moment. The most urgent task laid before mankind is to prevent a new global war--a thermonuclear war--and to maintain world peace.

If we fail to do so, mankind will suffer an immeasurably enormous nuclear calamity. The peace-loving people of the world should not allow the situation to develop in such a way.

Nuclear war must be prevented at any cost and peace must be maintained and consolidated. Preventing a new war and maintaining peace can be achieved only through the tenacious struggle of the popular masses.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: In order to prevent a new global war--a thermonuclear war--and to safeguard peace, the struggle to check the arms race and nuclear war maneuvers by the imperialists should be carried out throughout the world.

To prevent a new global war--a thermonuclear war--a struggle should be waged to oppose the ringleaders of the policy of war. Imperialism is the source of war. Although imperialism is in a state of decline, its nature has not changed. Rather, it is becoming more cunning and vicious. In particular, the U.S. imperialists, the ringleaders of the imperialists, are also becoming so.

Pursuing the ambition to dominate the entire world with the means of strength, the U.S. imperialists have assumed this as their global strategy. They are attempting to suppress the progressive forces of the world with nuclear superiority. Proceeding from such a reactionary global strategy, the U.S. authorities are constantly increasing armaments and running amok with development, production, and deployment of new-type nuclear weapons. Thus, they are drastically expanding their nuclear armaments and accelerating preparations for a nuclear war.

In particular, having worked out an adventurous star wars plan, they are maneuvering to expand the nuclear arms race to space and to turn space into the site of nuclear war. Hotbeds of new war have been created throughout the world according to the war provocation strategy of the U.S. imperialists.

Today, the U.S. imperialists have 1,500 military bases and military installations established in territories of more than 30 countries and enormous armed forces totaling approximately 500,000 deployed in these areas. In particular, they have accumulated numerous nuclear explosives in the U.S. mainland and major overseas bases for the purpose of a nuclear war.

Declaring South Korea as the first line in the U.S. strategy, the U.S. imperialists have deployed more than 1,000 nuclear weapons including neutron bombs and nuclear backpacks there. Thus, they have turned South Korea into the greatest nuclear outpost in the Far East and the most dangerous source of nuclear war in the world.

They are trying to drag even Pershing II and Tomahawk missiles into South Korea. In addition, they are constantly keeping U.S. warships carrying nuclear weapons in seas around Korea including the East Sea of our country according to their naval strategy.

Thus, South Korea has become a place where the density of nuclear weapons deployed is the greatest in the world. The United States is seeking to make an important breakthrough in carrying out its Asian and global strategy by launching a preemptive attack on our Republic and other socialist countries with such nuclear weapons. The "Team Spirit" exercise is a preliminary nuclear war and a nuclear test war for its strategy. The tripartite military alliance among the United States, Japan, and South Korea is a nuclear military alliance designed to carry out a nuclear war.

The hotbeds of nuclear war created by the United States in South Korea and other areas of the world are constantly producing the danger of a nuclear war.

In order to remove the dark clouds of nuclear war hanging heavily over the world because of the policy of war and nuclear arms expansion maneuvers of the imperialists including the U.S. imperialists, there should be an active struggle against the policy of nuclear war of the ringleaders who created such a danger.

It is an urgent and pressing issue for the progressive people and the peace-loving people of the world to strengthen the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S., antiwar, and antinuclear struggle to safeguard peace. In particular, strengthening the struggle against the U.S. imperialists' nuclear war policy is the key to preventing a thermonuclear war and to safeguarding peace.

The U.S. imperialists are the main force of aggression and war and are the nuclear fanatics who are frantically running amok with nuclear arms expansion and nuclear war preparation maneuvers. The danger of nuclear war against mankind is coming from none other than the U.S. nuclear fanatics. The source of misfortune lies in the U.S. imperialists' nuclear war policy. Thus, strengthening the struggle to oppose the U.S. imperialists and the struggle to frustrate their nuclear war policy are the main task in the antiwar and antinuclear struggle of world people to safeguard peace.

The progressive people and the peace-loving people of the world should check and frustrate the reckless nuclear war preparation maneuvers of the imperialists by forming a broad united front and by vigorously waging the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S., antiwar and antinuclear movement for peace throughout the world.

Only when the testing, production, and deployment of nuclear weapons are prohibited, existing nuclear weapons are reduced, and all nuclear weapons are eliminated, can mankind be free from the danger of a nuclear calamity and preserve and consolidate global peace.

The movement to establish nuclear-free zones of peace is very important in the antiwar and antinuclear struggle of the world people for peace. The movement to establish nuclear-free zones of peace include a number of tenets of the antiwar and antinuclear movement to safeguard peace. Therefore, developing the movement to establish nuclear-free zones of peace is an important factor in strengthening the overall antiwar and antinuclear movement for peace.

The people of the world should vigorously carry out the struggle to designate many places of the world as nuclear-free zones of peace and to expand these areas. The issue of establishing a nuclear-free zone of peace on the Korean peninsula where the danger of nuclear war is the greatest is of special significance in the struggle for peace in Asia and the world.

We struggled from long ago to turn the Korean peninsula and Northeast Asia into a nuclear-free zone of peace. In a statement published on 23 June, the DPRK Government declared that we would not test, produce, stockpile, nor bring in nuclear weapons and that we would not allow the establishment of nuclear bases by outside forces nor the establishment of military bases and passage of foreign nuclear weapons. It demands that the United States withdraw the nuclear weapons that it dragged into South Korea, not bring only new nuclear weapons in, and do away with its nuclear war strategy for the Korean peninsula.

The Pyongyang international conference for a nuclear-free zone of peace on the Korean peninsula fully supported our proposal. The international conference clearly showed the unanimous aspirations of the world people for peace on the Korean peninsula and for the peaceful reunification of Korea.

If the Korean peninsula becomes a nuclear-free zone of peace by forcing the U.S. forces to withdraw from South Korea together with their nuclear weapons through the joint struggle of our people and the progressive people of the world, one of the most dangerous sources of nuclear war in the world will be removed and a favorable situation for maintaining peace in Asia and the world will be created.

Peace on the Korean peninsula will be durable when the cause of the peaceful reunification of Korea is achieved. Therefore, realizing the proposal to form the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo--a proposal for independence, peace, and nonalignment--is of great significance.

Upholding the banner of independence, friendship, and unity, our people will further strengthen the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S., antiwar, and antinuclear struggle to safeguard peace and will advance hand in hand with the progressive people of the world in this struggle.

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SKNDF STATEMENT OPPOSES NAKASONE'S VISIT TO SEOUL

SK191338 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Statement issued by the director of the Propaganda Department of the South Korean National Democratic Front [SKNDF] in Seoul on 15 September]

[Text] It has been reported that Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone will attend the opening ceremony of the 1986 Asian games in Seoul which the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan regime are persistently going to hold. On the eve of his visit to South Korea, great social criticism is being raised in South Korea and voices opposing his visit are increasing there.

Nakasone's plan to participate in the opening ceremony of the 1986 Seoul Asian Games is not intended to merely observe the games' opening ceremony. By appearing at the Asian games, which our masses have so strongly opposed and rejected, Nakasone intends to embellish the U.S. colonial fascist rule over South Korea, which is in its death throes, to save the dying Chon Tu-hwan dictatorship, and to create international circumstances favorable for fabricating two Koreas.

In other words, Nakasone's visit to Seoul will be a criminal junket conspiring and colluding with the wicked maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique which are trying to justify the U.S. military occupation of and colonial rule over South Korea, to maintain and prolong the fascist dictatorship, and to justify their schemes for permament division of the nation and the policy of war.

Therefore, Nakasone's visit to Seoul is an intolerable insult and vicious challenge to our South Korean masses who are struggling for democracy and reunification.

The purpose of Nakasone's visit to Seoul is not only to further back up the U.S. policy of aggression and Chon Tu-hwan's fascist dictatorial system, but also to realize his wild ambition for the reinvasion of South Korea on the basis of a tripartite military alliance among South Korea, the United States, and Japan by invigorating the Chon Tu-hwan regime which has been driven into a predicament.

Capitalizing on the U.S. imperialists' strategy of attaching importance to the Far East, the Japanese reactionaries today are actively stretching out their claws of reinvasion to Asia.

Not only Japanese textbooks but also ministers of the reactionary Japanese Government are loudly praising the era of Korea-Japan annexation. They are even aiming the territorial rights to Tok-do island, our sacred territory. This vividly shows that the Japanese militarists' wild ambition for reinvasion has reached a grave stage.

In a bid to realize such a wild ambition for aggression, the Japanese militarists are further strengthening the political and economic collusion with the treacherous Chon Tu-hwan ring. They are also further stepping up the work of completing the formation of a tripartite military alliance among South Korea, the United States, and Japan by further accelerating the military collusion with the Chon Tu-hwan ring.

Such being the situation, if Nakasone is allowed to visit Seoul, the colonial, military, and fascist dictatorial rule by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique in South Korea will become more unscrupulous; permanent national division will be further accelerated; the danger of nuclear war will be further increased; and our land will be mercilessly trampled underfoot by the Japanese militarists.

We will never look on with folded arms at Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone's visit to Seoul and strongly demand that this visit be unconditionally suspended.

All people who love the country and the nation should firmly unite under the banner of patriotism and should continue to vigorously stage the righteous struggle to check and frustrate the criminal Asian games. Along with this, they should vigorously rise up in the sacred anti-Japanese struggle against Nakasone's visit to South Korea.

[Dated] 15 September 1986, Seoul

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NODONG SINMUN CONCERNED OVER GROWING JAPANESE MILITARISM

SK181306 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2150 GMT 16 Sep 86

[NODONG SINMUN 17 September commentary: "Poisonous Herb of Militarism Is Growing"]

[Text] Masayuki Fujio, who stood at the head of kicking up the whirlwind of militarism in Japan, has been dismissed from the post of education minister. However, the wind is still blowing. This is because the roots of the poisonous herb of militarism are still growing under the patronage of the Japanese ruling circles. An emergency meeting supporting Fujio's remarks held in Tokyo on the evening of 12 September was an example of this.

According to a report, the emergency meeting held on that day under the auspices of the National Society for Defending Japan was attended by several hundred militarist fanatics of Japan, including many dietmen of the LDP.

In the meeting which was held in a terrible atmosphere, the attendants reportedly praised Fujio, saying, "What Fujio said is excellent; we did not know there was such an outstanding politician in Japan." At the same time, they reportedly protested against the step of dismissing him from the post of education minister.

It is indeed a preposterous burlesque of the revanchists going against the trend of the times to praise as a good politician an anachronistic man who knows nothing of history and who does not know what is happening in the world as education minister in charge of educational administration.

Fujio's dismissal was related to his controversial remarks in an interview with the Japanese magazine BUNGEI SHUNSHU. In this interview, he babbled that the past Japanese annexation of Korea, through which the Japanese imperialists swallowed Korea, was made on the basis of an agreement between the two countries and that, therefore, it was not an act of aggression but that the Korean side should also be responsible for this.

It is natural that all of the Korean people bitterly protested and condemned, with seething indignation, Fujio's shameless absurd remarks that gravely disgraced and insulted the national sentiment of our people.

Giving into the strong condemnation and pressure of the Korean people, the Asian people, and domestic public opinion in Japan, the Nakasone government had to dismiss Fujio.

However, far from frankly admitting his fault, Fujio is trying to justify his act and remarks which have stirred up the imperialist ideology of aggression while babbling that there is no change in his view as a politician.

At the meeting, the militarist fanatics praised Fujio as if he has done something outstanding. Such moves by the Japanese reactionaries who are defending Fujio show that militarism and revanchism are being rapidly strengthened in Japan.

The Nakasone cabinet should be held responsible for Fujio's absurd remarks and the preposterous rackets of supporting them.

Dismissing Fujio, Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone did not reject Fujio's wrong view on past history. This implies that the ideas of the two are based on a common point. Dismissing Fujio, Nakasone babbled: His remarks were improper in view of Japan's external relations. This shows that, fearful of a flare-up of anti-Japanese sentiments among the South Korean people on the eve of his tour of South Korea, Nakasone is trying to make his aggressive trip without difficulties as far as possible.

The matter will not be settled fundamentally by merely pruning a branch, while leaving the roots spreading the militarist venom as they are. The poisonous herb of militarism is thriving in Japan today.

The basic aim sought by the Japanese reactionaries in praising the aggressive acts of the Japanese imperialists in the past is to justify a new war of aggression.

The Japanese reactionaries should find a lesson from the crimes committed by their predecessors who drove Japan into ruin after running wild in the war of aggression.

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CSO: 4110/1

SKNDF SLOGANS URGE CONSCIOUSNESS-AWAKENING

SK161114 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Slogans issued on 10 September by the Central Committee of the South Korean National Democratic Front [SKNDF] in connection with the movement carried out among students to consciously waken the people and the fierce struggle to oppose the Seoul Asian games]

[Text] The work of consciously awakening the people to independence is the prime mover of the mass movement. The anti-U.S. and antidictatorial movement to save the country begins, advances, and wins victory through the strength of the people armed with the anti-U.S. consciousness of independence. The secret of suppressing the fascist offensive of the dictatorial regime and of bringing about a new leap in the anti-U.S. and anti-dictatorial struggle lies in consciously awakening the people.

Because of this, patriotic vanguards and forerunners in South Korea have concentrated on the work of arming the people from all walks of life with the consciousness of independence. In particular, college students' letter-sending operations for consciously awakening high school students is the very desirable patriotic act of newly developing the mass movement. The present situation urgently urges the nucleus of all anti-U.S., antidictatorial, and nation-saving movement organizations and forerunners to deeply mingle with the people from all walks of life, including the working and agricultural people, and to much more briskly carry out consciousness-oriented indoctrination work to call on them to wage the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle by awakening them politically and ideologically. In order to expand the consciousness-oriented indoctrination work of accelerating the anti-U.S. and antidoctatorial struggle into a mass movement to meet the requirements of the situation, the SKNDF Central Committee has issued the following slogans:

1. The work of consciously awakening the people is the basis of the movement to save the country. Let us concentrate on consciousness-oriented indoctrination work.

2. Let us instill the ideology of independence into the people.

3. Let us awaken the dormant people by consciously awakening them.

4. We can achieve unity when we have an ideology. Let us rally the masses of people by carrying out consciousness-oriented indoctrination work for independence.

5. The strength of the awakened people is invincible. Let us smash the fascist offensive by forging ahead with consciousness-oriented indoctrination work.

6. The aim of consciousness-oriented indoctrination work is to develop the people's consciousness for independence. Let us root out the toadyist consciousness of respecting the United States and let us develop the anti-U.S. consciousness for independence.

7. The chuche idea is the basic ideological trend of the contemporary era and the guiding ideology of the South Korean people. Let us all master the chuche idea.

8. We will drift to and from without a compass. Let us develop the basic ideal of chuche.

9. The chuche idea is the sacred sword of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence. Let us arm ourselves with the chuche-oriented theory of chuche.

10. The location of consciousness-oriented indoctrination work is among the masses of people. Let us deeply mingle with the primary segment of the people.

11. Ideological circles are the stronghold of consciousness-oriented indoctrination work. Let us further revitalize the ideological circles.

12. Let us open the gates of night school where there are working people.

13. Ideological books are mental pabulum. Let us spread a greater number of ideological books among a greater number of people.

14. Let us print and spread greater quantities of underground papers and printed materials.

15. Let us awaken a greater number of the people and let us jointly rise in the anti-U.S. movement to save the country.

16. Students should become the disseminators of the ideology of independence and the guides of the people.

17. Intellectuals should become lamps that dispel darkness in South Korean society.

18. The forerunners should become the vanguards of the movement to consciously awaken the people.

19. Let us further revitalize plant and rural activities.

20. Professors and teachers should teach students patriotism and lead them toward saving the country.

21. Journalists should not become the maids of those in power and should become the eyes and ears of the people.

22. Let us abandon anticommunist ideologies and let us arm ourselves with the ideal of grand national unity.

23. The SKNDF is the patriotic vanguard of the South Korean people. Let us all firmly unite and advance along the anti-U.S. road of independence.

24. The SKNDF, whose guiding idea is the chuche idea, is victorious and invincible.

25. Compromise brings about downfall. Let us achieve independence, democracy, and reunification through struggles.

26. Let us popularize the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle to save the country.

27. Let us smash the fraudulent Special Committee for Constitutional Revision and let us convene a pan-national assembly to institute the constitution.

28. The regime of sex torture should step down.

29. Let us overthrow the regime, which has concocted the fiction of acts of tolerating communists.

30. Let us join the movement to reject U.S. goods.

31. The 1986 Asian games is a feast arranged with debts to perpetuate the division of the people and to achieve the fascists' long term in office. Let us all reject the Seoul Asian sports games.

32. Let us check and abort the Seoul Asian games, which are designed to revive the dictator and to kill the people.

33. Let us all oppose and reject the Asian Games, which will be held within barbed-wire entanglements--the Seoul games, which will disgrace the people.

34. The people's living is being strangled amid military despotism. Let us regain the right to survival through the antifascist struggle for democracy.

35. We cannot live as a result of the liberalization of imports. The United States and Chon Tu-hwan must withdraw, because they are killing the common people.

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CSO: 4110/1

NODONG SINMUN URGES MILITARY TALKS

SK171128 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2140 GMT 16 Sep 86

[NODONG SINMUN 17 September special article: "Steps To Ease Tension Should Be Taken At Once"]

[Text] A total of 100 days have passed since the minister of People's Armed Forces of our country sent letters to the commander in chief of the UN forces and the South Korean minister of national defense proposing, in accordance with the KPA Supreme Command's peace initiative, talks among military authorities to probe ways to ease tension on the Korean peninsula.

Even though a considerable period of time has passed since we put forward the proposal, the talks have not been realized and the tense situation still continues to exist.

The proposal for talks among military authorities, which embodies the consistent peace-loving policy of our party and the government of the Republic, is an expression of genuine aspiration for preventing the danger of war, easing tension, and maintaining and consolidating peace in Korea through dialogue and negotiation. Holding talks among military authorities is also a measure of national salvation that fully corresponds to the demands of the prevailing situation.

In our country, where the armed forces of the North and South stand face to face with each other across the Military Demarcation Line running from the East to the West, a military clash could occur at any moment.

Under circumstances in which vast armed forces in complete combat readiness are massed row on row in areas around the demarcation line and a large number of nuclear weapons are being deployed in South Korea, once a military clash occurs, it will inevitably escalate into a war--a nuclear war. This fact arouses great concern among all the Korean people and the people of the world.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Easing tension and preventing the danger of nuclear war on the Korean peninsula has emerged as one of the pressing issues awaiting a solution in the international theater.

Easing tension in Korea is an important problem that should be solved at an early date and today, when the danger of war is increasing with each passing day, it is becoming a pressing issue. In order to prevent the danger of war on the Korean peninsula, it is imperative, primarily, to strengthen detente measures in the military field and eliminate the causes that make tension more acute by stopping military exercises and military buildup and by reducing troops and armaments may not be a fundamental solution or a measure to guarantee peace. It will, however, at least provide a favorable condition on the road advancing toward the relaxation of tension and durable peace.

The proposal for talks among military authorities has been put forward to settle this pressing issue. Because of its justness and its pressing nature, our proposal has been unanimously supported and sympathized with by the people at home and abroad as well as by the fair public opinion. However, it has not been realized because of the insincere attitude of those who hold real military power in South Korea.

The U.S. military side says that there is no need to hold talks among military authorities separately for it can be discussed by the MAC. The MAC has been organized to implement the military Armistice Agreement and the agreement has no articles dealing with such issues as reduction of troops and armaments. It is apparent that the MAC cannot discuss issues that fall outside the framework of its function.

It is a preposterous contention to say that the MAC, which has not been able to guarantee even the implementation of the articles of the military Armistice Agreement banning the introduction of reinforcing operational equipment and weapons from outside the boundary, can discuss issues concerning the relaxation of tension.

Echoing the U.S. military side's words, the South side is also repeating the stereotypical, anticommunist propaganda that our proposal is nothing but a camouflaged peace offensive designed to invade the South. The theory of southward invasion is a word coined by splittists within and without to whip up animosity and the sense of confrontation within the nation.

We do not want fratricide. Our stand is that national reunification should be achieved through the founding of a confederal state with the systems existing in the North and South left intact. By no means does our stand pose any threat to South Korea.

Recently, the KPA Supreme Command took an important measure of having approximately 150,000 troops deployed in the frontline take part in socialist economic construction. It also expressed its willingness to take even greater progressive measures [poda kun chonjinjok chochi] for peace in case the U.S. military and the South side take peaceful measures equivalent to ours.

This has once again proven that in reality no threat comes from the North. Our proposal is aimed at preventing the danger of war on the Korean peninsula.

If it hopes for peace, the South side has no reason to refuse the proposal for talks among military authorities. It is because they share a common interest in justifying the U.S. policy of military occupation of South Korea by maintaining tension and in maintaining South Korea as a U.S. colony and military base by perpetuating the division rather than having an interest in relaxing tension that the U.S. military and the South side have not accepted our peaceful proposal. Only by this fact can it be explained why they have refused all of our various ways for political solutions presented as fundamental measures to guarantee durable peace on the Korean peninsula and other various, reasonable proposals put forward to eliminate the danger of a military clash at least within the framework of the MAC.

They are advancing not in the direction of relaxing tension, but precisely in the opposite direction. While babbling about the strategic importance inherent in South Korea, the United States is now beefing up the U.S. Armed Forces in South Korea and accelerating the modernization of their equipment.

Over the past few months, they have continued to bring in such weapons as F-16 fighter-bombers to strengthen the Air Force, transferred to South Korea some of them, and, forming the 7th Air Force Command, deployed it in South Korea.

Plans for building new, special nuclear armories are being pushed ahead in Kongju and Kunsan. The act of jeopardizing peace on the Korean peninsula and exacerbating tension there by the United States and the persons in authority in South Korea are becoming more blatant with the Asian games approaching.

The United States, which whipped up war fever by having ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet with the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier "Carl Vinson" and the warship "New Jersey" as its main axis call port in Pusan at the beginning of this month, is about to conduct a large-scale naval mobile exercise in the East Sea by mobilizing a great fleet of some 30 ships.

Even in South Korea military exercises of various descriptions are being launched. The military exercises that are being repeatedly conducted in South Korea and its neighboring areas are reckless and dangerous acts that lead the situation to the brink of war.

If another war breaks out in Korea, it will not bring about good results for either Korea or the United States.

The Korean question and questions concerning the North and South of Korea cannot be settled by military threat or the use of strength. The 3 years of the Korean war in the past have already demonstrated this.

Only through dialogue and negotiation should the question concerning relations between the North and South be settled and only through negotiation can they be settled in the interests of the nation.

Arranging talks among military authorities is the most reasonable method capable of achieving detente in the military field and also a way capable of reconnecting the various forms of North-South dialogue that have been suspended.

Whether peace is maintained and a new phase opened for improving North-South relations by holding talks among military authorities and thereby strengthening measures to ease tension or whether the situation is lead to a dangerous phase by pursuing confrontation is an important issue linked to the future destiny of the nation.

Our stand to prevent the danger of war and ease tension in Korea and to explore a new phase for the solution to the Korean question remains invariable as it was in the past.

If those who hold real military power in South Korea are concerned about peace, they should abandon the policy of confrontation even now and should respond affirmatively to our peaceful proposal. Whether they hope for the relaxation of tension or not should be expressed by practical deeds, not by words.

We will wait until such time as the United States and the South Korean side respond to our peaceful proposal.

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CSO: 4110/1

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NODONG SINMUN ON ASIAD ATHLETES' DIFFICULTIES IN SEOUL

SK220842 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1452 GMT 21 Sep 86

[NODONG SINMUN 21 September commentary: "Bitter Experiences Upon Arrival"]

[Text] At present, in South Korea where the Asian games are being held, hundreds of thousands of oppressive troops have been mobilized and some 20 emergency oppressive orders, including the "Pongae" Nos 1 and 2 emergency orders have been issued. Thus, people are in a state in which they cannot move about at all. Meanwhile, the U.S. imperialists' pirate warships are darting around in the surrounding waters. Thus, South Korea is doubly or triply enveloped.

The Japanese magazine (NIHON GENDAI) questioned whether the situation in Seoul is suitable for hosting the Asian and Olympic games. It stated that the situation is not stable to host the Asian or Olympic Games.

Seoul, which has been incorrectly chosen for the games, is displeasing the foreign athletes and journalists who are visiting it. After foreign athletes check out of the airport and get in vehicles, South Korean reporters rush around them for news reports. This is what people frequently see everywhere in South Korea. Then, plainclothes policemen hurry the vehicles on and drag the reporters away in the presence of the foreign athletes. Foreign journalists say that the first thing they see in Seoul is these horrible guards.

What about the sports village? It takes 1 and 1/2 hours to get to the quarters which take only a few minutes to walk to. This is because of the security checks and electronic viewers which one has to go through, as at the airport, in addition to going through procedures and inspections to enter the sports village. Every building in the sports village is reportedly guarded round-the-clock by various people. They are servicers, guards, and policemen. Needless to say, they are the elements of the Agency for National Security Planning disguised as servicers, and the special agents of the puppet army and police hooligans disguised as guards. Thus, athletes are under surveillance within the boundaries of the sports village and in their quarters. They are under double or triple surveillance round-the-clock.

A Japanese magazine said that, on the eve of the Asian games, in Seoul, literally, a war posture, a martial law posture, which is unsuitable for the Asian sports events, was established. The foreigners visiting Seoul are now directly witnessing this.

Foreign athletes are experiencing many difficulties in their training as well. Some foreign cyclists had to go through procedures at the sports village to get to the training site. The cycling ground was within jumping distance from the sports village. However, it took several hours for them to reach the ground by car. Thus, they had to undergo training in the car. When they finally arrived at the training site, they were completely exhausted because they did no know which way they should go. There were no direction signs at all.

Let us look at the shooting training site. Some shooters had training at the training site. However, their performances were far below their records. This was, it was made known later, because the targets were not up to standard and the heights of the targets were incorrect. Foreign journalists say that this is the South Korean side's deliberate fabrication to seize more gold medals from foreign athletes. This is, so to speak, its tactics.

Foreign journalists visiting Seoul to cover the Asian games have also been put in absurd situations. They are experiencing many difficulties. The drivers of athletes and journalists are reportedly unaware where they should go when driving them to the stadiums and training sites. As a result, after going back and forth, they have to pay exorbitant tax fees.

However, all of these are only the first bitter experiences they have had. One must wait and see what bitter experiences lie ahead for these athletes and journalists.

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CSO: 4110/1

SOUTH KOREA DEVELOPS 256K SRAM

Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 8 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] On 8 September the Samsung Semiconductor Communications announced the successful development of a 256K SRAM of completely domestic design and technology. The 256K SRAM is similar to 1M DRAM's in manufacturing technology.

As the third country to develop the 256K SRAM after the U.S. and Japan, South Korea has reached the standard of advanced nations not only in DRAM category, but also in SRAM.

After Samsung Semiconductor Communications developed the first domestic 64K DRAM in 1983, it developed the 256K DRAM in October 1984, and the 64K SRAM in April 1985. In March 1985, a 40-member research team was formed around Dr Choe Chu-hyon of Kihung Research Institute to develop 256K SRAM domestically, which is singing triumphal songs after 18 months.

Since DRAM's and SRAM's have equivalent memory capacity, both 256K DRAM's and 256K SRAM's can carry up to 32,000 words, or 2 newspaper pages of data. However, because SRAM's are of wider use such as for additional memory in large computers that require high operating speed, portable computers and word processors, do not necessitate recharging that DRAM semiconductors do, and require high technology, 256K SRAM's cost $18.50, or seven times as much as 256K DRAM's, which cost $2.50.

Therefore, the technology to develop the 256K SRAM is, in blueprint, considered equivalent to that needed for the 1M DRAM.

The Samsung Semiconductor Communications' development of the 256K SRAM is significant in that it was developed completely, from product design to manufacture, through a domestic research institute's knowledge, and since its quality is superior to that of existing products, its demand is likely to increase in office automation such as for portable computers, word processors, facsimile, etc.

It is projected that the world market for the 256K SRAM's to be introduced in 1987, would reach $490 million that year, and $1.1 billion by 1988.

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CSO: 4107/14

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

CHONG CHUN-KI ADDRESSES CEMETERY DEDICATION

SK200950 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0800 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Speech by Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, at a ceremony to dedicate a cemetery of patriotic martyrs in Sinmiri on the morning of 17 September--recorded]

[Text] Comrades, today, we hold a ceremony to celebrate the completion of a newly built cemetery for patriotic martyrs, under rewarding circumstances in which the entire party and all the people are effecting great upsurges on all fronts of socialist construction while upholding the militant appeal of the party.

Along with the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, patriotic martyrs, who have been sacrificed while devoting everything to the struggle for national liberation, socialist and communist construction, and the cause of national reunification, are laid to rest in this cemetery of patriotic martyrs built at this scenic place which commands an extensive view, surrounded by pine trees.

At this significant place wrapped in a solemn atmosphere, I express lofty respect for the patriotic martyrs, who devoted their precious lives to the liberation, prosperity, and development of the fatherland, to the reunification of the country, and to the ultimate victory of the revolution, upon authoritization of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and in the name of the WPK Central Committee, the government of the Republic, and all the Korean people. [applause]

We all reverently look back upon the exploits of the martyrs at this moment as we celebrate the completion of this cemetery of patriotic fighters newly built by reflecting our party's lofty intention and the people's unanimous will to brilliantly inheri revolutionary tradition and down forever the noble patriotic spirit and shining feats of the patriotic fighters who have been sacrificed while devotedly fighting for the fatherland and the people.

Comrades, buried in this cemetery of patriotic martyrs are anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, genuine Korean communists who achieved heroic exploits in the struggle to liberate the fatherland by taking part in the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle organized and led by the great leader and who have been sacrificed while fighting for socialist construction and the cause of national reunification since liberation.

During the darkest period of national ordeal when the fate of the fatherland and the nation was faced with life-or-death and existence-or-ruin crises, the genuine Korean communists, under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, waged a heroic struggle against the Japanese imperialist aggressors, defeating all manner of difficulties and hardships with arms in their hands.

The anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, organized and led by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, was a great revolutionary struggle for the defeat of the foreign imperialist aggressors, the achievement of the liberation of the country, and the emancipation of the oppressed working masses under the banner of the chuche idea, it was a glorious struggle which demonstrated the revolutionary mettle and invincible spirit of the Korean people and established a brilliant revolutionary tradition, the everlasting foundation of our party and the revolution.

By heroically struggling with invincible fighting spirit and a matchless self-sacrificing resolve over the entire period of the unprecedentedly arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the anti-Japanese fighters, excellent sons and daughters of Korea, set a shining example of boundless loyalty to the leader and the revolution and effected immortal exploits in the struggle for the liberation of the fatherland and the freedom of the people.

With firm faith that a bright future for the fatherland and the nation lies in upholding the leadership of the rspected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song, the anti-Japanese fighters defended and safeguarded the command of the revolution politically and ideologically and with their lives, and thoroughly defended and implemented the leader's revolutionary lines and strategic and tactical policies. Also, they resolutely fought without discarding their revolutionary fidelity, even in heated battle fields, in underground theaters of difficult political operations, behind bars, and on scaffolds.

The anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters greatly contributed to the revolutionary cause of our party by giving full play to loyalty to the party and the leader and the lofty revolutionary trait of being communist revolutionaries in the struggle to build a new fatherland and society after liberation and in the struggle to defend the fatherland.

Lying in this cemetery of patriotic martyrs are anti-Japanese patriots who actively rendered material and spiritual [word indistinct] to the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle led and organized by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The anti-Japanese patriots, who turned out with hope and faith while admiring Comrade Kim Il-song, the great son of the nation, during the dark period of the Japanese imperialist colonial rule, upheld the respected and beloved leader's line of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, sincerely and wholeheartedly rendered assistance to the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, and greatly contributed to its victory by displaying a boundless sacrificing spirit. Having turned out on the righteous road of opposing the Japanese imperialist occupiers, they devoted their everything to the struggle for national liberation by holding arms or the pen of justice, and actively contributed to the work of educating juveniles and youths while protecting the excellent tradition and cultural legacies of our people without losing the spirit of the nation even during the grim period.

Also buried in the cemetery of patriotic martyrs are revolutionaries and progressive figures who worked in South Korea. The South Korean revolutionaries, including leading members of the RPR, powerfully contributed to firmly consolidating the RPR organizations, to solidly rallying a wide range of anti-U.S. and antidictatorial forces for democracy around them, and to greeting the dawn of the revolution of reunification while upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's policy toward the South Korean revolution and national reunification. Leading members of the progressive parties of South Korea, including the Socialist Party and the Progressive Party, energetically waged the struggle to democratize South Korean society by uniting patriotic and democratic forces of all walks of life while upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's policy of national reunification.

Also buried in the cemetery of patriotic martyrs are patriotic fighters who have been sacrificed while working as guiding functionaries of the party, state, and mass working organizations; KPA commanders; scientists; and artists since liberation. By defending and thoroughly implementing the lines and policies set forth by the party and the leader during every period and at every stage of the developing revolution, they actively contributed to strengthening and developing our party into an invincible and ever-victorious party; to turning our country into a socialist power with a solid self-reliant national economy, powerful self-defending national defense potential, and resplendent national culture; to defeating the armed invasion by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and defending the security of the fatherland and the people; and to increasing the external authority of our country.

Indeed, the lives of the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters and patriotic martyrs are the lives of loyal revolutionary fighters and patriots who have devoted their everything to fighting only for national liberation, socialist and communist construction, and the reunification of the country while upholding the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song as the great leader of the Korean revolution, and the shining lives of genuine communist revolutionaries and patriots who have unreservedly shown an invincible revolutionary spirit and lofty revolutionary traits along the road of a sacred struggle for the party, the fatherland, and the people.

The noble revolutionary spirit and patriotism of the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters and patriotic martyrs, who have marked in history an example of boundless loyalty and devotion to the party, the leader, the fatherland, and the people and have effected immortal exploits for the victorious advance of our revolution and the prosperity and development of the fatherland, will live and shine forever in the hearts of our people and will be handed down forever to the ages to come. [applause]

Because the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has embraced the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters and patriotic martyrs to his bosom and has led them down the road of a valuable and rewarding struggle, they have been able to achieve exploits along the road of a sacred struggle and to enjoy an immortal life amid respect among the people.

During the period of the harsh Japanese imperialist colonial rule, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song awakened workers, peasants, youths, and students--who were wandering about to find a way for survival--to class; led them down a rewarding road of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle; and nurtured them to be commanders of the revolutionary army and competent political operatives. After liberation, he pushed them forward as the backbone of the revolution and energetically led them so that they were able to play a core role in the struggle to perform the grand task of founding the party, the country, and the army and to defend the fatherland.

Also, the great leader embraced to his bosom countless people engaged in the independence movement and patriots, who turned out with arms in hand under the anti-Japanese banner of independence, but were wandering around unaware of correct fighting strategy and tactics; he vigorously led them to the road of a genuine struggle for the independence of the fatherland and the liberation of the people.

Unfolding the far-sighted plan to build a new fatherland after liberation, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song personally nurtured numerous workers, peasants, and intellectuals to be core functionaries of the party and the state and commanding personnel of the revolution and led them to flower their valuable lives and effect brilliant exploits.

Also, the respected and beloved leader embraced to his bosom many revolutionaries and patriots in South Korea and abroad and led them down the road of genuine struggle to oppose the colonial and fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique and to achieve the democratization of society and national reunification.

To pass along forever to our descendants the exploits and achievements of the anti-Japanese revolutionary and patriotic martyrs--who devoted their lives to the sacred struggle for national liberation, the construction of a new society, and national reunification--and make them shine, our party took the measure of building the cemetery of patriotic martyrs and has powerfully led the work of completing the construction project excellently in terms of quality within the shortest period of time. Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il stated that respecting and placing in high esteem the revolutionary and patriotic martyrs, who devoted their precious lives to the struggle for the party, the leader, the fatherland, and the people while upholding the leadership of the great leader, are very important to making our party's revolutionary tradition and our people's patriotic spirit shine forever and to carrying out the cause of national reunification, and gave assiduous guidance so that the cemetery of patriotic martyrs can be built as another monumental creation of our times.

Indeed, the cemetery of patriotic martrys is a grand monument which reflects our party center's revolutionary fidelity toward the patriotic martyrs, who have been sacrificed while devotedly fighting for national liberation, socialist and communist construction, and the cause of national reunification, and which mirrors a firm will to make our people's patriotic spirit shine generation after generation. [applause]

The newly built cemetery of patriotic martyrs is spacious and has a wide entrance road and a grand gate. When we pass through the gate and enter the cemetery, a large parking area can be seen. After we pass the parking area and ascend the stairs, a cemetery area comes into view. The words, "The exploits of the patriotic martyrs, who were sacrificed while struggling for national liberation, socialist and communist construction, and the cause of national reunification will shine forever in the history of the fatherland," are inscribed in gold colors on a monument in memory of the patriotic martyrs placed in front of the cemetery area.

In the cemetery of patriotic martyrs, patriotic martyrs' remains are laid to rest and their names are engraved on the tombstones so that their names can be handed down to posterity forever. The cemetery of patriotic martyrs is well decorated with various kinds of trees and flowers. Roads have been constructed between the tombs so that the people can have easy access to them. This is a brilliant embodiment of the plan and intent of the party center to maintain and keep eternal the cemetery of patriotic martrys as another monument of our times.

The cemetery of patriotic martyrs has been excellently built over the short period of less than a year thanks to the struggle of all the shock brigades and the people who rose in the construction, upholding and following the lofty will of the great leader and the party center not only to glorify the glorious revolutionary tradition of our party and the patriotic spirit of our people, but also to bestow eternal life on fallen anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters and patriotic martyrs.

Through the course of the construction of the cemetery of patriotic martyrs were the proud days of struggle during which the lofty loyalty of the shock brigade and the people who have struggled to embody the will of our party was fully demonstrated. Therefore, their whole-heartedness and devotion are fully reflected in all structures and facilities in the cemetery.

Members of the shock brigades, who were burning with firm determination to repay the party's trust toward them with loyalty, participated in the construction of the cemetery by gallantly surmounting all obstacles and difficulties. Thus, they have built the cemetery magnificently and elaborately.

Reflected in the construction of the cemetery of patriotic martyrs is the fervent whole-heartedness of the people of all strata throughout the country.

Bereaved families of anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters and revolutionaries; working people, including workers and farmers, throughout the country; soldiers of the people's army; members of social security; young juvenile corps members; and old people came to the construction site of the cemetery and assisted in the construction. They also send various types of trees and flowers to the cemetery.

Indeed, the cemetery of patriotic martyrs, which was built here thanks to the whole-hearted aid of all the people, will shine forever as the monument of the lofty love and benevolence of the party and the leader. [applause]

Comrades, today, when after constructing the cemetery of patriotic martyrs in this beautiful place in Pyongyang, the capital of the revolution, we celebrate its dedication, our people are seething with great joy and dignity.

Keeping deeply in mind this joy and dignity, we should struggle, devoting all for the completion of the revolutionary cause of chuche pioneered in the forest of Mt Paektu.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: We should follow and emulate the heroic struggle of fallen revolutionaries and should inherit and develop their struggle spirit.

All party members and working people should firmly prepare themselves to become revolutionary fighters infinitely loyal to the great leader and the glorious party center by following and emulating the examples set by fallen anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters and patriotic martyrs.

Upholding the party's revolutionary slogan, "Let us become the Kim Hyok and Cha Kwang-su of the Eighties," we should always follow the party and the leader sincerely, safeguard and defend them with our lives politically and ideologically, and thoroughly establish the revolutionary habit of unconditionally carrying out our revolutionary duties assigned by the party.

We should give priority to interests of the party and the people and should highly display our devoted spirit of struggling for the interests of the party and the people. At the same, we should foster ourselves to become strong revolutionary fighters who have strong revolutionary faith and should constantly temper ourselves through revolutionary organizational life and practical activities.

Vigorously accelerating socialist construction and expediting the cause of national reunification constitute a sacred task toward realizing the lofty desire of patriotic martyrs and toward completing the chuche-oriented revolutionary cause.

All party members and the working people, by upholding the party's militant slogan, "Let us vigorously accelerate the advance of the Eighties in the way of constructing the West Sea lockgate," should fully displace the spirit of absolutely and unconditionally carrying out the party's policies--the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude. Thus, they should constantly effect upsurges on all fronts of socialist economic construction.

We should love our socialist fatherland imbued with the noble blood of the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters and patriotic martyrs and should more firmly defend our revolutionary base politically, economically, and militarily. Thus, we should expedite the independent reunification of the country and the nationwide victory of the Korean revolution.

The future of our party and people, who are vigorously advancing forward for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism under the leadership of the ever-victorious WPK, is infinitely bright and promising and there will be only victory and glory along the road of our revolution.

Let all of us firmly rally around the party Central Committee headed by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and more vigorously struggle for the completion of the chuche-oriented revolutionary cause. [applause]

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CSO: 4110/2

PATRIOTIC MARTYR'S CEMETERY BUILT IN SINMIRI

SK230412 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0403 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 22 (KCNA)--A cemetery of patriotic martyrs has been built in Sinmiri, a scenic spot in the suburbs of Pyongyang.

Patriotic martyrs who laid down their lives in the struggle for the liberation of the country and socialist construction and the cause of national reunification were buried there.

The cemetery covering an area of 30 hectares consists of a grand gate 12 metres high and 25 metres wide and tombstone area.

An epitaph is carved in relief on the monument there.

The remains of patriotic martyrs are separately buried under the granite tombstones on which their names carved.

The cemetery is associated with the lofty intentions of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il to make our party's glorious revolutionary traditions and the patriotic spirit of our people shine forever and hand down and add brilliance to the exploits of patriotic martyrs to the generations to come.

Comrade Kim Chong-il initiated the construction of the patriotic martyrs' cemetery in a beautiful pine tree wood and directed the work to finish it in high quality in the shortest possible period.

He gave working guidance to the construction site in march and explained the way to solve matters arising in the formation and construction.

Upholding his lofty intentions, the constructors have built the patriotic martyrs' cemetery in less than a year.

A ceremony for its completion took place recently on the spot.

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CSO: 4100/011

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

NEW ENVOY TO YUGOSLAVIA--Pyongyang September 25 (KCNA)--Chi Chae-yong has been appointed as Korean ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, according to a decree of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0423 GMT 25 Sep 86 SK] /6662

CSO: 4100/011

SUNCHON MEETING WELCOMES KPA SOLDIER-BUILDERS

SK231016 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 23 (KCNA)--A mass meeting was held in Sunchon, South Pyongan Province, on September 22 to welcome soldiers of the Korean People's Army participating in the construction of the Sunchon vinalon complex.

At the meeting the reporter and speakers stressed that the step of the KPA Supreme Command for letting multitudes of soldiers of the Korean People's Army and Korean people's security force take part in peaceful construction despite the strained situation is an expression of the consistent peaceful stand of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the DPRK and it will be greatly conducive to the relaxation of tension and preservation and consolidation of peace in Korea.

The soldiers and constructors should bring into fuller bloom the traditional beautiful traits of unity between the army and the people and dynamically accelerate the march of the 80's the way the West Sea barrage was built by pooling their creative wisdom and thereby build in a short time the gigantic Sunchon vinalon complex with a 100,000 won capacity as a great creation of the Workers' Party era.

They said the KPA soldiers should complete ahead of schedule the construction objects assigned them by developing a new speed of construction in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, full of new confidence and mettle.

They emphasized that the people in Sunchon city should look after the soldiers with kindred feelings to display the traditional beautiful traits of unity between the army and the people in fuller scale and inspire the soldiers to make brilliant exploits in the project.

The reporter and speakers declared that the soldiers and people should unite as one mand and successfully complete the Sunchon vinalon complex, thereby powerfully demonstrating once again the invincible might of the Korean people and People's Army closely united around the party and the leader.

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CSO: 4100/011

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

KULLOJA ARTICLE VIEWS LINK BETWEEN GUIDANCE, CREATIVITY

SK030920 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 5, May 86 pp 43-48

[Article by Han In-ho: "Proper Combination of the Centralized Guidance of the State and the Creativity of Enterprises in Economic Management"]

[Text] Ceaselessly improving the guidance and management over the people's economy is a very important question arising in the acceleration of socialist economic construction.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretary, has noted: To successfully carry out socialist economic construction, economic management should keep up with the demand of the developing reality. Proper economic guidance and industrial management are an important key to vigorously carry out socialist economic construction.

Today in our country, under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the correct guidance of the party, socialist economic construction is being vigorously pushed ahead in accordance with the demand of the developing revolution to a high stage where society is being imbued with the chuche idea. At present, when socialist economic construction is being vigorously carried out, one of the important questions facing us is to further improve the guidance and management over the people's economy by properly combining the centralized guidance of the state and the creativity of enterprises.

Properly combining the centralized guidance of the state and the creativity of enterprises in economic management is one of the unchanging principles our party maintains in socialist economic construction. Combining the centralized guidance of the state and the creativity of enterprises is an important question which is linked to the question of operating the people's economy in accordance with the nature of the socialist system and the natural law governed demand of socialist and communist construction, and to the question of accelerating economic construction rapidly. Only when the centralized guidance of the state and the creativity of enterprises are properly combined in economic management, can socialist economic construction be rapidly accelerated without discrepancies, and all sectors of the people's economy be developed evenly.

Proper combination of the centralized guidance of the state and the creativity of enterprises in economic management means that, under the uniform and systematic guidance of the state, plants and enterprises creatively and actively solve the problems of management activities with the collective strength and wisdom of production workers.

Proper combination of the centralized guidance of the state and the creativity of enterprises in economic management is an intrinsic demand of the socialist economic system.

A socialist economy is a large-scale planned economy. At the same time, it is the economy of equilibrium. In the socialist economy, which is a single organic body in the society, equilibrium is destroyed, negative influence is exerted on management activities of the related sectors and units, and the rapid growth of the overall economy of the country is impeded, if a sector or unit fails to perform its function properly.

To prevent these discrepancies in economic construction and to manage and operate the people's economy in a rational manner, the state must thoroughly control industry, agriculture, transport, and all other sectors of the economy, as well as all the elements of social reproduction such as production, distribution, exchange, and consumption. At the same time, it must lead the economic life of the country in accordance with a uniform plan. If the human and material resources of the country are not controlled in a uniform manner by the state and if economic construction is not guided in a systematic way, the production and consumption relationship between the sectors of the people's economy and between the units of the sectors cannot be properly linked, and the system and equilibrium of socialist economic development cannot be guaranteed.

In the socialist economy which develops systematically and evenly, all plants and enterprises belong to the state. However, in management, they have relative individuality. The individuality of state-run enterprises means that, within the boundary of state approval, they can exercise a certain degree of authority, utilize and manage production means responsibly as independent management units, make revenues and expenditures match and carry on industrial activities responsibly and creatively. Because of this relative individuality, plans and enterprises assume absolute responsibility for the results of their management activities. To fulfill their duties for the state, plants and enterprises should solve the problems for the accomplishment of economic tasks independently, responsibly, and creatively. Only then, can the management activities of their units be organized and carried out in a rational manner by depending on the strength and wisdom of the masses, and production and construction be vigorously accelerated by actively digging out hidden potential.

Thus, the centralized guidance of the state and the creativity of enterprises are very important in accelerating socialist economic construction. However, in economic management, the characteristics of the centralized guidance of the state and the creativity of enterprises are different from one another.

The centralized guidance of the state is for the purpose of managing and operating the national economy in accordance with the nature of the large-scale, planned socialist economy and in accordance with the basic interest of the revolution and construction. Meanwhile, the creativity of plants and enterprises is for the purpose of mobilizing the endless might and wisdom of the working people, who are the masters of production and management, and for the purpose of improving the overall economic management of the country. In other words, the intensification of the centralized guidance of the state is for the purpose of managing and operating the economy in a uniform and rational manner, and the mobilization of the creativity of plants and enterprises is for the purpose of accomplishing the economic tasks given by the state.

The centralized guidance of the state and the creativity of enterprises are different in scope and role. However, they are closely linked with one another. In economic management, the centralized guidance of the state and the creativity of enterprises all come under the guidance of the Workers Party, and reflect the people's creative activities to realize common objectives and aspirations. Therefore, there is no contrariness between the centralized guidance of the state, responsible for the overall economic construction of the country, and the creativity of plants and enterprises, responsible for the accomplishment of the tasks given by the state. In essence, they are the same thing. Precisely, this is the objective reason to properly combine the centralized guidance of the state and the creativity of plants and enterprises, and is the main reason why the two must be combined.

In economic management, if the centralized guidance of the state is unilaterally emphasized and the creativity of plants and enterprises is ignored, economic guidance organizations can fall into subjectivism and bureaucratism, and the responsibilities and roles of the lower units and production workers cannot be enhanced. On the contrary, if the creativity of plants and enterprises is stressed more than required and if the centralized guidance of the state is weakened, spontaneity and disorder can develop in economic construction, and the uniform and systematic development of the economy can be impeded.

To achieve the rapid and even development of the socialist economy in a systematic manner in accordance with its nature, in economic management, the centralized guidance of the state and the creativity of enterprises should not contradict one another, and neither of them should be ignored. Instead, both should be properly combined on the basis of the principle of intensifying the centralized guidance of the state and mobilizing the creativity of plants and enterprises. Only when the centralized guidance of the state and the creativity of enterprises are properly combined, can the problems for economic management be more satisfactorily solved and the party's line and policy of economic construction be implemented without discrepancies.

Properly combining the centralized guidance of the state and the creativity of enterprises in economic management is an urgent demand of the national economy, which has reached a high stage.

Thanks to the wise leadership of the party and the leader, the foundation of the people's national economy has been incomparably strengthened. In particular, in recent years, the struggle for the chuche-ization, modernization, and scientization of the people's economy and for the fulfillment of the 2d 7-Year Plan has been vigorously waged. As a result, the overall production potential of the people's economy has drastically increased, and the economic might of the country has been further strengthened.

As the struggle is being vigorously waged to further strengthen the economic might of the country, we are facing new huge tasks. We should actively wage the struggle to attain our party's 10 long-range goals of socialist economic construction and place preferential emphasis on developing major industries and railway transport. At the same time, in this year and in coming years, great efforts should be placed on developing the light industry; production of various people's consumer goods should be decisively increased; and agricultural and fishery production should be rapidly increased. By so doing, the people's livelihood should be made even more affluent.

All these tasks of economic construction presently facing us are very difficult and huge and, thus, demand that the centralized guidance of the state and the creativity of enterprises be combined more properly in economic management.

Today, as socialist economic construction is vigorously being carried out on a new high stage, only when the centralized guidance of the state and the creativity of enterprises are combined more properly, can the problems arising in production and construction be solved more satisfactorily, and our difficult and huge tasks be accomplished successfully.

Only when the centralized guidance of the state and the creativity of enterprises are properly combined in accordance with the demand of the developing reality and when planning and supply work is properly conducted, can production be drastically increased with available materials, fuel, and resources; can social labor be remarkably conserved; and can the production in all sectors of the people's economy be stabilized at a high level by intensifying planning discipline and contract discipline. The question of further accelerating economic construction through the development of science and technology also largely depends on combining the centralized guidance of the state over scientific and technological work and the creativity of plants, enterprises, and scientific research organizations. To turn the lofty revolutionary zeal of the working people, who are ready to devote themselves to the struggle for the party and the leader and for the fatherland and revolution, into labor success and to ceaselessly accelerate production and construction by actively mobilizing hidden potential and possibilities in all sectors of the people's economy, the centralized guidance of the state and the creativity of enterprises should be properly combined in economic management.

Thus, properly combining the centralized guidance of the state and the creativity of enterprises in economic management is an important guarantee for fully mobilizing the revolutionary zeal and creative positivity of the production workers and actively accelerating production and construction, while guaranteeing the uniform guidance of the state.

To properly combine the centralized guidance of the state and the creativity of enterprises in economic management, it is important, above all, to thoroughly implement the revolutionary mass line of our party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: By doing among the masses, work should be organized and problems should be pointed out for the proper implementation of party policy. At the same time, the opinion of the masses should be heard and analyzed. Then, with the party's new policy and measures, we should go among the masses again. Precisely, this is the mass line. ("The Selected Works of Kim Il-song," Vol 18, pp 505-506)

The implementation of the mass line is a precondition for improving economic management, by properly combining the centralized guidance of the state and the creativity of enterprises.

The mass line is our party's traditional principle of rendering guidance over the masses. At the same time, it is a fundamental principle that should be maintained in socialist economic management. Production workers are those who are most completely aware of the situation. At the same time, they are those who manage and operate plants and enterprises, and directly take charge of production. By depending on the masses, plants and enterprises can specifically grasp the prevailing situation and work out correct measures to render guidance over the socialist economy in accordance with its nature. Depending on the masses is very important for carrying out management activities more successfully by mobilizing the might and wisdom of the masses by economic guidance organizations of the state and by plants and enterprises. Only through the implementation of the mass line, can guidance be linked with the masses; subjectivism and bureaucratism be eliminated; the overall economic construction of the country be controlled through the centralized guidance; the phenomena of liberalism and particularism be eliminated; and the creativity of plants, enterprises, and production workers be properly mobilized.

The economic management system which has embodied our party's mass line for economic management is the Taean work system. The Taean work system is a superior economic management system to thoroughly implement the mass line under the collective guidance of party committees. The fundamental spirit of the Taean work system is unity between the cadres and working people. It is to make the cadres go to the lower units to work with the production workers and help them, and not give direction and orders from their office. Upholding the intent of the party and the call of the state and actively mobilizing the revolutionary zeal and creative enthusiasm of the production workers in the midst of the prevailing situation by the functionaries of all organizations, upper and lower units alike, mean a proper combination of the centralized guidance of the state and the creativity of enterprises in economic management.

Economic guidance functionaries should go deep into the reality in conformity with the demand of the revolutionary mass line of our party, should specifically grasp the prevailing situation, should listen to the masses, and depend on their strength and wisdom. By so doing, they should thoroughly maintain the principle of solving problems in accordance with the intent of the party and the call of the state. In particular, economic guidance functionaries should make it a system to go to the lower units to exercise control and give help.

In combining the centralized guidance of the state and the creativity of enterprises in economic management, it is very important to render proper guidance over the complexes.

Complexes which have been widely established in our country today are our new-style enterprises which have most correctly reflected the socialist economic system, and the legitimacy of our country's economic development. The establishment of many complexes is basically for the purpose of applying the Taean work system more properly and further increasing production.

The complexes have many conditions with which they can independently carry out management activities under the centralized guidance of the state as planning units, production units, and execution units. The complexes are provided with all conditions to conduct the work of material supply, cooperative production, and transport and to independently fulfill state plans. Therefore, if the complexes are properly operated, production can be stabilized at a high level, and the overall economy of the country can be developed more rapidly.

In intensifying guidance over the complexes, it is important to fully exercise their relative individuality.

Relative individuality in the management of plants and enterprises is one that is not exercised separately but one that is exercised in close relationship with the uniform and planned guidance of the state under the centralized guidance of the state. If the relative individuality of plants and enterprises is ignored or is made to contradict the centralized guidance of the state, and if the boundary of the managerial authority of the enterprises is violated and, thus, the authority of enterprises is comprehensively expanded, grave phenomenon of liberalization and decentralization can result. Therefore, the guidance of the state should be intensified and necessary conditions should be provided for the active mobilization of the creativity of the complexes so that the centralized guidance of the state will be strengthened in accordance with the demand of the principle of democratic centralization and the individuality of enterprises will be guaranteed. For the successful operation of the complexes, the planning and supply work of the complexes should be conducted in accordance with the demand of party policy. Under the guidance of state planning organizations, the complexes set forth their independent plans in accordance with the unified planning system, give assignments to their subordinate enterprises, adjust assignments as required, and make economic exchanges with other plants and enterprises through contracts. Meanwhile, the state deals with the complexes, not individual plants and enterprises. It is through the complexes that the state gives guidance over the people's economy.

The supply of materials is the most important economic organizational work to guarantee the fulfillment of the people's economic plan materially. Thus, success in the production of the individual enterprises and the overall people's economy largely depends on this work.

Economic guidance functionaries should specifically grasp the conditions of raw materials, resources, and facilities in the complexes. By so doing, they should set plans in a mobilizing and realistic manner, and should guarantee the supply of materials in accordance with contracts.

In addition, it is important to correctly apply the independent financial operation system in complexes.

The independent financial operation system is a rational management and operation system in which the enterprises, under the centralized guidance and control, exercise their relative individuality in managerial activities and create revenues for the state after paying production expenses by themselves. Through the correct application of the independent financial operation system, the interest of the state and the interests of the production workers can be properly meshed with one another, and production can be ceaselessly increased through the mobilization of their revolutionary zeal. This shows that the independent financial operation system reflects the characteristic and demand of the socialist society, a transitional society, and effectively combines the centralized guidance of the state and the creativity of enterprises.

Therefore, for the application of the independent financial operation system, correct rules and regulations should be worked out; a scientific calculation system should be established; the fulfillment of plans should be correctly evaluated; the means of material incentives should be correctly utilized; examples should be set forth in the application of the independent financial operation system; and, then, these examples should be actively universalized.

What is also important in properly combining the centralized guidance of the state and the creativity of enterprises in economic management is to ceaselessly improve and further perfect the rules and regulations for economic management.

The rules and regulations for economic management are the principles of action which should be honored in the guidance of the economic guidance organizations and in the management activities of plants and enterprises to manage and operate the socialist economy in accordance with its intrinsic demand and characteristic. These principles mainly reflect the environments and conditions of the prevailing situation and the demand of socialist economic construction. Therefore, as economic construction deepens, the rules and regulations for economic management should be improved and further perfected. The rules and regulations which were once adequate for economic management can become unsuitable as the society develops and economic construction advances.

Thus, only when the rules and regulations are further improved in accordance with the demand of the developing reality, can economic management be further regularized and standardized, and the centralized guidance of the state and the creativity of enterprises be properly combined.

The principled question which should be adhered to in improving and perfecting the rules and regulations for economic management is to maintain the principle of properly combining the centralized guidance of the state and the creativity of enterprises. If this principle is not maintained, the creativity of plants and enterprises cannot be fully displayed.

The rules and regulations for economic management should be improved and perfected with emphasis on making the complexes, plants, and enterprises display their creativity, carry out management activities independently, and apply the independent financial operation system correctly. In addition, in economic management, subjectivism, bureaucratism, particularism, and liberalism should be eliminated, and the mass line and scientific principles should be thoroughly adhered to under the leadership of the party.

In improving and perfecting the rules and regulations for economic management, it is particularly important to establish specific rules to apply state economic management rules in accordance with the specific conditions of plants and enterprises.

The main objective of state economic management rules is to elucidate the most principled questions between the state and the enterprises. This is because the characteristics of plants and enterprises of sectors of the people's economy are different and because the activities of the lower units will be hampered if all the specific rules are set forth by the state. If economic management is liberally conducted without specific rules for individual units, the working people's zeal for production will decrease, and various problems can arise in economic management.

In accordance with the demand of the developing reality, state economic guidance organizations should further improve and perfect the uniform rules of the state. Meanwhile, plants and enterprises should properly establish rules and specific regulations suitable to their own situations by strictly depending on state rules and by holding discussions among the masses. Only then, can the centralized guidance of the state be intensified, and the individuality and creativity of enterprises be fully demonstrated.

Enhancing the responsibility and roles of economic guidance functionaries is an important way to properly combine the centralized guidance of the state and the creativity of enterprises.

The stand and attitude of economic guidance functionaries, who take charge of the important sectors and units of socialist economic construction for the party and state, are the main factors for success in the struggle to implement the party's line and policy of economic construction. Today, as relations between the sectors of the economic construction become complicated and huge economic tasks are presented, economic guidance functionaries face very heavy tasks. Thus, our party demands that all functionaries responsible for socialist economic management lead the work of their sectors and units more responsibly than ever and carry out management activities more properly.

To properly accomplish their given tasks, economic guidance functionaries should arm themselves with the great chuche idea and its embodiment, the policy of our party.

The policy of our party, which has embodied the chuche idea, is the guiding principle elucidating all problems arising in socialist economic management. Only when economic guidance functionaries arm themselves with the immortal chuche idea and its embodiment, the party's policy, can they carry out their work creatively and boldly with firm faith under all circumstances, render economic guidance, and manage the enterprises in accordance with the intent of the party.

What is also important in enhancing the responsibilities and roles of economic guidance functionaries is to study work deeply and carry out the work boldly and gallantly.

Economic guidance and enterprises management are a very difficult and complicated course. In this course, various problems can be presented, and unexpected situations can be created. If one hesitates before or is disturbed by difficulties, nothing can be successfully accomplished. As difficult problems are presented and the situation changes, all economic guidance functionaries should study their work deeply and solve the problems they can solve through their own efforts in a manner similar to a battle of annihilation.

Economic guidance functionaries and all functionaries of plants and enterprises should thoroughly implement the party's policy to properly combine the centralized guidance of the state and the creativity of enterprises. By so doing, they should further improve economic management and accelerate production and construction at a rapid pace.

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CSO: 4110/2

DAILY ON CHUCHE-ORIENTED ART, LITERATURE

SK232231 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 23 (KCNA)--Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il published the work "Let Us Effect a New Upsurge in Creating Revolutionary Literary and Art Works" some time ago.

The work gives an overall elucidation of the direction and concrete ways to be followed by our revolutionary literature and art at present and the principles of creation to be adhered to by it on the basis of its characteristics and mission, and gives a profound exposition of questions of principle arising in the building of chuche-oriented literature and art.

In this connection, NODONG SINMUN today says in an editorial titled "Let Us Create More Revolutionary Literary and Art Works":

The work is a militant banner for bringing about a great turn in the creation of literature and art to meet the requirements of the developing revolution and a programmatic guideline which indicates the way of building chuche-oriented literature and art.

An important question arising in creating revolutionary literary and art works is, first of all, to produce many works of diverse themes and, the question to which efforts should be preferentially directed here is to represent more profoundly the greatness of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our party.

The writers and artists should create many works on the theme of the revolutionary traditions of our party and depict in depth in their works that the Korean nation is a resourceful and dignified nation with the great party and leader.

It is also important to create many works on the theme of relations between the army and people and represent the features of the People's Army soldiers in their struggle for not only reliably defending the party and the leader with their arms but also rendering great service to socialist construction today and the genuine features of man of our time struggling to create things new.

Another important question in effecting a new upsurge in the creation of literature and art is to create many literary and art works of diverse forms.

In order to effect a new upsurge in the creation of literary and art works, the writers and artists should thoroughly apply our party's idea on chuche-oriented literature and art to the practice of creation, the editorial notes, and stresses:

The idea on chuche-oriented literature and art is a most correct guideline of socialist and communist literature and art.

Expounded in an allround way in the idea is the general direction for [passage indistinct] socialist and communist literature and art, the fundaemntal principle and concrete ways for the creation of literary and art works.

What is also important in applying the idea on chuche-oriented literature and art is to thoroughly abide by the principle of the party spirit, working class spirit and popular spirit and abolish the schematic tendency and likeness in creating literary and art works.

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CSO: 4100/011

NODONG SINMUN ARTICLE EXAMINES DPRK LITERATURE

SK251047 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1032 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 25 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today comes out with a signed article titled "Our Literature Serves Cause of Chajusong".

The paper says that Korean literature is now creditably discharging its mission as chuche-based literature which greatly contributes to the cause of chajusong. This is an undying exploit performed by our party in the building of literature and one of the prides of our nation striving for the development of the times.

Referring to the proposition of Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, that only when it is based on the chuche idea can literature give a correct exposition of the problem of man in the present time in conformity with genuine humanics, proceeding from the intrinsic nature of man, the paper says:

The chuche idea provides literature, a humanics, with the basis of the most scientific and revolutionary world outlook and gives a perfect answer to the basic problem of literature as how to delineate man as a social being and how to view his relations with society.

Through the successful embodiment of the chuche idea in literature and art, our party has expounded that literature should put up the problem of chajusong, the life of man, a social being, and put up a model of man struggling for chajusong. This is the first in history to found the idea of literature and art on communistic humanics, humanics of our time.

The genuine feature of our literature as a communistic humanics can be seen above all, in having portrayed the great leader of the working class of our time with due respect and noble dignity.

With a deep insight into the position and role of the leader in the development of the revolution and times, the essence and mission of literature and the unanimous demand of the Korean people, our party raised the problem of portraying Comrade Kim Il-song, the genius of revolution and the great leader of our people, and wisely directed this great cause no one has even undertaken. This made it possible to successfully carry out the cause of fully reproducing on an artistic canvas the glorious and brilliant revolutionary history of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, which spans more than half a century, and to record his imperishable features as the great thinker, great politician, great strategist and father of the people so that they may shine forever in the annals of our time.

What is also characteristic of our literature as communistic humanics is that it has brilliantly established a revolutionary outlook on the leader in the solution of the problem of man and in the creation of a model in our time.

Basing itself on a deep-going analysis of the life of an independent man, our party has wisely directed the work of deeply representing fidelity to the leader, the basic trait of a chuche-type man, for the portrayal of man living in our time.

The paper stresses: Possessed of features of communistic hunanics, our literature has now become a rich ideological and spiritual nutrition which makes a positive contribution to the cause modeling the whole of society on the chuche idea and has enjoyed the widespread sympathy and exerted a great influence in intercourse with the peoples of Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe.

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CSO: 4100/011

KCNA ANNOUNCES PUBLICATION OF 'SCORES OF DICTIONARIES'

SK280608 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0457 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 27 (KCNA)--The Science and Encyclopedia Publishing House recently brought out scores of dictionaries.

Among them are "Philosophical Dictionary", "Economic Dictionary" (Vols 1 and 2), "Encyclopedia of Physical Culture and Sports" and other dictionaries for different fields.

The "Encyclopedia of Physical Culture and Sports" contains materials showing the great vitality of the chuche-based idea and policy of the Workers' Party of Korea on physical culture and sports and materials on the development of physical culture and sports throughout the world.

It lists Korea's and world's renowned players on individual lines and gives an intensive description of them. It also gives a photo- and picture-illustrated description of the Olympic and world records set in different sports events--boxing, parachuting, wrestling, speed skating, shooting and so on--in the Korean alphabetic order.

Besides, the dictionary gives a comprehensive review of the historical origin of Korea's mass gymnastic display and national and international games and their procedures, materials on the history of the development of world sports, the organization of major sports games, sports organizations and organs, sports paraphernalia and facilities and sports terms.

The basic mission of the publishing house is to bring out scientific and theoretical books, periodicals and dictionaries for the use of scientists and technicians.

In the past it has edited "Encyclopedia" (Vols 1-6) and a big 30-volume encyclopedia covering political, economic, scientific, cultural, military and all other realms and published many dictionaries for different fields.

This year alone more than 200 big, medium-sized and small dictionaries and scientific and theoretical books have been published.

Now the employees of the house are making haste at the final stage with the edition of "Encyclopedia for Students" (Vols 1-9), "Common Encyclopedia of Modern Sciences" and "Encyclopedia of Common Geographical Knowledge".

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CSO: 4100/011

CHONGNYON OFFICIAL DEMANDS END TO JAPAN'S FINGERPRINTING

SK231018 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 23 (KCNA)--Teh Japanese authorities should lend an ear to public opinion, recollect once again the historical pecularities of the Koreans in Japan and the basic idea of the international law on the respect of human rights and take a step for a fundamental revision of the "foreigners registration law" in such a manner as to guarantee the basic human rights of the Koreans in Japan.

Ha Chang-ok, director of the social affairs department of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), demanded this in his press statement on September 21.

Pointing to the fact that Nakasone in his confab with Chon Tu-hwan Sunday while visiting South Korea expressed his intention to "reexamine" the "foreigners registration law," saying that the fingerprinting will be done only once in the new registration in principle, he said:

This is no more than trickery to lull the demand of public opinion at home and abroad for a fundamental revision of the "foreigners registration law."

The fingerprints never change in one's lifetime. Even though fingerprinting is confined to once, it is little short of forced fingerprinting. Moreover, it brings no change in the attitude of treating the Korean in Japan like criminals.

As for the introduction of card form in "foreigners registration," it is intended to make the control of the Koreans in Japan more stringent.

What we demand is a fundamental revision of the "foreigners registration law" which would involve the elimination of fingerprinting itself, abolition of the obligation to constantly carry the "foreigners registration cards" and repeal of penalty.

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CSO: 4100/011

SOCIALIST ARCHITECTS PRAISE DPRK CONSTRUCTION ACHIEVEMENTS

SK251036 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1026 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 25 (KCNA)--Delegations of various countries which had attended the conference of leading personnel of the Unions of Architects of Socialist Countries were interviewed by a KCNA reporter on September 23 before leaving for home.

They highly praised the undying exploits made by the Workers' Party of Korea, expressing their admiration for the very high level of representation and rich contents of the grand monumental creations built by the Korean people with the application of the architectural aesthetic idea of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Pavel Zibrin, chairman of the Czechoslovak Union of Architects, said during his stay in Korea he visited various places such as the Tower of the Chuche Idea, the international friendship exhibition, the Grand People's Study House, the West Sea Barrage and other places which left deep impressions on him. All the successes registered by the Korean people in construction are results of the wise guidance of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, he stressed, and added:

Bright is the future of the Korean people vigorously advancing, closely united around him.

Ewald Henn, chairman of the Union of Architects of the German Democratic Republic, said:

Excellent, indeed, is the Tower of Chuche Idea which was built to hand down through generations the revolutionary feats of President Kim IL-song. Architectural art is consummated in it in the literal sense of the words.

The grand monumental creations such as the Tower of Chuche Idea can be built only by people faithful to their outstanding guide and leader.

Thumenas Witold, vice-chairman of the Association of Polish Architects, said:

I have got a clearer knowledge of the imperishable feats of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, inspecting grand monumental edifices.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is, indeed, a genius of creation and construction and the Korean people under his wise guidance are a happy people.

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CSO: 4100/011

PROPOSAL FOR DPRK HOSTING OF YOUTH FESTIVAL SUPPORTED ABROAD

SK230428 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0420 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 23 (KCNA)--The Union of Young Communists of Cuba, the executive committee of the national leadership of the Communist Youth of Portugal, a vice-chairman of the Revolutionary Youth Organization of Benin and the secretary general of the Costa Rican Patriotic Youth in their messages and letters to the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and the Korean students committee expressed full approval and support to the proposed opening of the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students in Pyongyang.

They evinced the belief that the festival would contribute to the consolidation of work peace and anti-imperialist solidarity.

The Union of Young Communists of Cuba in its message said:

We are determined to do everything possible to help the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students achieve new and great successes. The festival will be an expression of firm solidarity with the Korean people particularly in their just cause of the country's peaceful reunification.

The executive committeee of the national leadership of the Communist Youth of Portugal in its letter said:

The Pyongyang festival will be a very important occasion in developing cooperation among the world youth and students differing in ideology, political view and religious belief and in struggling for peace, democracy, independence and social progress.

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CSO: 4100/011

REPORTAGE ON 38TH ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS

Kim Chong-il Receives Messages

SK270435 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0420 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang, September 27 (KCNA)--Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il received congratulatory messages from foreign party leaders and international organisations on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The messages came from Jorge del Prado Chaves, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Peruvian Communist Party, and Asuncion Cavarello Mendez, its secretary in charge of international relations; Genaro Redesma Izquieta, chairman of the People's Front of Workers, Peasants and Students of Peru, who is member of the Senate; V. Ratakul, leader of the Democratic Party of Thailand; Jose Ramon Fernandez, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and vice-president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba; Edith Ballantyne, secretary general of the International League of Women for Peace and Freedom; and Guy Dupre, secretary general of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

Kim Il-song Congratulated

SK250444 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0425 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 25 (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received congratulatory messages from foreign party and state leaders on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The messages came to him from Robert G. Mugabe, firest secretary and chairman of the Central Committee of the Zimbabwe African National Union and prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe; Seyni Koutche, president of the Supreme Military Council and head of state of the Republic of Niger; Mauno Koivisto, president of the Republic of Finland; Q.K.J. Masire, president of the Republic of Botswana; Jaime Lusinchi, president of the Republic of

Venezuela; Ezekias Papaioannou, general secretary of the Progressive Party of Working People of Cyprus; Jorge del Prado Chaves, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Peruvian Communist Party, and ASuncion Cavarello Mendez, its secretary in charge of international relations; and Genaro Redesma Izquieta, chairman of the People's Front of Workers, Peasants and Students of Peru who is member of the Senate.

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CSO: 4100/011

PAK SONG-CHOL ATTENDS ETHIOPIAN ENVOY'S RECEPTION

SK270449 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0431 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 27 (KCNA)--Ambassador of Socialist Ethiopia to Korea Fisseha Geda hosted a reception at his embassy Friday evening on the 12th anniversary of the victory of the people's revolution in Ethiopia.

Invited to the reception were Vice-President Pak Song-chol, Vice-Premier Kim Pok-sin, and other officials concerned and diplomatic envoys of different countries in Pyongyang.

Fisseha Geda and Kim Pok-sin made speeches. Fisseha Geda said:

Ethiopia fully supports the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to peacefully reunify the country without any outside interference. The U.S. imperialists must completely withdraw their aggression troops from South Korea.

The 24th Olympics should be cohosted by the North and the South of Korea.

We fully support the declaration of the Pyongyang International Conference for Denuclearization and Peace on the Korean peninsula.

Kim Pok-sin said:

The victory of the people's revolution in Ethiopia was an epochal event which opened a new era of independent development in the long history of the Ethiopian people. Notably the foundation of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, the general staff of revolution, in Ethiopia opened a brighter prospect on the road ahead of the Ethiopian people who turned out in the building of a new society.

Noting that the friendly relations between the two countries are growing in strength and developing on the basis of the close intimacy between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, she said: The Korean people will do all they can to further consolidate and develop these bonds of friendship and cooperation.

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CSO: 4100/011

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

NIGER PRESIDENT'S SPEECH AT PYONGYANG BANQUET

SK200530 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0426 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 20 (KCNA)--Seyni Lountche, president of the Supreme Military Council and head of state of the Republic of Niger, spoke at the banquet arranged by President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on the evening of September 19.

He said:

We feel honored at being guests to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea upon the kind invitation of President Kim Il-song.

We responded to your invitation with pleasure, considering this visit to be an occasion of meeting with the Korean people who cherished friendly sentiments for the Niger people from long ago and to be a happy opportunity of meeting you, an outstanding head of state and one of the illustrious great men who has developed modern history and a pre-eminent leader who has accomplished immortal feats for the country and the times.

I am grateful to you for your kind invitation extended to us.

Circumstances have hindered a noticeable development of the relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Niger.

But Korea is one of the oldest countries to have established state relations with our country shortly after Niger restored sovereignty on the international scene.

A cultural agreement was signed in April 1964 and an agreement on economic and technological cooperation, on which our country had pinned a great hope, was signed in 1974 between the two countries.

There were visits of experts and ministerial level between the two countries and in July 1984 your country committed itself to investment in the construction of the economy and law department of Niamey University.

Thus cooperation has been realized between the two countries.

We should explore more spheres of cooperation to put in a more concrete form the friendship and solidarity between Niger and Korea.

Our country which puts main emphasis on agriculture is affected by most unfavorable climate and exposed to drought and the erosion by desert. Under this condition, Niger orients its basic strategy in the countryside to irrigation construction and farming in the dry season, seeking accordingly cooperation in this domain.

And your country achieved complete mastery of irrigation technology already scores of years ago and succeeded in attaining the highest yields in rice farming.

There are ample possibilities for excellent cooperation through the exchange of experiences and materials in this field.

We will have to invigorate interchange in art, drama and sports fields, too, in the spirit of the cultural agreement signed in 1964.

Niger and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are far away geographically from each other and they have taken different political courses. But cooperation is possible in this field because they have the same creed in man, putting him in the centre of their activities.

The chuche idea, a unique philosophy of action in social life, which was founded by you does not give any exclusive rights as regards the participation in the building of a new society by people with creativity and consciousness. This idea which manifests your people's will to seek a means of shaping the future in themselves draws our concern and interests.

We have also decided to reject schematism pieced together and imported styles of development in Niger and seek in ourselves ways which are most proper to our people and can help promote the prosperity of our country.

We consider these ways will lead us towards a developed society.

We have realised that all the proposed plans underestimated man and failed to take into account his creativity and consciousness and productive forces.

This is why we have chosen a new way of managing and developing the country by ourselves, relying upon the strength of the Niger people.

Saying that the cooperation of the international community and fraternal countries is indispensable to Niger, he continued:

I am glad to count as such country the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which has shown great concern for the liberation and development of Africa from long ago. In this connection, I appreciate the consistent support extended by you to our continental organisation so as to put an end to all forms of oppression and bring victory to freedom and progress.

We also duly appreciate your resolute denunciation of inhumane apartheid.

We note with appreciation that your people are striving to build a world of justice, peace and freedom, standing on our side.

The Non-aligned Movement to which our two countries belong is a privileged frame of consultation and action for establishing a more fair and new international economic order.

The main line of our foreign policy is non-alignment, non-interference in other nation's internal affairs, peaceful settlement of all disputes and differences between states and friendship, reconciliation and peace among all countries and nations.

That is why we most ardently hope that the Korean nation will achieve the reunification of the country peacefully through dialogue to demonstrate its greatness.

We hope that in the bilateral relations between Niger and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea our genuine friendship will take a concrete shape as a more active and diversified cooperation.

My first official visit to your very beautiful and friendly country will be a signal occasion in realising, strengthening and developing such cooperation on which Niger lays her practical hope.

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S BILAK ADDRESSES NAMPO RALLY

SK180516 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1243 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Speech by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and head of the CPCZ delegation, at a Nampo mass rally held on 16 September at the Nampo City Art Theater to welcome the delegation--recorded in Czechoslovak fading into Korean]

[Text] I truly rejoice over the fact that the CPCZ delegation, now visiting your beautiful country, has this opportunity to meet you, the representatives of the heroic Korean people.

I thank you for the excellent remarks about our party and Czechoslovakia. We will convey these remarks to our communist party members and all of our people with pleasure.

I also convey greetings from the CPCZ Central Committee, from Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, and from all the workers of our socialist fatherland to you and through you, to all of the fraternal Korean people. [applause]

We consider greatly precious the invitation extended to us to visit the DPRK from the WPK Central Committee and personally by the respected Comrade Kim Il-song general secretary of the WPK Central Committee, president of the DPRK, and the great leader.

Even during the first days of our stay in your country, we already have unforgettable impressions. With the thoroughness and diligence cherished by the highly respected Comrade Kim Il-song, the leader of the Korean people, with his creative efforts and with his effort to plant loyalty throughout the entire party and among the workers, the people's Korea accomplishes reforms each day. The construction of Pyongyang, which was built on ashes following the cruel aggressive war triggered by the U.S. imperialists, is indeed magnificent. Dear comrades: I appreciate your successes as I do our own. Such successes contribute to the cause of socialism, progress, and peace.

We firmly believe that the able and diligent Korean people will register new successes in the struggle to carry out the magnificent tasks set forth by the Sixth WPK Congress.

Our people have always respected the glorious revolutionary tradition of the Korean people and their struggle for freedom and independence. When the Korean people carried out the heroic, self-sacrificing, and victorious struggle to defend their young state of workers, we stood at their side, together with the Soviet Union, other socialist countries, and all progressive forces of the world. We sent supplies and encouragement to the Korean people during the difficult postwar construction period.

Relations between our two fraternal parties and countries have strengthened during the course of building a socialist society. We are indeed pleased that since the visit of the delegation party and state of the CSSR, headed by Comrade Gustav Husak, to your country, our friendly and comradely relations have developed more rapidly.

In particular, the meeting in Prague 2 years ago between Comrades Gustav Husak and Kim Il-song, the highest-level leaders of the party and the state, was an important driving force in developing our relations. Since the meeting, a new upsurge has been registered in relations between Czechoslovakia and Korea. Creative cooperation has been strengthened in new areas of political, economic, and cultural life.

We point to the successful development of our relations with satisfaction. Today, our fatherland also seeths with construction work like that found in the DPRK. This year is of particular significance to the Czechoslovak people. In March, the 17th CPCZ Congress was held. In May, the election of deputies to power organizations at all levels was conducted.

Even under unfavorable economic conditions at home and abroad, we fulfilled the tasks put forth by the 16th party congress. As the result, Czechoslovakia's political and economic might has been promoted and the people's living standard and their cultural level have been enhanced. Social security has been consolidated and the international authority of our Republic has been further strengthened.

We realized that such successes can be attained only through close fraternal cooperation with socialist countries. Czechoslovakia concentrates its efforts on accelerating the nation's social and economic development to more smoothly meet our people's demand.

Respected Comrades: The issue of achieving the most beautiful and most humanitarian objectives depends on along which road the world advances, on how we prevent the danger of nuclear war for our generation and for the new generation, and on how we maintain peace. No one should overlook the constant danger of the international situation.

The reactionary and militaristic imperialist forces, including the United States, are intensifying the arms race and maneuvering to expand it even into the space. They are developing new lethal weapons and aggravating tension throughout the world. We fully support the Soviet proposal to destroy weapons for mass destruction, including nuclear weapons, by the end of the 20th century. This proposal completely corresponds to the aspirations of the Asian people, as well.

We also welcome the measures taken by the Soviet Union to make sound the international situation and to end the arms race. The step taken by the Soviet Union to extend the freeze on nuclear testing until 1 January 1987 enjoyed unanimous support from all of the people in the CSSR.

We consider this step an important measure toward ending the testing of nuclear weapons and an expression of the lofty sense of responsibility of the Soviet Union for the destiny of mankind.

It is now up to the United States to respond to the broad range of Soviet proposals through its actions, not by words.

The CSSR is implementing an active foreign policy. We put forth a number of measures, together with the Warsaw Pact member nations, to reduce armed forces and conventional weapons in Europe.

The meeting of the Political Consultative Committee held in June in Budapest, advanced a new initiative appeals to all the European countries to drastically reduce ground forces and tactical air forces on our continent. The CSSR, together with the German Democratic Republic, put forth a proposal to establish an area free from chemical weapons in central Europe. This proposal enjoyed support from the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and other international socialist parties.

We praise the positive activities carried out by the WPK and your country in the field of peace policies. [applause]

The Czechoslovak people support the efforts to ensure peace and security in Asia. The Soviet proposal put forth by Mikhail Gorbachev in Vladivostok for Asian and Pacific areas is particularly valuable and encouraging. Factors which work as the main danger in the Asian and Pacific areas are the troop reinforcements by the United States and its allies, the deployment of nuclear warheads and their means of delivery in the southern part of Korea, and maneuvers to fabricate a military and political alliance among Washington, Tokyo, and Seoul.

Putting an end to militarization is, above all, a precondition for including these areas in a worldwide international security system. The Czechoslovak people always stand on the side of the fraternal Korean people.

The CPCZ and government of the Republic consistently support the measures taken by the DPRK to peacefully reunify Korea in a democratic way. [applause]

We believe that the issue of reunification of your country is the issue of the Korean people themselves. We sternly denounce the interference of foreign countries which runs counter to the interest of the Korean people.

We fully support the just demand of the DPRK to force all outside forces to withdraw from South Korea. [applause]

The important constructive proposal of the DPRK to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone of peace is a just proposal designed to cope with the large-scale accumulation of nuclear weapons and conventional weapons in South Korea.

The international conference held in Pyongyang a week ago at the initiative of the DPRK proved the active attitude of the DPRK. We believe that achieving this proposal will make an important contribution toward strengthening security in Asia and the Pacific and toward preventing the accumulation and deployment of nuclear weapons.

The initiative of the DPRK also serves as an appeal to further unite the peace forces in this broad area and to make their activities more positive.

History has taught you patience, wisdom, politeness, and the power of decision and made you believe that the Korean people's just cause was always victorious and that the struggle which sacrificed many things to realize long-cherished aspirations in the past was victorious.

In such a complex international situation as seen today, the unity and cohesion among the cooperative communities of socialist countries are of fundamental significance for the future of our two countries. We should jointly check the imperialists' aggressive maneuvers in close cooperation with all democratic, progressive and peace-loving forces. We should also make all possible efforts for world peace.

Such an idea was also stressed when Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK who is respected and loved by us all, visited Czechoslovakia, leading the party and state delegation.

Our visit is also proceeding based on such a spirit.

Long live respected Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader and the WPK Central Committee headed by [as heard] Comrade Kim Chong-il who is assisting him! [applause]

May the friendship between Czechoslovakia and Korea and the rewarding cooperation between our two fraternal parties and nations develop! [applause]

Long live socialism and peace! [applause]

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CZECHOSLOVAK DELEGATION'S ACTIVITIES

Talks in Pyongyang

AU191228 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 17 Sep 86 p 7

[CTK report: "Talks Between the CPCZ and the WPK Delegations Continued; Support for the USSR's Peace Initiatives"]

[Text] Pyongyang (CTK special correspondent)--Talks between the delegations of the CPCZ and the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] continued in the DPRK capital Pyongyang yesterday [16 September]. The heads of the delegations--Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Pak Song-chul, member of the WPK Central Committee Politburo and DPRK vice president--briefed each other during the talks about the policy and the activity of the two fraternal parties, about the successes and tasks of the present stage of the construction of socialism, which are being fulfilled in accordance with the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ and the 6th WPK congresses.

An exchange of views on the current developments in the world also took place. It was noted in agreement that because of the fault of the most reactionary circles of imperialism, especially U.S. imperialism, striving for superiority over the forces of socialism and progress, the danger of a nuclear catastrophe continues.

The two delegations expressed full support for the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, aimed at the relaxation of tension in the world, including the Asian-Pacific region, at halting the feverish arms buildup, and against transferring it to outer space; at scrapping nuclear, chemical, and other weapons of mass destruction. They stressed the particular importance of the prolongation of the Soviet unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions until 1 January 1987.

The CPCZ delegation reaffirmed the CSSR's solidarity with the just cause of the Korean people in their endeavor for a peaceful unification of the fatherland without foreign interference. It condemned the actions of American imperialism which are the cause of the lasting tension on the Korean peninsula, and in this connection it expressed support for the DPRK's proposals to transform it into a peaceful zone without nuclear weapons.

The WPK delegation valued the active foreign policy of the CSSR and the proposal which it submitted together with the GDR to create a zone without chemical weapons in Central Europe.

In assessing the current state of bilateral Czechoslovak-Korean party and interstate relations, the two delegations noted with satisfaction that relations are successfully developing on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, in the spirit of the conclusions of the talks held by the highest representatives of the two parties and countries in Prague in 1984. They expressed the conviction that there exist all prerequisites for their beneficial development.

The CSSR delegation yesterday paid a visit to the birthplace of the highest Korean representative Kim Il-song in Mangjongde [name as published].

Bilak's Addresses in Nampo

AU241415 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Sep 86 p 7

[Report by Vladimir Cechlovsky, special RUDE PRAVO correspondent, and CTK: "Speeches in Nampo"]

[Text] Pyongyang (Our special correspondent and CTK)--The CPCZ Central Committee delegation arrived in Nampo, a city situated 40 km from Pyongyang, on Tuesday [16 September]. The working people and young people of the city welcomed the delegation at a Czechoslovak-Korean friendship rally. Pak Sung-il, leading secretary of the Nampo City Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea (WPK), stated in his speech that the friendly relations between the fraternal parties and people of the DPRK and CSSR are an expression of the common longings of the people of both countries who are fighting for peace and socialism.

He stressed that, as a consequence of the aggressive policy and new war provocations of the United States and the South Korean Government, socialist construction in the country is being realized in a situation of constant tension. South Korea is being turned into a military springboard and a forward nuclear base, serving for attacks on socialist countries in Northeast Asia. The WPK and the Korean people are striving to prevent the outbreak of a nuclear war, to successfully defend peace on the Korean Peninsula, and to achieve the peaceful unification of the country.

In conclusion he expressed gratitude to Czechoslovakia's Communist Party and its people for their solidarity in the effort to unify the country.

In his speech at the rally, Vasil Bilak [CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary] conveyed to the participants and to all fraternal Korean people cordial comradely greetings from the CPCZ Central Committee, Comrade Gustav Husak, and all Czechoslovak working people.

He expressed appreciation for the results achieved by the Korean people in the socialist construction of the country, and expressed the conviction that the DPRK people will achieve further successes in fulfilling the tasks formulated by the Sixth WPK Congress.

In the next part of his speech Vasil Bilak spoke of the conclusions adopted by the 17th CPCZ Congress and of the results of elections of deputies to representative agencies on all levels. He said that efforts in Czechoslovakia are currently focused on accelerating the country's socio-economic development and better satisfying the people's needs. In this connection he stressed that the CSSR sees further prospects, particularly in deepening the cooperation of the socialist countries and developing production specialization and cooperation between the CEMA member countries. Prerequisites for a qualitatively new course in the international socialist economic integration are being created by the Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technical Progress of the CEMA Member Countries Through the Year 2000, adopted in December 1985; the CSSR will be contributing as much as possible to its consistent realization.

In the part of his speech dealing with international politics Vasil Bilak stressed that the reactionary and militarist forces of imperialism, particularly U.S. imperialism, are escalating feverish armament and striving to expand it into outer space; they are developing further, new kinds of murderous arms and exacerbating tension in various parts of the world. They are stubbornly rejecting agreements on halting armament and attempting to upset the military-strategic equilibrium to the detriment of socialism. The urgency of achieving a radical improvement is more prominent than ever. In this situation peace-loving, democratic, and progressive forces must multiply their effort to assert the path pointed out by the 27th CPSU Congress in the interests of consolidating peace and by the congresses of other fraternal parties. Solely in peacetime can we prove that socialism is the most just social order and mankind's future.

We fully support the Soviet Union proposals which are aimed at eliminating nuclear and other mass destruction weapons by the end of the 20th century, Vasil Bilak said. These proposals are also fully in keeping with the longings of the Asian peoples. We welcome the Soviet Union's measures for normalizing the international situation and halting armament. The prolongation of the unilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions up to 1 January 1987 met with the unambiguous agreement of all people in the CSSR.

We regard it as a significant step toward halting nuclear arms tests, testifying to the Soviet Union high sense of responsibility for mankind's destiny. It is the turn of the United States to respond by deeds, not words, to the USSR's generous proposals.

V. Bilak pointed out that the CSSR pursues an active foreign policy. With its allies in the Warsaw Pact it has submitted a set of measures for cutting down the strengths of armed forces and conventional arms in Europe. Together with the GDR it presented the initiative to create a zone free of chemical arms in central Europe--an initiative which encountered the support of Germany's Social Democratic Party (SDP) and also of other parties of the Socialist International.

V. Bilak expressed appreciation for the peace policy pursued by the WPK and DPRK. He stated that the Czechoslovak people support the effort to ensure peace and stability in Asia. The Soviet Union's new initiatives in the area of Asia and the Pacific, submitted by Mikhail Gorbachev in Vladivostok, are particularly valuable and inspiring. They represent an extensive peace program for strengthening security and cooperation in the Asian-Pacific area. From this viewpoint, the initiative of other Asian socialist countries--the DPRK, the Mongolian People's Republic, and the countries of Indochina--are also a significant contribution. We believe, V. Bilak said, that the dangerous tension on the Korean Peninsula can be alleviated by a seriously conducted dialogue in line with proposals submitted by the DPRK.

The CPCZ and the CSSR Government consistently support the DPRK's steps, aimed at achieving the peaceful unification of Korea on democratic foundations. We are of the opinion that the country's unification is primarily the concern of the Korean people. We resolutely condemn alien interference, which is in conflict with their interests. We fully support the DPRK's just demand that foreign troops be withdrawn from South Korea.

The DPRK's significant and constructive proposal to transform the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone is justly motivated by the precarious accumulation of nuclear and conventional armaments in South Korea. The DPRK's active approach to this problem is attested to by the international conference which was recently held in Pyongyang on the DPRK's initiative. The realization of this proposal would be a valuable contribution to consolidating security and averting the stockpiling and dissemination of nuclear arms in Asia and the Pacific. The DPRK's initiative also represents an appeal for a further mobilization and activation of peace forces in that widespread area.

In conclusion Vasil Bilak stressed that, in the current complicated international situation, the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community are of key significance for the future of both fraternal countries. In close cooperation with all democratic, progressive, and peace forces we must together ward off the aggressive endeavors of imperialism and do everything to preserve peace in the world.

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CSO: 4100/011

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

MAYOR OF NEW DELHI VISITS PYONGYANG

Welcoming Rally

SK240512 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0448 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 24 (KCNA)--A meeting was held at the Chollima House of Culture on September 23 to welcome lord mayor of Delhi, India, and his party on a visit to Korea.

It was addressed by O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries.

He noted that Lord Mayor Mahindra Singh Saathi had supported the Korean people's cause of justice from long ago and striven for the strengthening and development of the All India Indo-Korean Friendship Association in the capacity of its vice-chairman.

He said:

We sincerely rejoice, as at our own, at the achievements made by the Indian people in the building of a new society and warmly hail them.

Korea and India, both Asian members of the Non-aligned Movement, are making a powerful advance along the road of anti-imperialism and independence. The friendly relations between them are not only in line with the interests of the two peoples, but also conducive to the strengthening and development of the non-alignment and peace in Asia and the world.

The Korean people, he declared, will advance in close unity with the Indian people to further develop the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries under the banner of independence, friendship and peace.

Speaking next, Lord Mayor Mahindra Singh Saathi said:

The Korean people owe it to the wise leadership of the great leader President Kim Il-song that they wrote finis to the exploitation and oppression by the Japanese imperialists and won the independence of Korea, thwarted the aggression of the most ferocious U.S. imperialists and defended the sovereignty of the country.

Pointing out that the imperialists have deployed huge armed forces in South Korea and are goading the puppets into the whole gamut of nasty business, he said:

In India, too, they instigate the reactionaries into a long string of maneuverings.

Such moves of the imperialists must never be allowed, he said, and declared: We support the struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of the country.

We are also struggling under the slogan of independence, friendship and peace as the Korean people do.

The struggle of the Korean people for national reunification enjoys the support of the progressives of the world. Therefore, the Americans can never keep your country divided forever, he said.

He stressed that the Korean people led by the great leader President Kim Il-song and the Workers' Party of Korea and the Indian people led by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi will unite and further develop the Non-aligned Movement and defend peace, curbing the moves of the imperialists.

He said during the visit he could gain a better knowledge of the wise leadership of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il who devotes all his energy to the prosperity and development of the country.

Kim Chong-il Receives Gift

SK240448 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0432 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 24 (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received a gift from the lord mayor of Delhi, India, and his party.

Lord Mayor of Delhi Mahindra Singh Saathi on a visit to Korea handed the gift to Kang Hui-won, chairman of the Pyongyang municipal administration and economic guidance.

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CSO: 4100/011

POLISH DELEGATION'S ACTIVITIES IN PYONGYANG

Visit People's Study House

SK260509 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0455 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 25 (KCNA)--The Polish party and state delegation led by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and president of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, visited the Grand People's Study House on the afternoon of September 25.

The members and [word indistinct] of the delegation went to the house.

The guests were accompanied by Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president; Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee; and other senior cadres.

After being briefed about the Grand People's Study House, Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski went round the book-issuing stand, reading rooms, lecture rooms, etc. with keen interest.

The Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski went out to the balcony of the house and enjoyed a bird's-eye view of Pyongyang.

A large number of working people in the city warmly welcomed the guests in the compound of the house and on the roads leading to it, carrying portraits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, flags of the two countries and bunches of flowers.

Some members of the delegation called at the Korean Central History Museum and the Pyongyang Embroidery Institute.

View Music, Dance Performance

SK262309 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1512 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 26 (KCNA)--A music and dance performance was given by artistes of the Mansudae art troupe this evening at the Mansudae art theatre in honor of the Polish party and state delegation led by

Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and president of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, on an official goodwill visit to Korea at the head of a party and state delegation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song saw the performance together with him.

Prior to the performance, the national anthems of Poland and Korea were played.

A colorful program was put on the stage at the performance which raised the curtain with the chorus accompanied by orchestral music "Snowstorn on Mt Paektu" and the Polish song "Beloved Motherland".

The artistes gave an emotional representation of the indestructible, militant friendship and solidarity between the parties, countries and peoples of Korea and Poland and their happy life to win the acclaim of the guests and audience.

Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski presented a basket of flowers to the artistes in congratulation of their successful performance.

Kim Il-song Speech at Rally for Jaruzelski

SK280425 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0400 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 27 (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, made a speech at a Pyongyang mass rally held today at the Kim Il-song stadium to welcome the party and state delegation of the Polish People's Republic led by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and president of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song said:

The people's enthusiastic cheers shaking the meeting place and the swaying waves of beautiful flowers are a tangible expression of our people's warm feelings of friendship for esteemed Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski and the fraternal Polish people. There are also a powerful demonstration of the strength of the traditional friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Polish peoples.

The relations of friendship and cooperation between the parties and peoples of Korea and Poland have a long tradition. Because of their common aims and ideals, the communists and peoples of our two countries sealed unbreakable ties of friendship as class brothers at the very start of building a new society and have supported and cooperation closely with each other. The friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Poland, which developed favourably on a steady basis, entered into a new stage of development after the historic meeting of the leaders of the two countries in Warsaw two years ago.

Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski's visit to our country will mark another new epoch in further extending and developing the good relations of friendship and cooperation between our two parties, states and peoples.

The Polish people have long history and cultural traditions. They are a resourceful and courageous people who have trained themselves in the struggle against fascism and imperialism.

For the liberation of their country and freedom of the people the Polish communists and patriots fought, arms in hand, against the Hitlerite fascist occupiers at the cost of blood, and at last drove out the fascist occupiers and established a new people's government in Poland.

The road to socialism is arduous and thorny; on this road we have to fight ceaselessly against counter-revolution. The socialist system which provides the working masses with genuine freedom and happiness is established where the outdated exploiting system has been overthrown. It paves the road of victory through fierce struggles against the class enemies at home and abroad. This is an indisputable fact shown by the history of the communist movement since the birth of the communist idea in human society.

If it is to build socialism successfully, the working-class party which has seized power must, with high revolutionary vigilance, intensify the struggle against the enemies of socialism, foil all counter-revolutionary schemes before it is too late and ensure the political stability of society.

The Polish people have acquired this revolutionary truth from their own experience of many years of struggle. The Polish Communists and patriots have defended their revolutionary achievement by defeating the counter-revolutionary offensive of the imperialists and class enemies at every step. They have never flinched from the road of socialism. Particularly in recent years, the Polish people, under the correct leadership of the Polish United Workers' Party headed by esteemed Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, have repelled the vicious anti-socialist actions of the imperialists and domestic reactionaries courageously and defended the banner of socialism firmly and solved various complex social problems efficiently.

In Poland the party's leadership role has now been enhanced, the state and social system consolidated and the foundations for socialist progress strengthened. The victory and successes achieved in Poland are a clear demonstration of the revolutionary principle and resolute attitude maintained by the Polish Party and Government, and the magnetism and unconquerable strength of socialism.

Today the Polish people are firmly resolved to consolidate and glorify the socialist system by following the leadership of the Polish United Workers' Party and, with optimism for the future, are working hard to carry out the programme adopted at its 10th congress.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the fact that in Poland the socialist system is being consolidated and that the situation is improving in all fields.

Today all our party members and working people are firmly united around the party and government with one idea and purpose and are working devotedly to win the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the republic and to accomplish the historic cause of national reunification.

In order to implement the magnificent programme of socialist construction put forward by the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, our people are pushing forward the three revolutions--ideological, technical and cultural. Giving definite priority to the ideological revolution, and pressing ahead with the technical and cultural revolutions simultaneously, our party is scoring brilliant success both in re-educating people and in developing the economy and culture.

The arduous and complciated course of struggle followed by the Korean and Polish peoples proves once again the revolutionary truth that victory in the cause of socialism will be won only through the struggle against imperialism and the counter-revolutionary forces.

Turing to the present international situation, Comrade Kim Il-song said:

The present world situation is very complicated and tense owing to the imperialists schemes for aggression and war. With a wild ambition to destroy socialism by "military supremacy", the U.S. rulers are now accelerating military buildup, arms race and the testing and production of nuclear weapons. Despite the strong opposition and protest by the peace-loving people of the world, the U.S. imperialists are carrying on the adventurous "star wars" programme and making frantic efforts to bring even the reviving militarist and revanchist forces into this programme in an attempt to turn outer space into the theatre of thermonuclear war.

Today there is no more pressing task for mankind than to prevent a thermonuclear war and safeguard peace.

All the progressive forces of the world including the socialist countries must unite closely and develop a powerful joint struggle to check and frustrate the imperialists' schemes for aggression and war and thus defend universal peace and security.

In order to dispel the danger of another world war, a thermonuclear war, hoavering heavily over the globe, and safeguard world peace and security, it is imperative to stop military build-up and arms race, realize complete disarmament, create nuclear-free, peace zones in many parts of the world and expand them step by step.

Awakened by their past experience and alarmed by a possible thermonuclear holocaust, the fraternal Polish people are resolutely opposed to the imperialists' moves for aggression and war and are defending their present national boundaries adnd the sovereignty of their country and fighting to preserve and consolidate peace in Europe and the rest of the world.

We extend positive support to and firm solidarity with the anti-war, anti-nuclear peace movement which the Polish party, government and people are carrying on to ease the tension and defend peace and security in Europe, and create a nuclear-free zone in Central Europe.

If we are to prevent another world war and defend peace, we must ease the tension on the Korean peninsula and solve the question of Korean reunification by peaceful means.

The present situation on the Korean peninsula is very acute. Because of the U.S. imperialists' war policy and scheme to build up nuclear arms, South Korea has become the most dangerous hotbed of war in Asia and the largest nuclear advance base in the Far East, and large-scale military exercises to implement the aggressive war programme are being carried on frantically by their ground, naval and air forces.

The United States is doing these for the purpose of invading the northern half of the republic and other Asian socialist countries and, further, the whole Asian continent by using South Korea as a springboard. If war breaks out in Korea, therefore, it may easily spread to a world war, a nuclear war, and bring immeasurable sufferings and misfortunes to the people of the world. A new war in Korea must be prevented in every possible way and peace preserved without fail.

The Korean people love and treasure peace, and it is the consistent policy of our party and the government of our republic to fight against war and for peace.

Our party and the government of our republic are making all their sincere and patient efforts to ease the tension on the Korean peninsula, preserve peace and settle the question of Korean reunification through dialogues and negotiations and in a peaceful way.

At the sixth party congress we made an epochal proposal for reunifying the country by founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and, a few years ago, another proposal for tripartite talks between the DPRK, the United States and South Korea. Recently we again made an important proposal for talks between the military authorities to remove the tension and military confrontation on the Korean peninsula, as well as the positive proposal for converting the Korean peninsula to a nuclear-free, peace zone. And in order to show our sincerity in making these peace proposals, we took the initiative in withdrawing a large number of soldiers of the Korean People's Army and the Korean people's security forces from the front line and posts and getting them to participate in the peaceful construction of the country.

The fraternal Polish party, government and people have heartily supported and encouraged our people in their revolutionary struggle and the cause of national reunification. In the past when our people were fighting a hard-fought war against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and were carrying on difficult postwar reconstruction, Poland helped our country both materially and morally, and has been participating directly in the work of maintaining peace in Korea for over 30 years as a member of the neutral nations supervisory commission established by the Korean armistice agreement.

Allow me to take this opportunity to express my deep thanks to the Polish party, government and people for their wholehearted assistance during the fatherland liberation war and difficult postwar reconstruction, and for their positive support and encouragement to our people in their revolutionary cause today.

The fraternal friendship and solidarity of socialist countries is a sure guarantee for victory in the joint struggle for peace, socialism and communism.

The Korean people will, in the future too, as in the past, make all their efforts to develop in scope the friendly and cooperative relations among the peoples of socialist countries and strengthen the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries and the international communist movement under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the revolutionary banner of the anti-imperialist struggle.

A long geographical distance lies between the Korean and Polish peoples but they are class brothers and close comrades-in-arms fighting on the same front against imperialism and for victory in the cause of peace and socialism.

The present visit of esteemed Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski to our country has powerfully demonstrated the determination of our two parties, our two countries and our two peoples to fight in cooperation as class brothers and close comrades-in-arms forever in future, too.

In the talks we have had on a number of occasions, we have discussed the matters of mutual concern in real earnest and reached a complete agreement of views on all the issues taken up.

The adoption of a declarationon friendship and cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Polish People's Republic on this occasion is an excellent result of the visit of the party and state delegation of the Polish People's Republic to our country. This declaration will mark a new milestone in developing the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries.

The unbreakable friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Polish peoples will contribute greatly to pressing ahead with the revolution and construction in the two countries and to increasing the anti-war peace forces and the might of socialism in the world.

Delegation Attends Mass Gymnastics Display

SK280824 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 28 (KCNA)--The mass gymnastic display "Korea Shines" was performed Saturday at the Kim Il-song stadium by 150,000 Pyongyang pupils and children in honor of the Polish party and state delegation led by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and president of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, on an official goodwill visit to Korea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song saw the display together with respected Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski.

The display began with a welcome scene.

Letters reading, "Warm Welcome to Respected Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski" and "Highest Glory to Respected Comrade Kim Il-song" were inscribed on the background and there appeared a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, and a picture of Comrade Kim Il-song firmly shaking hands with Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, while flags of the two countries, a rainbow symbolic of friendship and other pictures alternated.

The performers dressed in Korean and Polish costumes danced a welcome dance to the tune of the Korean songs "Song of Best Wishes to the Leader" and "Song of Welcome to Comrade Jaruzelski" and a Polish song "Day of Warsaw."

With exercises, background scenes and music blended in good harmony, the stadium was overflowing with the feelings of warm welcome to the friendship mission of the Polish people.

The performers presented on the grand sports art canvases the proud picture of the homeland of chuche developing and prospering endlessly under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

In the scene "Hail the Achievements of the Polish People" they showed well the achievements made by the Polish people in the struggle to defend the gains of socialism and accelerate socialist construction under the leadership of Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski.

In the last scenes of the display, the stage turned into a big flower garden of Korea-Poland friendship.

Friendship, Cooperation Declaration Signed

LD290205 Warsaw PAP in English 1901 GMT 28 Sep 86

["Declaration of Friendship and Cooperation (Abridged)"--PAP headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, Sept. 28--The Polish People's Republic and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea state the following:

Both sides find the right of nations to live in peace to be the basic condition for preserving and developing mankind.

Both sides support the efforts for arresting the arms race, particularly nuclear ones and come out against the imperialist policy of aggression and war, against the militarization of outer space, in favour of liquidating military bases on foreign territories, of dissolving all military blocs, in favour of setting up atom-free zones in various regions of the world and complete disarmament under an effective international control.

Both sides come for strengthening the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different socio-political systems, for recognizing the right of every state and nation to independence and sovereignty, for respecting the territorial integrity, non-interference in internal affairs and non-use of force or of threat to use it in international relations.

Both sides come out against the imperialist policy of whipping up international tensions, interference in internal affairs of other states, against restrictions and discrimination in economic relations, against political blackmail and propaganda aggression.

Both sides opt for the development of constructive cooperation with the governments, parties, social organizations and movements manifesting the genuine care for the destinies of peace in the world, as well as with all the nations in order to create a comprehensive system of international security.

Both sides come for the unity of the socialist states, for strengthening their cooperation on the international arena, as well as for uniting the international communist and working class movement.

Both sides are at one with the struggles of the nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America for strengthening their independence and national sovereignty and social progress and come out resolutely against colonialism and neocolonialism, as well as against all forms of racial discrimination.

The Korean side supports the initiatives by the states-parties to the Warsaw treaty, including Poland's aiming at ensuring peace and security in Europe and is of the opinion that the inviolability of the territorial-political post-war status quo on this continent, resulting from the historic victory over fascism, is one of the basic conditions for security in Europe.

The Polish side does support the peace proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the withdrawal of the foreign troops from South Korea, on achieving a peaceful reunification of the country on independent and democratic principles without intervention by any of the outside forces, as well as on the transformation of the Korean peninsula into an atom-free zone.

Both sides believe that the international commission for control and supervision in Korea, whose members Poland, Czechoslovakia, Sweden and Switzerland are, is fulfilling an important mission and they still come out in favour of the strict observance of the provisions of the armistice treaty in Korea.

The Korean side expresses recognition for Poland for her active participation in the ICCS and for her contribution to ensuring peace on the Korean peninsula.

Both sides express the will of further deepening the traditional relations of brotherly friendship and of developing the all-round cooperation between the parties, governments and nations of both countries.

Both sides shall be holding regular consultations to exchange views on international topics being the subject of mutual interests and collaborating in the questions which are vital for them, as well as tightening cooperation of both states on international arena.

The declaration was signed by the leaders of both countries: Wojciech Jaruzelski and Kim Il-song.

Polish-DPRK Press Communique

LD290157 Warsaw PAP in English 1849 GMT 28 Sep 86

["Press Communique (abridged)"--PAP headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, Sept 28--A party and state delegation of the Polish People's Republic led by First Secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party Central, Committee, President of the Council of State Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski paid an official visit of friendship to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) September 24-28, 1986, at the invitation from General Secretary of the Korean Workers' Party (KWP) and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Kim Il-song.

During the visit, the honourable Polish guest and the accompanying persons were given cordial reception reflecting traditional relations of friendship existing between both parties, states and peoples.

The talks were held between the PUWP CC First Secretary and President of the Polish Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski and General Secretary of the KWP CC and DPRK President Kim Il-song that proceeded in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and mutual understanding.

During the talks, both sides told one another about the activity of both parties, the situation in Poland and the DPRK, experiences in socialist building in both countries, and discussed tasks in the area of further development of Polish-DPRK relations. They paid a lot of attention to current issues of consolidating peace and international security.

Wojciech Jaruzelski told the DPRK side about further progress in normalizing Poland's economic, social and political life and in overcoming difficulties stemming from restrictions and destabilizing actions taken by some Western states.

Kim Il-song told the Polish side about attainments scored by the DPRK people in the struggle for implementing the line of the three ideological, technological and cultural revolutions mapped out by the 6th KWP Congress and about long-range tasks of socialist building. He also told the Polish side abou a tense situation existing on the Korean peninsula, struggle waged by the people of the South Korea for independence, against U.S. imperialism, for democratization, against dictatorship, and about efforts made by the KWP and the DPRK Government ot ease tension in Korea and speed up independent and peaceful unification.

During the exchange of views on international topics, both sides stated the concordance of stands of Poland and the DPRK on the main problems of the contemporary world. They said the situation in the world was still complex and tense as a result of aggressive and interventionist policy pursued by imperialism, particularly the U.S. one.

The two sides believe that the most urgent problem now facing mankind is to prevent thermonuclear war and to preserve peace and to ensure security worldwide. In this connection, they pointed to the need to pool efforts by socialist states and peace-loving forces to step up struggle to halt the arms race, particularly the race of nuclear armaments and to achieve total disarmament.

Both sides gave their full support to the Soviet Union's construction and peace proposals. They were forwarded by CPSU CC General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev in his statement of January 15, 1986 and elaborated upon at the 27th CPSU Congress and in his speech delivered in Vladivostok July 28, 1986.

The two sides stated that these proposals provided a real prospect to free the world from nuclear and chemical weapons and other mass destruction weapons, to set up lasting and peaceful cooperation between states and peoples. The DPRK side voiced its support for the stand contained in the message by the states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty to European states, the U.S. and Canada to set up atom-free zones in Europe.

Both sides condemned the aggressive and interventionist policy pursued by the U.S. in the Far East posing a threat to peace in Asia, including the Korean peninsula, and came out for stepping up actions to consolidate security and preserve peace in this region of the world.

The Polish side reiterated its full support for the proposal made by the DPRK Government to withdraw U.S. troops from South Korea and to reunite the country by setting up a Confederative Democratic Republic of Korea.

Coming out for the purposefulness of taking up efforts to promote detente, to develop constructive cooperation between states, to consolidate peace worldwide and rapprochement between nations and to create conditions favourable for peaceful reunification of Korea, the Polish side gave its support for the DPRK proposal to jointly hold the 24th Olympic Games in both parts of Korea.

Wojciech Jaruzelski and Kim Il-song signed a declaration on friendship and cooperation between the Polish People's Republic and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Signed was also an inter-state agreement on legal assistance in civil, family and penal issues.

PUWP CC First Secretary and President of the Polish Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski invited General Secretary of the KWP CC and DPRK President Kim Il-song to pay an official visit of friendship to Poland. Besides, he extended an invitation to member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the KWP CC Kim Chong-il. The invitations were accepted with pleasure.

Party and State Talks

LD251343 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski is continuing his tour of Asian countries. Today, talks began in the DPRK between party and state delegations of Poland and of the DPRK. Kim Il-song welcomed the Polish guests and thanked them for their visit saying that cooperation between the two states has been developing successfully.

In the afternoon the Polish delegation is to place wreaths at the Mausoleum of Korean Revolutionaries and at the monument commemorating the liberation by Soviet troops who fell in August 1945.

Jaruzelski Speaks at Gala Dinner

LD260739 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Excerpts] On the second day of Wojciech Jaruzelski's visit to the DPRK, talks have started between the party and government delegations chaired by the heads of both states.

In the evening, leader of the DPRK Kim Il-song, gave a gala dinner in honor of the Polish guests. Leaders of both states delivered speeches. Wojciech Jaruzelski, said, among other things, that it is our wish to utilize possibilities of developing bilateral cooperation even more extensively and that the current visit and joint decisions have contributed to this effectively. He also emphasized that Poland and Korea are geographically distant from each other but that peace in today's world is indivisible. The fate of

Europe is not insignificant to your state, he said, and events in the Far East region are also important to Poland. In this situation, the proposal by the DPRK concerning the creation of a nuclear-free zone on the Korean peninsula is worthy of particular attention.

Speaking at dinner, Kim Il-song said that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the two states have entered a new development stage. Wojciech Jaruzelski's current visit will doubtless become a turning point in deepening and expanding friendly relations, as well as in cooperation between the two parties, states, and nations.

Kim Il-song Receives Gift

SK260514 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0501 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 25 (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on September 25 received a gift from Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and president of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic.

Present on the occasion were the members of the Polish party and state delegation and the suite.

Also present were Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president; Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister; and other senior officials.

Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski explained the content of the gift to Comrade Kim Il-song.

Comrade Kim Il-song expressed thanks for the gift after seeing it.

Gift for Kim Chong-il

SK262320 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1520 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 26 (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received a gift from Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and president of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, on an official goodwill visit to Korea.

Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski handed the gift to Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president, on September 26.

Handing the gift, Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski said:

We pay regards and extend congratulations to respected Comrade Kim Chong-il on the achievements in building splendid monumental edifices under his far-reaching plan.

We extend greetings to him from the bottom of our hearts.

Kim Hwan Attends WPK-PUWP Talks

SK2709520 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0445 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 27 (KCNA)--Talks were held Friday in Pyongyang between delegations of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Polish United Workers' Party.

Present at the talks on the WPK's side were Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, Yang Kyong-pok, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and officials concerned.

Present on the opposite side were Jozef Czyrek, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Boguslaw Kolodziejczak, head of the office of the secretariat of the Central Committee of the PUWP, Ernest Kucza, director of the international department of the Central Committee of the PUWP, Eugeniusz Mroz, first secretary of the Opole provincial committee of the PUWP, and official concerned.

The talks proceeded in a comradely and friendly atmosphere.

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CSO: 4100/011

POLISH YOUTH GROUP ACTIVITIES IN PYONGYANG

Inspection of Local Area

SK231024 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 23 (KCNA)--The first Polish youth brigade named after Kim Chong-il, divided into two groups, continues its inspection of different places of Pyongyang and local areas.

Leszek Rudzki, secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Polish Socialist Youth, and the members of the group of the youth brigade made a tour of Kaesong, a city adjacent to the military demarcation line, on September 22. They visited Panmunjom.

They were briefed on the heroic struggle of the Korean people in humbling the pride of U.S. imperialists who boasted of their being the "strongest" in the world and winning a brilliant victory in the fatherland liberation war while they were going round the room of the armistice talks, the hall where the armistice agreement was signed and the conference room of the military armistice commission.

The head of the brigade said he could hardly repress his anger at the sufferings of division forced upon the Korean nation.

The group visited the Kaesong students and children's palace.

The Kaesong municipal committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea hosted a reception for the brigade in the evening.

The head of the brigade Leszek Rudzki in his speech at the reception said:

The strained situation in Korea today is attributable to the South Korean occupation by the U.S. troops more than 40,000 strong and deployment of large quantities of nuclear weapons in the south of the military demarcation line.

Recalling that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has advanced a number of just proposals to ease tensions on the Korean peninsula and reunify the country independently and in a peaceful way, he said:

But, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is working to render the situation more strained, far from accepting these just proposals.

The peaceful initiatives of the Workers' Party of Korea are enjoying absolute support of the Soviet Union and Poland.

The Polish youth fully support the stand of the Polish United Workers' Party supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The Group B of the brigade visited the Korea-Poland Friendship Changsuwon Cooperative Farm, the Pyongyang maternity hospital and the Pyongyang metro Monday.

The members of the Group A of the brigade toured Nampo on September 21.

They visited the Taean heavy machine complex and the West Sea Barrage.

After seeing the West Sea Barrage, the head of the brigade said the barrage was one of the biggest achievements of the DPRK in socialist construction.

On the same day the members of the Group B of the brigade went to the Lake Yonpung in South Pyongan Province to enjoy themselves taking a rest.

The Polish guests were invited to receptions hosted by local LSWYK committees.

The artists of the youth brigade gave performances at the Nampo theatre that day.

Polish Youth Brigade

SK251029 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 25 (KCNA)--Youth and students in Pyongyang had a friendship gathering with the members of the first Polish youth brigade named after Kim Chong-il Wednesday at the Pyongyang students and children's palace.

Kim Tong-nyon, chairman of the Pyongyang municipal committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth, made a speech.

Recalling the historical meeting the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had with respected Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski while visiting Poland in May, 1984, he said:

This was a powerful demonstration of the traditional friendship and solidarity and fraternity between the peoples of Korea and Poland forged on the same road of revolution and a clear manifestation of the unshakable will and resolution of the peoples and youths of the two countries to advance hand in hand forever toward their common goal and idea.

We will do our sincere efforts as ever to develop the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Poland

Head of the brigade Leszek Rudzki, secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Polish Socialist Youth, said:

Over 40 years have passed since the Polish and Korean youth established fraternal relations. Youth of the two countries are closely linked together, separated by a long distance as they are.

The most important question in the struggle for peace is to unite. We should fight to live in peaceful circumstances.

The Korean visit of Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, beginning today will further deepen the fraternal friendship between the peoples and youth of the two countries.

Youth and students of the two countries performed art pieces and played sports and amusement games.

The head of the brigade and members of the Group A visited the Pyongyang metro, the Pyongyang Embrodiery Institute and the [words indistinct] a circus show Tuesday.

Members of the Group B visited Panmunjom that day.

Artists Stage Performance

SK261023 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 26 (KCNA)--A joint performance of artists of the first Polish youth brigade named after Kim Chong-il and the Pyongyang art troupe was held Thursday at Ponghwa art theatre.

Leszek Rudzki, secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Polish Socialist Youth, heading the first Polish youth brigade named after Kim Chong-il and members of the brigade appreciated the performance.

Also seeing the performance were Choe Yong-hae, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth, and other officials concerned and working people, youth and students in the city.

Artists of the Polish youth brigade put on stage songs, dances and other colorful pieces representing the Polish people's traditional customs, ardent love for the motherland and optimistic and industrious working life to be warmly acclaimed by the audience.

The Polish artists delighted the audience by singing well in Korean the song "Long Life and Good Health to the Leader" with boundless respect and reverence for the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The Korean artists put on stage songs depicting the unbounded national pride, revolutionary honor and happy life of the Korean people vigorously advancing for the accomplishment of the cause of chuche, holding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem with loyal hearts and following the guide of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

They were the songs "The Leader Has Earned Our Country Many Friends," "My Native Home Village Is the Bosom of the Party," "Once Our Party Decides, It Can Do Anything" and "I Will Always Remain Your Son," which were enthusiastically applauded by the audience.

Woman's solos deeply impressed the audience with wonderful singing of Polish songs.

At the end of the performance the national flags of Korea and Poland were projected on the backdrop of the stage and artists of the two countries showed their firm determination to keep in flower the friendly ties between the two peoples forever through generations, dancing to the tune of "Song of Korea-Poland Friendship."

A basket of flowers was presented to the artists in congratulation of their successful performance.

Kim Chong-il Receives Gift

SK260524 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0507 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 26 (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received a gift from the first Polish youth brigade named after Kim Chong-il on a visit to Korea.

The gift was handed to an official concerned by Reszek Rudzki, secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Polish Socialist Youth.

Kim Il-song Receives Youth Group

SK260522 Pyongyang KCNA in Enblish 0504 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 26 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song received Thursday the first Polish youth brigade named after Kim Chong-il headed by Leszek Rudzki, secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Polish Socialist Youth, on a visit to Korea.

Present on the occasion were comrades Kim Hwan and Hwang Chang-yop and Choe Yong-hae, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth.

Polish Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Korea Mieczyslaw Dedo was present.

Comrade Kim Il-song conversed with the members of the youth brigade in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The guests presented a gift to Comrade Kim Il-song.

Comrade Kim Il-song posed for a photograph with the entire members of the youth brigade.

Group Thanks Kim Il-song

SK290614 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0600 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 29 (KCNA)--A letter of thanks was sent to the great leader President Kim Il-song by the first Polish youth brigade named after Kim Chong-il upon concluding its visit to our country on September 27.

Stating that the visit to Korea, a beautiful country, helped them have a better knowledge of the yistory of Korea and the achievements made by the Korean people in socialist construction under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea, the letter said that they were stuck with admiration for them.

The letter continued:

We will convey to our Polish youth your people's sincere feelings of intimacy and friendship we felt everywhere we went during our visit to Korea this time.

We are convinced that the direct ties between the youths of Poland and Korea will continue to strengthen in the future.

The letter sincerely wished President Kim Il-song good health and a long life.

Group Departs

SK290605 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0554 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 29 (KCNA)--The first Polish youth brigade named after Kim Chong-il led by Leszek Rudzki, secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Polish Socialist Youth, left here Sunday by air.

It was seen off at the airport by Choe Yong-hae, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth, Song Kil-hwan, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and other officials concerned, and Seweryn Gierus, councillor of the Polish Embassy in Pyongyang.
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CSO: 4100/011

INTERNATIONAL LITERATURE SEMINAR ACTIVITIES

Delegations' Arrivals

SK260557 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0535 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 26 (KCNA)--Delegations and delegates arrived in Pyongyang to attend the international seminar on the role of modern literature in the struggle for independence, friendship and peace and a meeting of the executive council of the Afro-Asian Writers Association.

A delegation of the Polish Writers Union and a delegation of the Soviet Afro-Asian Writers Liaison Committee arrived on September 22.

Those arriving the next day were a delegate of the Cameroonian Association of Poets and Writers, a delegation of the Japan Afro-Asian Writers Association, a delegate of Nepalese writers, a group of Kuwaiti writers and a Romanian writers delegation.

The delegations and delegates which arrived on September 25 were a delegation of the Afghan Writers Union, a delegation of the Angolan Writers Union, a delegation of the Bangladesh Afro-Asian Writers Association, a delegate of Benin writers, a delegate of the Union of Congolese Writers, a delegate of Cuban writers, a delegation of the Czechoslovak Writers Union, a delegate of Danish writers, a delegate of Ecuadoran writers, a delegate of the Ethiopian Writers Union, a delegate of the Writers Union of Finland, a delegate of the Ghanaian Writers Association, a delegate of the Guinean Writers Association, a delegate of Guyanese writers, a delegation of the All-India Progressive Writers Association, a delegate of Iraq Union of Writers, director fo the Al Karmel Publishing House of Jordan, a delegate of the Writers Association of Kenya, a delegate of the Malagasy Association of Revolutionary Writers and Artists, a delegate of the National Writers Union of Mali, a delegate of the Mongolian Writers Union, a delegate of Nicaraguan writers, a delegate of the Writers Association of Niger, a delegate of the National Writers Union of Peru, a delegate of Rwandan writers, secretary general of the Afro-Asian Writers Committee of Senegal, a delegate of the African National Congress of South Africa, a delegate of the Sri Lankan People's Writers Front, a delegate of the Sudanese Union of Writers and Poets, a delegate of the Syrian Arab

Writers Union, a delegation of the Tunisian writers, a delegation of the Soviet Writers Union, a delegate of Burkina-Faso Writers Union, a delegation of the Vietnamese Writers Union, a delegate of the Writers Union of Zaire, a delegate of the Zimbabwean Writers Union, a delegate of the Zambian National Writers Association, a delegate of the International League of Translators and wife of the former secretary general of the Afro-Asian Writers Association.

Opening of Seminar

SK261036 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 26 (KCNA)--Papers here today carry editorial articles in connection with the opening here today of an international seminar on the role of modern literature in the struggle for independence, friendship and peace.

In its article NODONG SINMUN says:

For the writers, advanced fighters of the times and mouthpieces of human conscience, to meet and discuss urgent tasks of the times and tasks facing literature will be a great contribution to developing the anti-imperialist, anti-war, anti-nuclear peace movement.

The seminar will exchange achievements and experience gained in the building of national literature and in literary activities for independence, friendship and peace. This will help indicate the road to be followed by advanced and progressive literature and be an occasion in strengthening friendship and cooperation among the progressive writers.

The article further says:

An important matter in creating genuine literature of the times conducive to the cause of independence, friendship and peace is to picture a typical man of new type of the times who, as master of his destiny, is defending peace and building a new life.

It is a pressing task for the progressive writers to wield the pen of justice higher in the struggle for defending the chajusong of all countries and nations, opposing nuclear war and safeguarding world peace.

It is important for the writers, champions of truth and justice, to arm the working people, youth and children with the consciousness of anti-imperialism and independence by their creative activities embodying the demands of the times. They are also confronted with the tasks to orient their efforts toward blocking the ideological and cultural infiltration of the U.S.-led imperialists and developing national culture in each country on a sound basis. At the same time, it is imperative to take joint steps for the cause of independence, friendship and peace by strengthening mutual solidarity and bonds among the progressive writers in the struggle against imperialism, war and racism and invigorating exchange of literary works and creative contacts.

We sincerely hope that the current international seminar on the role of modern literature in the struggle for independence, friendship and peace will register big success in conformity with its idea.

Speeches at Seminar

SK280945 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0838 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Names as received]

[Text] Pyongyang September 28 (KCNA)--Delegates made speeches at the second-day session of the international symposium on the role of contemporary literature in the struggle for independence, friendship and peace which is open in Pyongyang.

Babir Chowdhury, head of the delegation of the Bangladesh Afro-Asian Writers Association, expressed deep thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il for their great contributions to the development of the contemporary literature.

Andzei Pilipkovski, head of the delegation of the Polish Union of Writers, noted that the Soviet Union and other socialist countries had advanced new initiatives to terminate the catastrophic arms race and ensure a durable peace in the world and denounced the U.S.-led imperialists for further intensifying the policy of aggression and war on the globe.

Felix Agius, delegate of Maltese writers, stated that it is very important for the writers to repel the reactionary ideological and cultural offensive of the imperialists.

Kim Pyong-hun, deputy head of the DPRK delegation, said that in order to contribute to the anti-war, peace cause the writers in our times should check the cultural infiltration of the U.S. imperialists and other imperialists and efflorese and develop the national culture on a sound base in every country. It is important for the world's progressive writers to strengthen solidarity and cooperation in order to discharge their noble mission and role for the times and history, he added.

Alexandru Andritoiu, head of the Romanian writers delegation, declared: We, writers and artistes have a sacred task to unite the progressive people on the basis of the chuche idea and fight against imperialism, racism and the danger of destructive war in defence of creative and peaceful life.

No Il-myong, head of the South Korean writers delegation, condemned the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique for scheming to obliterate the progressive literary movement of South Korea.

Kim Selikhov, member of the delegation of the Union of Soviet Writers, denounced the U.S. imperialists and their stooges for running riot in the war provocation maneuvers in disregard of the peace-loving desire of the people in all parts of the world.

Ali Ikla Orsan, delegate of the Syrian Arab Union of Writers, said that the literature of the people should serve as a sharp weapon of struggle for justice and peace.

Enrique de La Osa, delegate of Cuban writers, noted: We should strengthen the propaganda for preventing the danger of nuclear war and mobilize all the forces possible to hold in check the war moves being stepped up in accordance with the plan of the U.S. Government.

Ivan Balabanov, head of the Bulgarian writers delegation, said that the pen of writers should be conducive to the struggle against imperialism, neo-colonialism and racism.

A member of the delegation of the All-India Association of Progressive Writers, said that the role of the writers is very important in defending world peace today when the danger of a thermonuclear war and a new world war is growing owing to the aggressive moves of the imperialists.

Nguyen Dinh Thi, head of the delegation of the Writers Union of Vietnam, exposed that the U.S. Administration is scheming to militarize the outer space while stepping up nuclear arms race.

Etienne Goyemide, delegate of the Central African Association of Poets and Writers, said that his association fully supported the aim of this symposium for independence, friendship and peace.

Noting that whatever storms and stress may come in the world, the Chinese writers will remain reliable comrades, friends and comrades-in-arms of the Korean writers, Feng Mu, head of the delegation of the Chinese Writers Association, stressed that writers should make all efforts to oppose the aggressive war, defend peace and provide the people with happiness.

Yakub Danus al Shadrawi, head of the delegation of the Lebanese Union of Writers, stated that the activities and works of the progressive writers should be to contribute to the happiness of humanity.

Khalil Sawahiri, director of the Al Karmel Publishing House of Hashemite Jordan, said that holding aloft the pen of justice the progressive writers and men of literature would educate the people in the anti-imperialist idea and taken the lead in the struggle against the reactionary culture of imperialism and racism.

Pedro Jorge Vera, delegate of the Ecuadoran writers, noted: It is the duty of all of us to actively support the Korean people's cause of national reunification. It is an important task at the present stage for the Asian, African and Latin American peoples to unite firmly in the struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

F.K. Chicha, delegate of the Zambia National Association of Writers, said: We have come to know and to identify our enemies and these are imperialism, racism and Zionism in defending peace. It is inevitable that the fire-likers go to ruin as Hitler, warmaniac, did.

Chenjerai Hoave, delegate of the Zimbabwe Writers' Union, stressed: Writers should contribute to uniting all forces in the struggle to save mankind from the threat of war by the U.S. imperialists. We should extend active support to the Korean people in their struggle to make the Korean Peninsula nuclear-free.

Gunasena Vithana, delegate of the People's Writers Front of Sri Lanka, said: There is no more than a noble work for our writers than to contribute to preventing a thermonuclear war and building a world free from nuclear weapons, the pressing problem at present.

Makoto Ota, member of the delegation of the Japanese Afro-Asian Writers Association, expressed the belief that the symposium would contribute to achieving peace on the Korean peninsula and the independence and peaceful reunification of the country, the long-cherished desire of the Korean nation.

Other Delegates Speak

SK290631 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0606 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Spellings of all names as received]

[Text] Pyongyang September 29 (KCNA)--Delegates of various countries took the floor at the international symposium on the role of contemporary literature in the struggle for independence, friendship and peace now going on in Pyongyang.

Mustapha el Fersi, head of the Runisian writers delegation, said that the writers should instill confidence in victory into the hearts of broad popular masses and defend independence in the struggle for independence.

Delegate of the Burkina Faso Writers' Union Pacere Titenga stressed that the writers should cooperate with a power defending the interests of the masses but mercilessly fight against a power undermining them.

Delegate of the Union of Writers of the German Democratic Republic Rudi Benzien said that it is a task of contemporary literature to remove the danger of nuclear war and implant the hope of peace in the mind of people. The contemporary literature should criticize the United States for squandering a hugh amount of money and resources in the arms race, he noted.

Delegate of the Turkey Writers Syndicate Demirtas Ceyhun said:

Under the coercion of U.S. imperialism Turkish soldiers participated in the Korean War in 1950, contrary to the will of the Turkish people, to commit crimes against the Korean people. The ringleader of this crime is the U.S. imperialists and the then reactionary government of Turkey which followed them.

Delegate of the Writers and Poets Union of the Sudan Muhammad Ali Abu Gatati said that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song expounded the role of modern literature in achieving the progress and prosperity of the life. The speaker appealed to the participants in the symposium to award him, a great master of thought and theory, the title "An Outstanding Teacher of Modern Literature".

Jaromira Nejedla, head of the delegation of the Czechoslovak Writers Union, said that the Czechoslovak Writers Union expressed deep sympathy with the peoples in the struggle against the imperialist and colonialist forces and for national independence.

Dahou Larbi, delegate of the Algerian Writers, Journalists and Translators Union, said:

Literature in our era should depict many heroes in the world who have fought for freedom, justice and peace. In particular, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is standing in the van of these heroes.

Delegate of the writers of Guyana Harold A. Bascom pointed to the problem of hero in the literature and said: Its most excellent instance is that the writers of the DPRK hold the great leader President Kim Il-song in the person of hero of people in high esteem and successfully depict his great traits.

Delegate of the writers of Benin Midiohouan Ossito stated that through their works the world's writers should give information of the just struggle of the popular masses for independence and national sovereignty.

Delegate of the Iraqi Writers Union Musa Ahmad Mohamad Alabaidi said that the writers should direct efforts to the problem of extending firm support to the peoples in the struggle against racism and for unity and freedom, the problem of disarmament and the problem of culture as a condition for mankind to create a new reliable life.

Head of the delegation of the Afghan Writers Union Dastgeer Panjsheri stressed that the Afghan Writers Union highly estimated and supported the reasonable proposals put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for the peaceful reunification of the country and the conversion of the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

Leopold Pindy-Mamonsono, delegate of the Congolese Writers' Union, said that writers should turn out to the struggle against the imperialists and racists, human murderers.

Pak Chong-sang, head of the delegation of Korean Writers in Japan, noted that the Korean writers in Japan were creating a true literature of chuche in Japan where yellow culture of capitalism prevails, taking the chuche-oriented literary and art idea and theory of the respected leader Marshal Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Chong-il as the basis of creation.

Joel Kuria Mungai, delegate of Writers' Association of Kenya, pointed out that the writers should express solidarity through literary creation with the Korean people in their just struggle for reunification of the country free from foreign interference.

Ngala Mulume Bululu, delegate of the Zairese Writers' Union, pointed to the need for the writers to strengthen solidarity and creative ties in the struggle against imperialism and racism.

Atukwey Okai, delegate of the Writers' Association of Ghana, said that mankind is exposed to a great danger due to the nuclear arms race of the imperialists and the progressive literary men should expose and smash the belligerent moves of the imperialists, holding high the pen of justice.

Laila al Othman, writer of Kuwait, called upon the writers to defeat all hues of enemy of peace and welfare, holding aloft the pen of peace.

Han Zi, member of the delegation of the Chinese Writers' Association, noted that through many years of creative practice he has come to know that to put up heroic figures and give play to their spirit is the life and soul of revolutionary literature, and stressed that such valuable depiction not only serves the struggle of the times but also constitutes a textbook in educating youth and children and imbues people with an independent national spirit.

Kim Yong-won, member of the delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, said:

The imperialists' aggressive and belligerent moves have today reached the climax and the progressive literature of mankind should be a stern indictment exposing and condemning the frantic aggressive and belligerent schemes of the imperialists and racists and an inspiring banner rousing the people to the struggle against imperialism and racism in such an acute reality.

He said that the progressive writers of the world should firmly unite as one and further strengthen the bonds of solidarity and friendship and creative ties.

Ujabu Sczavinski, member of the delegation of the Polish Writers' Union, noted that an important question facing the progressive writers today is to conduct creative activity for averting another world war, thermonuclear war, and for peace.

Chong Chun-ki Addresses Seminar

SK261039 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1031 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 26 (KCNA)--An international seminar on the role of modern literature in the struggle for independence, friendship and peace opened at the People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang this afternoon.

The seminar is attended by many delegations and delegates from Asian, African and other continents and countries of the world.

Sok Yun-ki, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Writers Union, made an opening address and Chong Chun-ki, vice-premier of the Administration Coucnil, a congratulatory speech.

They were followed by congratulatory speeches of delegates from various countries.

The seminar will discuss a series of matters arising in developing the anti-war, anti-nuclear peace movement and strengthening friendship and cooperation among the world's progressive writers.

2d Day Report

SK280830 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 28 (KCNA)--The second-day session of the Pyongyang international symposium on the role of contemporary literature in the struggle for independence, friendship and peace was held on September 27 at the People's Palace of Culture.

The following agenda was adopted at the session:

First. Let the writers of the world wield the pen of justice in the fight to oppose nuclear war and defend peace;

Second. Struggle to oppose imperialism and racism and to maintain chajusong and the question of heroes in literature;

Third. Anti-imperialist education of young people and children and literature;

Fourth. To strengthen solidarity and creative relations among writers in the anti-imperialist, anti-racist struggle.

Delegates of a number of countries spoke on the agenda items.

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N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

PERUVIAN UNIVERSITY AWARDS KIM DEGREE--Pyongyang September 23 (KCNA)--The board of directors of Federico Villarreal National University, Peru, decided on August 22 to award the diploma and medal of honorary doctor to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Luis Cotillo Zegarra, president of the university, emphasized that the decision was adopted in high appraisal of the great exploits of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song performed for mankind by founding the great chuche idea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0440 GMT 23 Sep 86 SK] /6662

KIM CHONG-IL NAMED HONORARY PROFESSOR--Pyongyang September 23 (KCNA)--The board of directors of Federico Villarreal National University, Peru, decided on August 22 to award the diploma and medal of honorary professor to Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. Luis Cotillo Zegarra, president of the university, stressed that the decision was adopted in high appraisal of the great contribution dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has made to mankind by developing and enriching the great chuche idea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0442 GMT 23 Sep 86 SK] /6662

KIM CHONG-IL'S GIFT FROM ECUADOR--Pyongyang September 24 (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received a gift from Paola Ortiz, daughter of the manager of the Ecuadoran Voluntad Publishing House Humberto, and her party on a visit to Korea. Paola Ortiz handed the gift to an official concerned. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0434 GMT 24 Sep 86 SK] /6662

ECUADORAN PUBLISHER'S DAUGHTER RECEIVED--Pyongyang September 23 (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-song received today Paola Ortiz, daughter of manager of the Ecuadoran "Voluntad" Publishing House Humberto, and her entourage, on a visit to our country. Present there were chairman of the Korean society for cultural relations with foreign countries Yi Mong-ho and vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea Han Si-hae. President Kim Il-song conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The guests presented a gift to President Kim Il-song. He arranged a luncheon for the guests. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1027 GMT 23 Sep 86 SK] /6662

IPU DELEGATION TO ARGENTINA--Pyongyang September 25 (KCNA)--A delegation of the Korean parliamentary group headed by Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, left Pyongyang Wednesday by air to attend the 76th conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union scheduled in Argentina. It was seen off at the airport by Yi Yong-ik, secretary of the DPRK Central People's Committee, Son Song-pil, vice-chairman of the SPA Standing Committee; Yi Won-kuk, vice-minister of foreign affairs, Nikolai Shubnikov, Soviet ambassador to Korea, and Danilo Sotolongo, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Cuban Embassy in Pyongyang. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0431 GMT 25 Sep 86 SK] /6662

JAMAICAN NATIONAL PARTY GREETED--Pyongyang September 26 (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea on September 21 sent a message of greetings to Michael Manley upon the latter's reelection as president of the People's National Party of Jamaica. The message expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties would grow stronger and develop and wished Michael Manley bigger success in his responsible work for implementing the decisions of the party congress. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0508 GMT 26 Sep 86 SK] /6662

ENVOY DEPARTS ZAMBIA--Pyongyang September 23 (KCNA)--Korean Ambassador to the Republic of Zambia Kim Tong-hwa on September 16 paid a farewell call on President Kenneth David Kaunda. The ambassador conveyed regards of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to President Kenneth David Kaunda. President Kenneth David Kaunda expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to transmit his heartfelt greetings to President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il. I remember President Kim Il-song's support to and cooperation with the peoples of Zambia and fighting countries and express sincere thanks for this, President Kenneth David Kaunda said. Pointing to the development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Zambia and Korea, he expressed full support to all the efforts of the Korean people for the reunification of the country and resolutely opposed the U.S. forces' occupation of South Korea. The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 23 Sep 86 SK] /6662

GUINEA-BISSAU LEADER GREETED--Pyongyang September 23 (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on September 21 sent a message of greetings to Joao Bernardo Vieira, secretary general of the African Party for Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde and president of the State Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, on the occasion of the 13th anniversary of the proclamation of the republic. In the message he wished President Joao Bernardo Vieira and his people greater successes in the work for achieving national unity and building a new society. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1514 GMT 23 Sep 86 SK] /6662

NEW IRANIAN AMBASSADOR--Pyongyang Sep 26 (KCNA)--Vice-President Pak Song-chol on September 25 met and conversed with Reza Seyed Mohammadi, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Islamic Republic of Iran to Korea, when the latter paid a courtesy call on him. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0517 GMT 26 Sep 86 SK] /6662

GUINEA-BISSAU NATIONAL DAY MARKED--Pyongyang September 24 (KCNA)--A meeting was held Tuesday in Pyongyang to mark the 13th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau. Present at the meeting were Kim Pong-ul, minister of labor administration and chairman of the Korea-Guinea-Bissau Friendship Association, Chon Yon-ok, vice-chairman of the committee for cultural relations with foreign countries, and other officials concerned and working people in the city. A speech was made at the meeting. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0517 GMT 24 Sep 86 SK] /6662

MALIAN PRESIDENT GREETED--Pyongyang September 24 (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, warmly congratulated Moussa Traore, general secretary of the Malian People's Democratic Union and president of the Republic of Mali, on the latter's 50th birthday. In his message of greetings sent to the Malian president on September 22, President Kim Il-song highly estimated President Moussa Traore's devoted activities to consolidate the independence of the country and guarantee national unity and cohesion and sincerely wished him better health and new success in his future work for the building of a new society. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 24 Sep 86 SK] /6662

MALIAN ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS--Pyongyang September 21 (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on September 10 sent a message of greetings to Moussa Traore, general secretary of the Malian People's Democratic Union and president of the Republic of Mali, on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of Mali. In his message President Kim Il-song said that since the proclamation of the republic Malian people under the correct leadership of President Moussa Traore have made a big advance in the work for consolidating political independence and achieving economic self-sustenance. He noted that the Korean people were sincerely rejoiced over the successes made by the friendly Malian people in the building of a new prospering Mali. He expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries brought to a new height through the Malian president's visit to Korea in June last would further develop in depth in various fields. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0859 GMT 21 Sep 86 SK] /6662

BURUNDI PARTY DELEGATION--Pyongyang September 24 (KCNA)--Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on September 23 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the Burundi Party of National Unity and Progress headed by Bayaga Deogratias, member of the Central Committee of the party and first secretary of the Gitega Provincial Party Committee. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0427 GMT 24 Sep 86 SK] /6662

TUNISIAN FOREIGN MINISTER GREETED--Pyongyang September 24 (KCNA)--Foreign Ministery Kim Yong-nam sent a message of greetings to Hedi Mabrouk [name as received] upon his appointment as foreign minister of the Republic of Tunisia. The message expressed the relief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries would grow stronger and develop in the future. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 24 Sep 86 SK] /6662

ETHIOPIAN ENVOY HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE--Pyongyang September 26 (KCNA)--Fisseha Geda, socialist Ethiopian ambassador to Korea, met with reporters of Korea and other countries at his embassy on September 25 on the 12th anniversary of the victory of revolution in Ethiopia. Speaking at the press conference he recollected the victory of revolution in Ethiopia after the toppling of the feudal system and said that the victory of the revolution paved the way to the establishment of a people's government in Ethiopia. He reviewed achievements the Ethiopian people have registered in the revolution and construction after the victory of the revolution, surmounting all obstacles and difficulties. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0520 GMT 26 Sep 86 SK] /6662

MOZAMBIQUE ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS--Pyongyang September 25 (KCNA)--Vice Marshal of the Korean People's Army O Chin-u, minister of people's armed forces, sent a message of greetings to General Alberto Joaquim Chipande, minister of national defence of the People's Republic of Mozambique, on the 22nd anniversary of the start of the armed struggle of the Mozambican people for national liberation. The message said today the liberation People's Army of Mozambique are firmly defending the gains of revolution, courageously repulsing the subversive moves and sabotage of the enemies at home and abroad under the correct leadership of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party, and reliably guaranteeing with arms the endeavours of the Mozambican people to build a prosperous new society. The message expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the people and armies of the two countries forged in the common struggle against imperialism and for independence would be further consolidated and developed in the future. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0435 GMT 25 Sep 86 SK] /6662

YAR REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY--Pyongyang September 26 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON Friday dedicate signed articles to the 24th anniversary of the victory of the September 26 Revolution in the Yemen Arab Republic. Noting that the victory of the September 26 Revolution in the YAR opened up a new road of development for her people, NODONG SINMUN says: In the past the YAR people have advanced along the road of developing the country independently and building a new life, overcoming difficulties. The Korean people believe that the YAR people will further hasten the development of the country by their industrious labour in the future. Both Korea and the YAR are Asian countries and member nations of the Non-aligned Movement. The two countries established state relations in 1963. The Korean people express the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations existing between Korea and the YAR will further develop in the years to come in the common interests of the two peoples and in the idea of the Non-aligned Movement. MINJU CHOSON points out that the Korean people sincerely wish the YAR people greater success in their endeavours for the building of a new life. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1507 GMT 27 Sep 86 SK] /6662

SOVIET BOUNDARY ESTABLISHMENT GROUP--Pyongyang September 23 (KCNA)--Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam on September 22 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the joint committee for the establishment of the Soviet-Korean boundary headed by Nikolay Sudarikov. Present there were officials concerned and Soviet Ambassador to Korea Nikolay Shubnikov. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0427 GMT 23 Sep 86 SK] /6662

YAR ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS--Pyongyang September 25 (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, warmly greeted 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Yemen Arab Republic [YAR], commander-in-chief of the armed forces and general secretary of the General People's Congress, on the 24th anniversary of the victory of the September 26 Revolution. In his message dated September 25 President Kim Il-song wished the YAR president and people greater success in the work for the prosperity of the country and expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries would grow stronger and develop. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1045 GMT 25 Sep 86 SK] /6662

ENVOY TO BANGLADESH--Pyongyang September 23 (KCNA)--Korean Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Bangladesh Ko Yon-sik presented his credentials to Bangladesh President Hussain Mohammad Ershad on September 18. The ambassador conveyed regards of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to President Hussain Mohammad Ershad. Hussain Mohammad Ershad expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to forward his wholehearted warm greetings to them. Touching upon the friendly and cooperative relations between Bangladesh and Korea, the president said both countries were striving for world peace. Saying that the Bangladesh people deeply respect the great leader His Excellency President Kim Il-song and highly estimate the great achievements made by the Korean people under his great leadership. He expressed support to the reunification of Korea, saying it should be realized peacefully. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0425 GMT 23 Sep 86 SK] /6662

MINING INDUSTRY COMMISSION TO GDR--Pyongyang September 25 (KCNA)--A delegation of the Mining Industry Commission of the PDRK headed by Hong Si-hak, vice-premier and chairman of the commission, left Pyongyang by plane on September 24 for a visit to the German Democratic Republic. It was seen off at the airport by Kim Pok-sin, vice-premier and chairman of the external economic commission, and other officials concerned, and GDR Ambassador to Korea Karl-Heinz Kern. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0424 GMT 25 Sep 86 SK] /6662

SOVIET-KOREAN TREATY ANNIVERSARY--Pyongyang September 25 (KCNA)--The Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang arranged a film show and a cocktail party Wednesday on the 30th anniversary of the signing of the Soviet-Korean agreement on cultural cooperation. Invited there were O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, O Kil-pang, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society, and other officials concerned. Soviet Ambassador to Korea Nikolay Shubnikov and his embassy officials were present. The attendants appreciated a Soviet film. Speeches were exchanged at the cocktail party. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0429 GMT 25 Sep 86 SK] /6662

BULGARIAN FILM SHOW--Pyongyang September 24 (KCNA)--A Bulgarian photo exhibition opened Tuesday at the Chollima House of Culture on the 75th birthday of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the Bulgarian

People's Republic, and the 30th anniversary of the April plenary meeting of the BCP Central Committee. Present at the opening ceremony were Yi Mong-ho, chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, Kim Hyong-yul, vice-minister of foreign affairs, Yi Sok-chun, vice-director of the secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, and other officials concerned and working people in the city. Invited there were Bulgarian Ambassador to Korea Vasil Khubchev and his embassy officials. Yi Hyon-sik, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and Vasil Khubchev made speeches. The attendants saw the pictures showing the achievements gained by the Bulgarian people in socialist construction over the past period under the leadership of respected Comrade Todor Zhivkov and the Bulgarian Communist Party. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0429 GMT 24 Sep 86 SK] /6662

BULGARIAN DEFENSE MINISTER GREETED--Pyongyang September 23 (KCNA)--Vice-Marshal of the Korean People's Army O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, sent a message of greetings to Army General Dobri Dzhurov, Bulgarian minister of national defense, on the occasion of the 42d anniversary of the founding of the Bulgarian People's Army. The message expresses firm solidarity with the Bulgarian People's Army in its just struggle to check and frustrate the imperialists' move for aggression and war and defend peace and security in the Balkans and Europe. We are glad over the ever closer friendly and cooperative relations between the armies of the two countries, it says. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0434 GMT 23 Sep 86 SK] /6662

GREETINGS TO HUNGARIAN DEFENSE MINISTER--Pyongyang September 29 (KCNA)--Vice-Marshal of the Korean People's Army O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, greeted day of armed forces of Hungary. In his message sent to Colonel General Karpati Ferenc, minister of defence of Hungary, he wished the officers and men of the Hungarian People's Army greater success in their struggle to defend the creative labour of the people for the building of a developed socialist society under the leadership of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and safeguard peace and security in Europe and the rest of the world. The message expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples and armies would further develop in scope in the future. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0556 GMT 29 Sep 86 SK] /6662

HUNGARIAN ARMY DAY--Pyongyang September 24 (KCNA)--A meeting was held Tuesday at the Mangyongdae Revolutionary School in Pyongyang to mark the day of armed forces of the Hungarian People's Republic. Teachers and students of the school attended the meeting. Invited there were Ambassador Janos Taraba and Military Attache Kiss Lajos Sandor of the Hungarian Embassy in Pyongyang and Hungarian guests staying in Korea. Speeches were exchanged at the meeting. [Text] Pyongyang KCNA in English 0426 GMT 24 Sep 86 SK] /6662

PRESIDENT'S SPEECHES PUBLISHED IN BULGARIA--Pyongyang September 23 (KCNA)--The Bulgarian Communist Party Publishing House has brought out a book titled "In the Spirit of Understanding and Comradely Cooperation" according to a decision of the party Central Committee. It contains speeches of the heads of party and state of the two countries--speeches at banquets and mass rallies by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song during his Bulgarian visit in 1984 and by respected Comrade Todor Zhivkov during his Korean visit in 1985. The book says in its preface that the meetings and talks between Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Comrade Kim Il-song, the leaders of the party and state of the two countries, are a particularly powerful impetus to the development of the relations between the two countries. Handing the book to the Korean ambassador to Bulgaria on September 5 upon authorization, the chief editor of the BCP Publishing House stressed that its publication was one more token of the exceptional friendly relations between the Bulgarian and Korean parties and governments, particularly between Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Comrade Kim Il-song and a significant occasion which will be recorded in a history of the development of the relations between the two countries. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0413 GMT 23 Sep 86 SK] /6662

WPK GROUP LEAVES FOR ROMANIA--Pyongyang September 21 (KCNA)--A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Pak Min-su, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, left here for Romania on September 20. The Zambian Party and Government delegation headed by Alex Kawnda Shapi, secretary of state for defence and security of the Central Committee of the United National Independence Party of Zambia, left for home Saturday. A delegation of the Bulgarian Journalists Union and a chuche idea study delegation of Mendoza Province, Argentina, arrived in Pyongyang on September 19. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0827 GMT 21 Sep 86 SK] /6662

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY COMMISSION GROUP--Pyongyang September 18 (KCNA)--A Korean Government chemical and light industry delegation headed by Chu Kil-pon, chairman of the chemical and light industry commission left Pyongyang yesterday to visit the GDR and the Soviet Union, a party workers' delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Pak Song-pom, deputy director of a department of the WPK Central Committee to visit the GDR, and a KCNA delegation headed by its Deputy General Director Han Chong-sop to attend the directors meeting of news and information agencies of socialist countries to be held in Vietnam. He Aden University delegation of Democratic Yemen and the Padova University delegation of Italy left for home on the same day. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 18 Sep 86 SK] /6662

CHRISTIAN PEACE CONFERENCE GROUP--Pyongyang September 23 (KCNA)--Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki met and conversed in a friendly atmosphere at the Mansudae Assembly Hall Monday with the delegation of the World Christian Peace Conference headed by its secretary general Dr Lubomir Mirejovsky. Present on the occasion was Kim Song-yol, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Christians Federation. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0430 GMT 23 Sep 86 SK] /6662

SOCIALIST ARCHITECTS FETED--Pyongyang September 23 (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Korean Union of Architects arranged a banquet Monday evening for the delegations which had attended the conference of leading personnel of the Unions of Architects of Socialist Countries. Invited to the banquet were the members of the delegations from Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland and the Soviet Union. The members of the architects delegation of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) were also invited. Present there were Kim Ung Sang, chairman of the State Construction Commission and chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Union of Architects, and other officials concerned. Speeches were made at the banquet. [Text] [Pyongyang KNCA in English 0432 GMT 23 Sep 86 SK] /6662

ZAMBIAN DELEGATION'S VISIT--Pyongyang September 23 (KCNA)--Panji Launda, son of Kenneth David Launda, president of the Republic of Zambia, and his party arrived in Pyongyang by plane on September 22. They were met at the airport by Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Yong-sop. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0439 GMT 23 Sep 86 SK] /6662

ZAMBIAN VISITORS FETED--Pyongyang September 24 (KCNA)--The Administration Council hosted a reception at Ongnyu restaurant on the evening of September 23 for Panji Kaunda, son of His Excellency Kenneth David Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia, and his party on a visit to Korea. Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Yong-sop were with the guests at the reception. Speeches were made there. Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki met and had a friendly talk with Panji Kaunda and his party when they paid a courtesy call on him on the same day. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 9424 GMT 24 Sep 86 SK] /6662

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